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The Literary Digest



A REPOSITORY OF
CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT
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❖ ❖ AS PRESENTED IN THE ❖ ❖

Periodical Literature of the World



VOLUME XIX.



JULY, 1899, TO DECEMBER, 1899

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(FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1899.)

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 Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, New York.
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 Western Veteran, Topeka and Kansas City.
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 Wine and Spirit Gazette, New York.
 World, New York.
 World-Herald, Omaha.
 Yale Review, New Haven.
 Youth's Companion, Boston.
 Zion's Herald, Boston.

"DEPENDENCIES."

Hawaiian Gazette, Honolulu.
 Times, Manila.

ENGLISH.

In the United Kingdom and Ireland.

Academy, London.
 Anglo-Saxon Review, London and New York.
 Army and Navy Gazette, London.
 Athenæum, London.
 Black and White, London.
 Blackwood's, Edinburgh.
 Bookman, London.
 British Medical Journal, London.
 British Weekly, London.
 Broad Arrow, London.
 Cassell's Saturday Journal, London.
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 Contemporary Review, London.

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 Economist, London.
 Edinburgh Magazine, Edinburgh.
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 Graphic, London.
 Guardian, London.
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 Humanitarian, London.
 Imperial Institute Journal, London.
 Industries and Iron, London.
 Investors' Review, London.
 Journal of Commerce, Liverpool.
 Journal of Mental Science, London.
 Justice, London.
 Knowledge, London.
 Lancet, London.
 Light, London.
 Literary Guide, London.
 Literature, London and New York.
 Living Age, London.
 Living Church, London.
 Lloyd's Weekly, London.
 Mail, London.
 Marine Review, London.
 Mechanical Engineer, Manchester.
 Methodist Recorder, London.
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 National Review, London.
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 New Century Review, London.
 New Moon, Dumfries, Scotland.
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 Pall Mall Gazette, London.
 Pall Mall Magazine, London.
 Progressive Age, London.
 Punch, London.
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 Review of Reviews, London.
 St. James's Gazette, London.
 Saturday Review, London.
 Scotsman, Edinburgh.
 Speaker, London.
 Spectator, London.
 Standard, London.
 Star, London.
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 Telegraph, London.
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 Tit-Bits, London.
 Times, London.
 Truth, London.
 University Magazine, Dublin.
 Westminster Gazette, London.
 Westminster Review, London.
 Young Man, London.

In the British Colonies.

Advertiser, London (Ont.).
 Advertiser, Colesberg, Cape Colony.
 Anglo-Saxon, Ottawa.
 Banner, Chatham (Canada).
 Buddhist, Colombo.
 Canadian Magazine, Toronto.
 Catholic Press, Sydney.
 China Mail, Hongkong.
 Events, Ottawa.
 Free Press, Ottawa.
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 Friend of India, Calcutta.
 Gazette, Montreal.
 Globe, Toronto.
 Herald, Montreal.
 Monetary Times, Toronto.
 Saturday Night, Toronto.
 Sun, Toronto.
 Telegraph, Toronto.
 Telegraph, Hongkong.
 Telegraph, Sydney.
 Times, Victoria.

Town and Country Journal, Sydney.
Tribune, Winnipeg.
Westminster, Toronto.
Witness, Montreal.
World, Toronto.

In Various Countries.

Celestial Empire, Shanghai.
Herald, Kobe.
Herald, St. Petersburg.
Japan Gazette, Yokohama.
Japan Mail, Yokohama.
North China Daily News, Shanghai.
South African Republic, Pretoria.
Standard and Diggers' News, Johannesburg.
Star, Johannesburg.

GERMAN.

In the German Empire.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Munich.
Beweis des Glaubens, Gütersloh (Ger.).
Boersen Zeitung, Berlin.
Christliche Welt, Leipsic.
Chronik, Leipsic.
Correspondent, Hamburg.
Courier, Hanover.
Deutsche Revue, Berlin.
Deutsche Revue, Stuttgart.
Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, Berlin.
Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie, Berlin.
Echo, Berlin.
Frankfurter Zeitung, Frankfurt.
Freisinnige Zeitung, Berlin.
Fremdenblatt, Hamburg.
Gaea, Leipsic.
Germania, Berlin.
Graz, Austria.
Hamburger Nachrichten, Hamburg.
Hannoversche Kurier, Hanover.
Humoristische Blätter, Munich.
Jugend, Munich.
Kieler Zeitung, Kiel.
Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Kladderadatsch, Berlin.
Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne.
Kreuz-Zeitung, Berlin.
Lokal Anzeiger, Berlin.
Lutherische Kirchenzeitung, Leipsic.
Militär Wochenblatt, Berlin.
Nathanael, Berlin.
Nation, Berlin.
National Zeitung, Berlin.
Neue Glamer Zeitung.
Neue Lutherische Kirchenzeitung.
Neuesten Nachrichten, Berlin.
Neuesten Nachrichten, Munich.
Norddeutsche Allgemeine, Berlin.
Ostasien, Berlin.
Preussische Jahrbücher, Berlin.
Reichs-Anzeiger, Berlin.
Schlesische Zeitung, Breslau.
Simplicissimus, Munich.
Staatsbürger Zeitung, Berlin.
Süddeutsche Correspondenz.
Tageblatt, Berlin.
Tageblatt, Leipsic.
Tägliche Rundschau, Berlin.
Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart.
Volks-Zeitung, Berlin.
Volks-Zeitung, Leipsic.
Vorwärts, Berlin.
Vossische Zeitung, Berlin.
Wahre Jacob, Der, Stuttgart.
Welt, Leipsic.
Weser Zeitung, Bremen.
Zeitschrift für Krankenpflege, Berlin.
Zeitschrift für Social-wissenschaft.

In Austria.

Allgemeine Zeitung, Vienna.
Floh, Vienna.
Grazer Tageblatt, Graz.
Fremdenblatt, Vienna.
Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.
Kikeriki, Vienna.
Neue Freie Press, Vienna.

Ost-Deutsche Rundschau, Vienna.
Pflüger's Archiv, Vienna.
Stein der Weisen, Der, Vienna.
Tageblatt, Vienna.

In the United States.

Abend-Anzeiger, St. Louis.
Abendpost, Chicago.
Abendpost, Detroit.
Anzeiger, Louisville.
Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis.
Demokrat, Evansville, Ind.
Freie Presse, Chicago.
Freiheitsfreund, Pittsburg.
Freie-Zeitung, Newark.
Morgen Journal, New York.
Staats-Zeitung, Chicago.
Staats-Zeitung, New York.
Voksblatt, Cincinnati.
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Volksfreund, Buffalo.
Volksfreund, Cincinnati.
Volks-Zeitung, New York.
Wächter und Anzeiger, Cleveland.
Westliche Post, St. Louis.

In Various Countries.

Ägyptische Kurier, Alexandria.
Allgemeine Schweizerische Militär Zeitung, Geneva.
Deutsche Wochenzeitung, Amsterdam.
Ost-Asiatische Lloyd, Shanghai.

FRENCH.

In the French Republic.

Année Psychologique, Paris.
Aurore, Paris.
Autorité, Paris.
Aiel et Terre, Paris.
Correspondant, Paris.
Cosmos, Paris.
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Eclair, Paris.
Economiste Française, Paris.
Electricien, Paris.
Eleveur, Paris.
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Journal des Débats, Paris.
Journal de Paris, Paris.
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Naturaliste, Paris.
Nature, Paris.
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Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris.
Revue du Cercle Militaire, Paris.
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Silhouette, Paris.
Soir, Paris.
Temps, Paris.
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In Various Countries.

Étoile Belge, Brussels.
Gazette Médicale, Liège.

Independance Belge, Brussels.
Italie, Rome.
Patrie, Montreal.

SPANISH.

In Spain.

Correo Español, Madrid.
Epoca, Madrid.
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Ilustracion Española y Americana, Madrid.
Pais, Madrid.

In American "Dependencies."

Cubano, Havana.
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Independencia, Manila.
Discusion, Havana.
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Lucha, Havana.
Nuevo Pais, Havana.
Patria, Havana.

In Various Countries.

Estrella de Panama, Panama.
Lei, Santiago de Chile.

DUTCH.

In Holland.

Amsterdammer, Amsterdam.
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Exportblad, Amsterdam.
Handelsblad, Amsterdam.
Hollandia, The Hague.
Nieuws van den Dag, Amsterdam.
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, Rotterdam.
Tyd, Amsterdam.
Utrechtsche Dagblad, Utrecht.

In South Africa.

Express, Bloemfontein.
Missionsblatt, Hermannsburg.
Nieuws, Harrismith.
Ous Land, Paarl.
Randpost, Johannesburg.
Staats Courant, Pretoria.
Volkstem, Pretoria.
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JAPANESE.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo.
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RUSSIAN.

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ITALIAN.

Fischietto, Turin.
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Piccolo, Trieste.
Tribuna, Rome.

PORTUGUESE.

Provincia do Para, Para (Brazil).
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POLISH.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SCHLEY CONTROVERSY.

WHEN Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson denied that the famous colloquy between him and Rear-Admiral Schley ever occurred, the newspaper friends and foes of the admiral took up the cudgels with a vigor unequalled since the controversy began. The alleged dialog, as published at frequent intervals in the New York *Sun*, ran, it will be remembered, as follows:

"Schley: Hard apart.

"Hodgson: You mean starboard.

"Schley: No, I don't. We are near enough to them [the Spaniards] already.

"Hodgson: But we will cut down the *Texas*.

"Schley: D— the *Texas*! Let her look out for herself."

The *Sun* used this dialog as proof that Rear-Admiral Schley was so badly frightened that he tried to run away from the Spanish vessels, and was willing to send the *Texas*, one of his own squadron, to the bottom with her half a thousand men, if he himself could only escape. Upon Hodgson's denial, The *Sun* was at once assailed with a torrent of denunciation from the papers friendly to the admiral, but replied by saying that Hodgson had assured The *Sun*, both directly and indirectly, that the alleged conversation was correct in the main. As the Hodgson denial had been given out by Admiral Schley, the Navy Department made an investigation, and found that Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson intended his letter to the admiral to deny the verbal accuracy of The *Sun's* dialog, but sent with it a note affirming its substantial accuracy. The *Sun* thereupon says that the admiral, inasmuch as he failed to give out Hodgson's statement that the conversation was substantially correct, is, in addition to his other crimes, a liar, and should take off the United States uniform.

The many papers friendly to Admiral Schley take the view that the maneuver of the *Brooklyn* was necessary to avoid blanketing the fire of our ships and to avoid the rams and torpedoes of the enemy, and that it contributed greatly to the success of the fight. As to the relations between the *Brooklyn* and the *Texas*, The

Sun has ceased to say that Admiral Schley exclaimed "D— the *Texas*!" and the Schley papers assert that he was simply expressing the naval rule that in battle each ship must look out for herself. The most serious charge of the anti-Schley press, of course, was the one that the admiral acted in a cowardly manner. The reply of the Schley papers, which are led by the Washington *Post*, the Baltimore *American*, the Philadelphia *Times*, and the New York *Times*, is well represented by the following extract from the New York *Times*:

"The enemies of Admiral Schley have made clumsy use of the loop incident to make the ignorant believe that he sought by this maneuver to get out of the fight. Inasmuch as all the testimony shows that his ship was right in the fight and firing her guns during the turn, and put away like a greyhound after the fleeing Spaniards the moment the turn was complete, firing rapidly all the time; and inasmuch as the official diagrams and reports show that the *Brooklyn* was hit by Spanish projectiles oftener than all the other ships of the fleet put together, and that she hit the Spaniards with more big projectiles than all the other ships of the fleet together, it would appear that the persons who make this base charge have been so blinded by hate and spite that they can not see, altho everybody else sees, the absolute worthlessness of their theory of the loop as an evidence of misconduct.

"The *Times* thinks the loop of the *Brooklyn* can stand on its merits. Admiral Schley needs no defenders as to that part of his distinguished and flawless career. The loop being justified, the conversation that took place when the order for it was given becomes a matter of mighty small consequence."

The attitude of The *Sun* may be gathered from the following extract:

"Practically the two letters to Schley, the letter used and the letter not used, were one. Hodgson's story to Chadwick and his story to Schley were absolutely identical, and to say that because of them Hodgson must have lied to one or the other is a mean and baseless slander.

"Printing one letter, therefore, as the Washington *Post* printed it, without the other, was what Lieutenant-Commander Heilner suspected, a garbling of the correspondence. It is inconceivable that a newspaper alive to the value of a fair reputation could have deliberately sought thus to mislead the public. We can not believe that in printing the letter in question The *Post* knew that there was another legitimately a part of it.

"It is necessary," said the Baltimore *American*, Schley's home organ, 'that the liar in the case be apprehended.'

"He stands revealed to all. Even if the Washington *Post* was knowingly associated with the turpitude of this transaction, the party primarily guilty of the attempt to deceive the public by making it believe that Hodgson had said one thing when in truth he had said the opposite, the garbler of the Hodgson correspondence, the suppressors of the truth, in short, the liar in the case, is, shame as it is to say it, the officer of the navy named Winfield Scott Schley.

"With the proof now afforded that The *Sun's* story of the *Brooklyn's* loop was correct there also lies the proof of The *Sun's* charge that Schley bore false witness before the United States Senate when he explained his unnatural maneuver by the fantastic assertion that it was necessary in order to avoid blanketing the American fire. The mournful but unquestionable fact is that Rear-Admiral Schley has sullied the uniform he wears. He should take it off."

A large number of papers take the attitude that no possible good to the service can come from a continuation of the controversy, and that it ought to be dropped. The Chicago *Record* says:

"According to reports which issue from Washington from time

to time the officials of the Navy Department are still unwilling to let the Schley-Sampson controversy rest. If there is anything in these recurring rumors it is time to admonish the officials that the public will resent any effort which may be made to stir up this subject again with a view to adding to the laurels of either officer at the expense of the other. The public knows enough of the facts now to form its own judgment of the conduct of the naval battle off Santiago, and it has ample trust that history will do full justice to all concerned.

"No conceivable good could be secured now by a secret inquiry into Schley's instructions to officers of the *Brooklyn* during the engagement. The fact that Schley's ship was in the forefront of battle throughout answers all imputations that he had any reluctance to meet the enemy. The only result of an inquiry would be to stir up further recriminations into which not only the friends of the two rear-admirals, but the captains and other officers would be drawn.

"The controversy has been deplorable from the beginning, as the one blemish upon a great naval triumph. Let the matter be dropped now before it has attracted more of the world's attention and become a discredit and a scandal."

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

"The Navy Department exhibits a disposition to perpetuate the Schley-Sampson controversy over the battle of Santiago, and the indications are that, unless it is summarily stopped by an order from the President, the navy will be divided into two acrimonious factions, with inevitable and serious injury to the service. . . . The feeling in the Department was so unfriendly toward Schley following the Santiago battle that it was only through the positive action of the President that his name was inserted in the list of officers sent to the Senate last winter to be advanced several numbers for his distinguished service in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. . . . No good can possibly come by continuing the contention, and by encouraging it the Secretary of the Navy and Rear-Admiral Crowninshield, chief of the Navigation Bureau, are materially contributing to a state of demoralization in the service."

OPPOSITION TO MANILA NEWS CENSORSHIP.

IT is quite generally conceded that news about intended movements of our troops, or any other news likely to aid the Filipinos, should be denied the use of the cable from Manila, lest it be transmitted back to the natives and used to our disadvantage. Some are of the opinion, however, that the censorship is carried to a needless extreme. We quote a few of these criticisms to show the reasons urged against the restriction:

Responsible for Wild Imaginings.—"It is responsible for filling the public mind with the wildest imaginings and the most

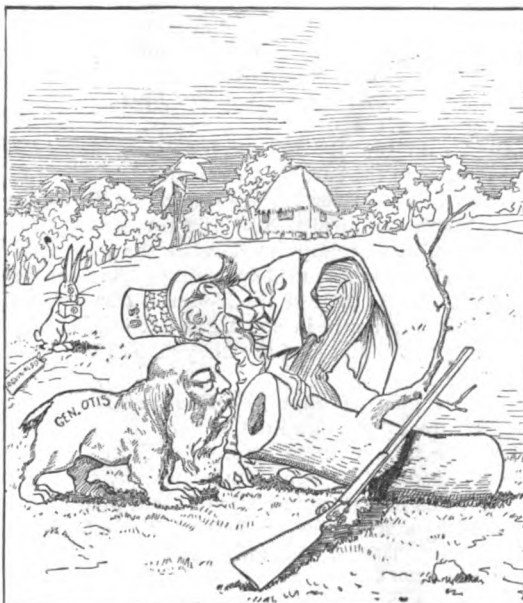
fantastic inventions about the Americans and the Filipinos and the relations of each among themselves and with each other. This has been going on ever since the censorship was set up, and has produced a whole literature of history of that which never happened and never existed."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

Engenders Doubts and Fears.—"The country is permitted to know that battles are fought with the Filipinos, that great victories are proclaimed, and that peace is almost daily promised, but the informing particulars of battles are not allowed to be published; despatches from Otis are withheld from publication; the Filipinos alleged by the Washington authorities to have been defeated and driven to the mountains make frequent attacks at the very doors of Manila; our people know that the climate of the Philippines at this season is dangerous to health and life; they have fathers, sons, brothers, and friends in the camps, but they know nothing of the general health of the army. The actual condition of affairs in and about Manila may be excellent; the health of the soldiers may be fairly good; the battles may all have victorious results, but the censorship bars the way to any accurate or precise information respecting these matters. The silence and secrecy observed engender doubts and fears in the public mind, and infinite anxiety and distress are the consequences of the suppression of the news.

"If there is a convincing reason for the maintenance of this rigorous fear and distress begetting censorship, the authorities are quite right to maintain it; if there is no reason for its maintenance it should not be maintained, and if there is an adequate reason for it, the country should be informed of it. As it is the public can perceive no valid reason, no justifying cause for the secrecy and mystery of the censorship."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

People Want the Truth.—"Before the rebellion began last February, and up to this present time, there has been exercised at Manila an arbitrary and harmful censorship on all correspondence, particularly on that sent by cable. The result of this is that the people of the United States are not and can not be familiar with the methods and practises of the general commanding the Eighth Army Corps and governing by military force the people of the Philippine Islands. No newspaper correspondent may write the facts on these matters under pain of banishment.

"*The Record* has urged that peace be restored in the Philippine Islands by sending a sufficient number of troops there to capture and garrison all important points which are now overrun by the armed followers of Aguinaldo, and by sending to direct these troops and to govern the Philippines the major-general commanding the armies of the United States, Nelson A. Miles. It now adds to these demands a further demand that the degrading and



OTIS WON'T DO.

If Uncle Sam expects to catch that rabbit he had better change dogs.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*



"DON'T YOU THINK YOU HAD BETTER HURRY ALONG THOSE REINFORCEMENTS?"

—*The Herald, New York.*

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

unjust censorship exercised at Manila be removed, and that the truth regarding the government and the management of the troops there be permitted to go out for the information of the people of the United States."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

High-Handed Militarism.—"It will not tend to lessen the popular dissatisfaction with existing conditions in the Philippines to know that the contents of General Otis's late despatches are being withheld from the public at the same time enlistments for reinforcements for Otis are being rushed with exceptional vigor. It is known that a severe military censorship of press despatches already exists in the Philippines. This censorship is described by a correspondent at the front as being more rigid than that maintained by the Spanish General Weyler in Cuba. If, in addition, a censorship is also to be established in Washington, resulting in the suppression of official reports, there is good cause for popular protest. The people of the United States are not yet ready for militarism of this high-handed character. They have a right to know the truth of how things are going in the Philippines. The Administration is taking desperate chances in resorting to these tactics. It might be well to hesitate and do some sane thinking before permanently adopting such a course of action."—*The Republic (Dem.)*, St. Louis.

A KENTUCKY VENDETTA.

THE feud in Clay county, Ky., which has been attracting national attention recently is considered the bitterest ever waged in that State, six men having fallen in two years, which is more than were killed in any two years, it is said, of any of the other famous Kentucky feuds. The present conflict is reported to have arisen from a quarrel over the payment for a \$40 spring-wagon, a quarrel which has been aggravated by its own consequences until it seems likely that only the extermination of one or the other party will end the dispute. The bitterness of the contest may be realized from the statement of Mrs. "Tom" Baker after her husband, who was under arrest for murder, had been shot by one of the White-Howard faction. She said:

"I can not realize that poor Tom is dead. He was so good to me and the boys. There are eleven of them, you know, and I have prayed to God that my unborn child will be a boy, that he, too, can help in the work of vengeance that I have laid out for my sons to do. They have sent my oldest boy, Jimmie, to jail, but he will get out, for they can not convict him. I shall devote my life to getting revenge for the slaying of Tom. I shall teach the boys that it is their duty to kill every White and every Howard who was in any way responsible for the killing of their father."

As the White-Howard faction are in control of many of the county offices, the local authorities do not seem disposed to stop the feud, unless by exterminating the Bakers and their allies. Judge William Brown, Governor Bradley's brother-in-law, circuit judge of the disturbed district up to last January, said in an interview:

"The Baker-Howard feud will never end until the Bakers are wiped out or driven away as were the Amys in Breathitt county by Captain Bill Strong, or the Tollivers in Rowan county by Boone Logan. They have Indian blood in their veins and they are fighters of the fiercest kind. I was opposed to allowing them bail, for I knew the fighting would begin as soon as the Bakers got back home. It was not a week until they tried to kill Tom Baker. The only way to stop the feud by law is to arrest every man on each side, bring all into court and put them under bond to keep the peace, and then blot out the business of the blind tigers which sell moonshine whisky. You have no idea what a vile concoction this moonshine is. They use buckeyes and ivy to make the corn yield more, and the result is that this stuff will make the man that drinks it want to fight his grandmother. I broke up the Ku-klux in my county, Laurel, by calling them all in and binding them over to keep the peace for a year and then having the local-option law enforced. Yes, there is great danger of more fighting in Clay, and it would not surprise me to hear of Bev. or John G. White being killed at any time."

Judge T. C. Orear, of Montgomery County, Ky., said:

"The situation is the worst I have ever known, not excepting that in Rowan county when Craig Tolliver ruled in a reign of terror. Clay county is so completely isolated, so hard to get to and to get away from, that it possesses peculiar advantages for the propagation of feuds. The men who are connected with the Baker-Howard war are the most determined fighters I ever knew in mountain feuds."

Adjutant-General Collier, who lives in the disturbed district, said:

"That the situation is as bad as it can be there is no sort of doubt. But what is the remedy? The State guard can act only under the civil authorities, and when these authorities are mixed up in a feud as they are in Clay county I can not, for the life of me, see how we are to stop the killing."

Not a Case of Relapse.—"It is education both industrial and literary, of books and tools, that is needed to make the mountaineer—of whom there are said to be 2,000,000 in the States on both sides of the Appalachian ridge—conform to the laws and customs of the lowlands. No case of a relapse into barbarism is presented by these mountain feuds, as in rural lynchings or urban riots. It is rather a survival of the socially primeval. Things go on as in the days before there were courts. We hear most of them from Kentucky, because Kentucky has pride in the enforcement of some of her laws and calls out her soldiers when defiance follows violation. But in such slipshod States as North Carolina and Tennessee the feud probably progresses normally without any one's special notice. The idea of the judicial regulation of private quarrels, lost when the forbears of these people left the coasts and plunged into the woods and mountains one hundred and fifty years ago, has never been regained. Save as to murder and moonshining the mountaineer is not particularly lawless. He is not especially given to brawling or rioting. His morals are not lax. He is simply as he was and as his ancestors have been. He sees no need of a court. Neither does he of what we call a house and its furniture. He lives in such a log cabin as Boone may have first built after he crossed the mountains. He cooks in one iron pot. It is said that here and there he wears homespun of his wife's weaving. His ignorance is primeval, and when last year some rumor drifted up to his eyrie of the setting forth of a



CAPTAIN HENRY E. NICHOLS, OF THE "MONADNOCK,"
Who died on his ship in Manila Bay, June 10, of sunstroke.

foe's flying squadron, he was prepared to meet it as his ancestors met the British should it light on King's Mountain.

"The mountaineer simply has to be brought to date. This is a pity in some ways, for, if knowledge is power, it is seldom happiness. But if the process is not altogether agreeable to the mountaineer it will be beneficial for the country. For here is a vast virgin forest of rugged, native American timber, the last tract of its sort. It will be of great use in the repairing of the State. All that General Howard gets rich Americans to invest in his mountain university will be repaid manyfold in that best of coin—popular intelligence, social and political stability."—*The Press, New York.*

Corsica in America.—"It is the fashion in talking of those strange illustrations of human passion known as vendettas, to refer to Corsica as the home and chief illustration of these blood-feuds. But it is doubtful if Corsica has anything more conclusive to offer in this way than some parts of our Southern country, especially the mountain region of Kentucky and Tennessee. The vendetta is so ingrained in various of those half-civilized neighborhoods as to be accepted as quite a matter of course. Family quarrels are carried on from one generation to another. Originating, often, no one can tell how, in some question of boundaries or in uncertain far-off personal affront, they are handed down from father to son along with the farms and other property. It is a truly extraordinary state of things, and one of which we of the North have scarcely a conception. Miss Murfree, in her tales of the Great Smoky Mountains, has given us such light as we have but the subject is a sociological problem which deserves closer attention than that of the romancer. Among prominent vendettas which have of late claimed newspaper attention, tho without readers to any large extent grasping the facts, are the Baker-Howard, French-Eversole, and Hatfield feuds. But these are only illustrative, and are brought into view simply because they are among the worst. Travelers tell us that the vendetta is common, rather than exceptional, in Kentucky, where all the quarrels named rage, and that the women are worse than the men."—*The Evening Telegraph, Philadelphia.*

How Texas Ended the Feuds.—"The fact ought to be noted that the men who perpetrate the secret assassinations, which are the regular and most revolting features of these feuds, are not Italian members of a mafia, organized for purposes of bloody revenge, nor are they foreigners unacquainted with American institutions and traditions. They are, on the contrary, men of Anglo-Saxon blood, descendants of families that have been in this country for generations.

"It is impossible to put a stop to these bloody feuds, which are handed down from father to son, if left to the local authorities, for these are more or less mixed up by marriage, blood relationship, or interest, with one faction or the other, and the only remedy possible is that which was used so efficaciously in Texas. No State was more cursed than Texas with bloody family and neighborhood quarrels. They were carried on for generations until the blood-guilty participants were hunted down and brought to justice by the 'Texas Rangers,' a State police force maintained to put down the organized bands of highwaymen, horse thieves, and desperadoes that flocked to the Lone Star State in early times. The Rangers took a hand in putting down the factional and family feuds, until their bloody deeds are but little heard of now. Some such means would be effective in Kentucky and in those parts of Louisiana where bloody family quarrels have been so rife."—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

Kentucky Can Not Afford to Tolerate It.—"Whether a Baker or a Howard was the first wrongdoer in the bloody affrays that have just culminated in another murder is immaterial. The history of the feud shows that it has been sustained through a period of more than fifty years, during which it has been productive of the most frightful atrocities. This is reason enough for the accusation that the Bakers and Howards are not alone responsible for it. Its permanent cause can be found only in a general contempt for law which affects the entire community. The whole body of citizens and the mis-called authorities who suffer or even participate in the strife are the most blameworthy promoters of this series of crimes.

"Kentucky can not afford to tolerate such an environment. Her governors, her legislatures, her courts, her people stand ar-

raigned before the world, and may not escape by devolving responsibility on Manchester and the Manchester district. Had there been a thorough and impartial administration of the law throughout the State during the last fifty years the Baker-Howard feud would have been forgotten long since."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

LODGING-HOUSES IN AMERICAN CITIES.

ALTHO it has come to be recognized that the housing of the poor vitally affects the health and safety of the rest of the people in every community, it appears from an investigation made by Mr. John Lloyd Thomas, manager of the Mills hotels in New York, that there are few cities in the United States in which the authorities give sufficient attention to the condition of the workingmen's lodging-houses. Mr. Thomas, who gives the results of his inquiry in *Municipal Affairs*, finds that in some cities the lodging-houses are practically left to run themselves. He says:

"The authorities of San Francisco, St. Paul, St. Louis, New Orleans, and Cleveland report that there is no control exercised over common lodging-houses, except the ordinary restrictions of the health, building, and fire departments, and that there is no information at hand relative to the number, character, and condition of such houses, except such as has been obtained through frequent complaints of their insanitary condition. Private information warrants the opinion that in some of these cities the lodging-houses are little more than appanages to the saloon which is the chief source of revenue; and in Indianapolis it has been found necessary to make a police raid of so-called lodging-houses to scatter the hordes of vagrants and thieves who are harbored there."

Denver, Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Boston lodgers fare better than the worst, altho fifteen of the twenty lodging-houses in Boston and eight of the eleven in Cleveland are without baths. The average price for a night's lodging in a Boston lodging-house is eighteen cents, the lowest five.

Chicago makes no special supervision of its lodging-houses, does not require the keepers to obtain licenses, and, in fact, has passed no regulations on the subject beyond the usual ones governing dwellings, altho frequent inspection has brought good results. Of Chicago's eighty-five lodging-houses, alcoholic liquors are sold in twenty-five, and twenty-seven are reported to be in poor or bad sanitary condition. As to baths and air space, the city authorities did not give Mr. Thomas any information.

Mr. Thomas found the Baltimore authorities a still less fruitful source of information. He says:

"In Baltimore, no license is required for a lodging-house, and no official facts are available. The health department is informed that there are some three-decker beds rented for 5 cents per night, and the average charge is from 10 to 15 cents per night. The condition of some of these houses is that of indescribable filth."

This hint at the physical condition of the Baltimore lodgers might seem bad enough, but Mr. Thomas proceeds to reflect upon their mental and moral state by telling of the discouraging reception which met the attempt of Mr. Eugene Levering, a leading business man of the city, to give them a fine lodging-house with separate rooms, needle, shower, plunge, and foot baths, and a fine restaurant, for the same price they were paying for the accommodations described above. The lodgers preferred the old quarters.

New York, Mr. Thomas finds, is in sad condition. The reports show that, outside the "Raines Law" hotels and the Mills hotels, New York has 112 lodging-houses, of which half are without baths of any kind. Half, too, have saloons in the same building or next door. As to the "Raines Law" hotels, which have sprung up in great numbers within two years, Mr. Thomas quotes from



The Tariff and the Trusts in Cartoon

a report which John McCullagh, formerly chief of police of New York, made January 12 last, as state superintendent of elections:

"I secured an official list of the places holding licenses under the liquor tax law as hotels, and found them to be over three thousand in number. . . . I selected for investigation only those that in my judgment were to be classified as suspicious, the total number to be investigated being in the neighborhood of twenty-five hundred. . . . Investigation proved conclusively that a large percentage of these places were being conducted for immoral purposes. . . . I directed the comparison should be made by my deputies of the names found upon the hotel registers on October 7 with those found thereon on October 8. The comparison demonstrated beyond a doubt that a gigantic and almost universal use of these places was to be made for the purpose of registering the inmates as voters."

Mr. Thomas does not find that such lodgings are likely to improve the physical, mental, or moral tone of the lodgers. He says:

"From the foregoing statements it can readily be judged what would be the trend of the lodging-house population. Granting the moral and physical cleanliness of the man who patronizes such lodging-houses, it will be a miracle indeed if his future career does not pass through successive stages which may be accurately described as follows: Dirt, Disease, Degradation, Loss of Work, Vice, Crime.

"First, he passes through a course of self-deterioration until he becomes, second, a public menace and burden."

The hopeful feature of the lodging-house situation is found in the two Mills hotels in New York, which have proved successful from both a financial and a humanitarian view. These hotels, according to Mr. Mills, are not intended for loafers and drunkards, but for self-respecting men of small incomes. They are provided with everything that will conduce to the health and comfort of the lodgers, and their 2,154 bedrooms, of which all but 100 rent at 20 cents a night, are usually well filled. On some winter nights many are turned away. As many as 900 baths have been given in one day in the larger hotel, and 300 a day is the average. The success of this enterprise, in Mr. Thomas's opinion, points to one way for the solution of the problem.

WILL THE NEGRO SAVE THE SOUTH?

SOUTHERN labor experts seem to be of divided opinion upon the desirability of negro labor in the South. Mr. J. Polk Brown, president of the Agricultural Society of Georgia, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington, June 20, that the dominant cause of the lack of development of the South is the presence of the negroes. He accused them of retarding the industrial, moral, religious, social, and agricultural development of the section, and asserted that if they were absent a better class of labor would take their place. Mr. Brown wanted the race separated from the whites and colonized either in this country or elsewhere, in the interest of the Southern States. From Mr. J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, who says that he has had extensive experience with negroes both before and since the war, both in the South and the North, comes the opinion, however, that the negro is sober and industrious and that no other nationality is his equal for work on the farm or in the forest. The editor of *Dixie* (Atlanta), a magazine devoted to Southern industrial interests, goes even further, and asserts:

"The manufacturing center of the United States will one day be located in the South; and this will come about, strange as it may seem, for the reason that the negro is a fixture here. This line of argument may be somewhat startling, even to Southern people who are best acquainted with the situation, for it must be admitted that the negro has been generally considered a hindrance, rather than a help, to the industrial development of the South. . . .

"Organized labor, as it exists to-day, is a menace to industry.

The negro stands as a permanent and positive barrier against labor organization in the South. This declaration is not carelessly made. It is based upon a painstaking investigation which has extended through many years of intimate acquaintance with Southern conditions, both industrial and sociological."

After explaining the difference between good and bad labor organizations, he continues:

"Here in the South we will never be seriously troubled with the vicious class of labor organizations. The ignorant and vicious portion of our population is not eligible for membership. The negro is not admitted to membership in any of the labor organizations North or South, and he never will be. It is against the nature of things.

"True, there has been some spasmodic effort to organize negro unions, but this plan has proven a flat failure. The negro lacks the venom and vicious tenacity that breeds the dangerous Socialistic organizations which threaten industry in certain sections of our country. . . .

"So the negro, all unwittingly, is playing an important part in the drama of Southern industrial development. His good nature defies the Socialist. In the mean time, his condition is improving daily. He is becoming skilled in the mechanical arts, and there is no possible hindrance to his efforts in this direction. But the negro and the white man will work separately always.

"In a general way, it is considered that organized labor, of the vicious sort, is an evil which the South has thus far fortunately escaped. But we do not owe this blessing to the neglect of the professional agitator. He has done his best, or rather his worst, and failed. Freedom from vicious Socialistic conditions is a practical and permanent advantage that the South offers to-day, and will always offer, to the manufacturer and to others who are seeking profitable investment. It is this tremendous advantage that will one day make the South the manufacturing center of the United States."

POLITICS AND OUR JUDICIARY.

ELECTION of judges by a popular vote is made the object of a vigorous attack in *The Atlantic Monthly* by Mr. Frank Gaylord Cook, who holds that judges so chosen can not but be influenced by the partizan feelings of party politics and their integrity and impartiality seriously affected. He begins by referring to late events in New York State:

"Is it safe to leave the selection of judges to campaign committees or to party bosses?

"Recently, the boss of New York City declined to renominate for the supreme court a judge who had served upon the bench with honor and efficiency for twenty-eight years. The reason given was that the judge had 'refused to recognize his obligations to Tammany Hall.'

"In the election of November, 1897, the candidates for the highest judicial office in the State of New York—the chief justiceship of the court of appeals—upon the Republican and the regular Democratic tickets, were named by the state committees of their respective parties. Apparently the people were not consulted. No nominating convention was held, and all the people had to do was to ratify at the polls the choice of their party leaders. To these leaders, this method has other advantages besides its simplicity and directness. Being irresponsible and uncontrolled, they are able the more easily to exact from the candidate a campaign contribution in proportion to the office conferred. In a recent election, Tammany Hall received, 'for the purpose of advancing the cause of the Democratic Party,' the sum of \$5,000 from its candidate for the office of justice of the city court, and the sum of \$8,830 from its candidate for the office of justice of the supreme court. Both of these candidates were elected. In their position upon the bench, will they be able to forget or disregard the circumstances under which they were selected? Will they, nevertheless, be independent, impartial, and fearless? Will they, none the less, retain the traditional respect and affection of the people?

"These questions involve the integrity of the courts, and hence the foundations of our social and political system."

Mr. Cook then sketches the debate in the Constitutional Conven-

tion of 1787 which resulted in our present method of choosing the judges of the United States Supreme Court, and the subsequent unsuccessful attacks upon the system. He tells of the methods adopted from time to time by the various States, with the resulting condition as follows :

"Of the forty-five States that now comprise the United States, in five the higher judges are elected by the legislature, in seven they are appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the council or senate, while in thirty-three they are elected by popular vote."

As an example Mr. Cook takes New York State, in which the courts have been connected with popular elections for fifty years. He finds that the courts have been affected for the worse :

"One effect is certain. As a rule it has made the judge a prominent and active member of a political organization; in other words, a partizan in politics. A partizan he must be to obtain the office, and a partizan he must be to keep it. The office of judge, like the other offices filled by popular vote, is subject to the conditions of popular elections; and these are in the exclusive control of the political parties. The nomination is made and the campaign is waged by them and for their benefit. The fact that now and then one party is compelled, by an emphatic demand of the public, the bench, or the bar, to accept as its candidate for judicial office the nominee of another party is an exception that proves the rule. Such a concession is made only through compulsion. It weakens the party as an organization. It gives over to the enemy one of the offices or strongholds, the possession of which increases the party discipline, influence, and power. If a political party is to exist and prevail, it needs every office within its gift, to bestow upon its adherents; either to reward distinguished service, to strengthen wavering allegiance, or to secure a generous campaign contribution. That the office of judge has proved to be no exception to this rule is seen from the examples cited at the beginning of this article. They are not the only ones. Thanks to recent state laws requiring sworn statements of campaign expenses by candidates for office, the facts are now open to the public. In New York, since the passage of such a law in 1890, Tammany Hall received, in 1890, \$10,000 from its candidate for the superior court of the city of New York; in 1891, \$6,500 from its candidate for the supreme court, and \$10,000 from its candidate of the court of common pleas; in 1893, \$5,000 from its candidate for the court of common pleas; in 1895, \$5,000 from its candidate for the court of general sessions, and \$5,000 from its candidate for the supreme court.

"The contribution need not be called the purchase price of the office. It is enough to state that its payment is evidently obligatory upon the candidate by reason of his acceptance of the nomination. Being under obligation to his party for one of its most honored gifts, he manifests his gratitude by becoming one of its most generous supporters. Even in office his zeal does not flag. He participates in party councils and takes the stump in political campaigns. The faithful servant and generous supporter of his party, he is rewarded with a renomination at the end of his term.

"Meanwhile, in the community where he is prominent as a politician, he also sits as a judge. In the interpretation of the law and in the trial of causes he may have to decide between the very men, as litigants or attorneys, with whom he is associated or to whom he is opposed, in the arena of politics. Possibly the cause brought before him has itself arisen out of, or is involved with, the political questions that agitate his community and receive the support or opposition of his party. At any moment his record or sympathy as a politician may come into contrast or conflict with his duty as a judge.

"Even if his association with politics does not influence his judgment or conduct upon the bench, still it tends to weaken his hold upon public confidence and respect. Normally, the judge is regarded with a feeling of deep respect and of genuine affection; but this feeling is based upon a belief in his impartiality, independence, and fearlessness. By allying himself prominently with one class or party as opposed to another—especially by participating in party strife and incurring political animosity—he arouses in the former a hope of favor, and in the latter a fear of disfavor, in his judicial decisions. In both cases his office and function are undermined. The judiciary, while entrusted with preeminent powers, is nevertheless the weakest department of the Govern-

ment. The force and influence of its decisions rest solely upon the credit and respect with which they are received. The judicial mandate loses much of its power if it be believed to come from a political partizan."

The subtlety of political influence is likely to undermine the firmest character :

"Men of the highest qualifications, intellectual and moral, for judicial office, when chosen under the prevalent system of popular election, can scarcely escape the baleful influences to which that system subjects them. An under-feeling of political obligation, a brooding dread of political decapitation, consciously or unconsciously qualify the judgment and disturb the mind. They at least prevent complete independence and repose. 'It is plain,' says Mr. Bryce, 'that judges, when sucked into the vortex of politics, must lose dignity, impartiality, and influence.'

"In fact, the judiciary can not escape the harmful power of politics so long as it is subject to popular election. The time has come for the States to return to the system of appointment. It is not contended that thereby all evil political influence would be obviated. Under a system of appointment, the selection of judges may at times be controlled by executive favoritism or by political considerations, but the possibility of such control is reduced to a minimum. The executive can be held personally and directly responsible for his appointments to judicial office, and any departure from his duty can be rebuked at the polls.

"Such a reform would be in harmony with a similar reform now in progress in municipal government. In recent years, in some of our great cities, notably New York and Boston, the method of appointment has been substituted for that of popular election in the selection of heads of departments and other similar officers. Thus we are to-day correcting the excesses to which the principles of democracy and of popular election have been carried. The various functions and factors in local and municipal government are being readjusted with less regard to party passion and advancement, and with more attention to an expeditious, economical, honest, and efficient transaction of the public business.

"In this reaction toward better government, let us not neglect the judiciary, the very foundation of the State."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PERHAPS it is just as well that we did not undertake to whip the Filipinos first and Spain afterward.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT is now a full-fledged doctor of laws and will probably begin doctoring them without delay.—*The News, Pittsburg.*

If the Cubans can get a good, firm hold on Uncle Sam's left leg they will not care particularly about any other form of annexation.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

JUST to settle this controversy for all time, if his critics will furnish the enemy and the ships, Schley will be pleased to do it all over again.—*The Record, Chicago.*

QUITE a number of prominent statesmen have been suddenly called to Washington on important business, since the President's civil-service order was issued.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE German Emperor is getting possession of a lot of islands whose language is so peculiar that he can not tell whether *lese majeste* is being committed or not.—*The Star, Washington.*

THOSE favoring the President's late civil-service action say the results will prove good when it comes to repairing his fences, because he will have so many more good posts available.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

OUR military authorities have succeeded in preventing cock-fighting in Cuba and Puerto Rico! The benighted Spaniards should come to Coney Island and learn what is the only legitimate pastime.—*The Pilot, Boston.*

O'HOOIHAN: "Do ye mind the foolishness av the Peace Conference, Grady?" Grady: "Phat it is?" O'Hoolihan: "Thyrin' to bring about gin'ral peace, an' no niprisintitive av owid Oireland there."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

"A TRUST," remarked the very prosperous-looking man, "is a public blessing." "Maybe it is," answered the unassuming friend, "but I can't help thinking it is one of the kind that would brighten as it took its flight."—*The Star, Washington.*

THE way we have been capturing the markets of the world in the last few months leads one to expect that some American will soon be shipping over a few samples of hand-made crises to France and soliciting orders.—*The Record, Chicago.*

"Is it true," asked the cadaverous man, "that there is to be a pie trust?" "There has been one for more than a hundred years," answered the fat man, "and every four years we hold an election to see who shall run it."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

FITZGERALD'S VARYING RENDITIONS OF THE RUBÁIYÁT.

A WRITER in a recent number of *Literature*, under the title "An Unhappy Recension," takes Edward FitzGerald severely to task for what he terms the latter's manifold and grievous sins against literary judgment in his several revisions of the Rubáiyát. He writes:



FIRST PAGE OF ORIGINAL MS. OF THE RUBÁIYÁT IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD.

"FitzGerald's greatest friend, Tennyson, was one of the most accomplished and unerringly well-inspired of revisers; FitzGerald himself was apparently his exact opposite in these respects. A comparison stanza by stanza of the first version of the Rubáiyát published in 1859 with the revised text of the poem, will show that it is not going too far to say that FitzGerald has seldom touched any of his original work save to mar it, or varied its form of expression except for the worse. Who, for instance, being familiar with the splendidly audacious opening stanza of the 1859 edition:

"Awake! for Morning in the Bowl of Night
Has flung the Stone that puts the Stars to Flight;
And, lo! the Hunter of the East has caught
The Sultan's Turret in a Noose of Light,"

can forget the blank disfigurement with which he saw that both these daring strokes of Oriental imagery had disappeared under the reviser's hand in the edition of 1868, and that for the novel and vividly picturesque figure of the hunter with his lasso of rays has been substituted a hackneyed comparison with the archer."

The later edition—there were altogether five editions in FitzGerald's lifetime—prints the lines as follows:

"Wake! For the Sun, who scattered into flight
The Stars before him from the Field of Night,
Drives Night along with them from Heaven, and strikes
The Sultan's Turret with a Shaft of Light."

The writer, after alluding to the many small alterations—"merely fidgety and vexatious"—with which the revised version abounds, continues:

"Everywhere there is visible the same strange determination to substitute the expanded and elaborate for the terser and more pregnant phrase. Thus:

"Then said a second, 'Ne'er a peevish Boy
Would break the Bow! from which he drank in joy,
And he that with his hand the Vessel made
Will surely not in after wrath destroy?'"

The last two lines originally ran:

"Shall he that made the Vessel in pure Love
And Fancy, in an after rage destroy?"

'With his hand,' for 'in pure Love and Fancy!' What an 'amendment'! . . . FitzGerald's recension of the original Rubáiyát must forever remain on record as a melancholy example of

the way in which the most critical taste may fail a man who sets to work to surpass the unsurpassable."

There are altogether sixty-seven stanzas—out of the one hundred and one that compose the later editions of the translation—in which considerable differences exist between the early and later editions.

A book full of interest to all lovers of Omar Khayyam and FitzGerald is the recent sumptuous edition of the Rubáiyát by Edward Heron-Allen, containing a photographic facsimile of the original manuscript of the Persian poem, now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, together with a transliteration of this manuscript into modern Persian characters, a literal translation into English, and extensive bibliographical and critical matter. We reproduce the first page of this manuscript herewith, showing the first quatrain, and the first two lines of the second. The Bodleian manuscript contains altogether one hundred and fifty-eight quatrains. It need hardly be said that FitzGerald, while preserving in a marvelous manner the spirit of the original, often departed very far from the letter, suppressing many quatrains and combining others. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, in a passage which has been said to be "unsurpassed in the literature of criticism," calls FitzGerald's translation

"the poetic transfusion of a poetic spirit from one language to another, and the rerepresentation of the ideas and images of the original in a form not altogether diverse from their own, but perfectly adapted to the new conditions of time, place, custom, and habit of mind in which they reappear . . . It is the work of a poet inspired by the work of a poet; not a copy, but a reproduction; not a translation, but a redelivery of a poetic inspiration."

As an evidence of how closely FitzGerald often kept both to the spirit and the letter of the original poem, we quote Mr. Heron-Allen's literal translation of quatrain 149 of the Persian manuscript:

"I desire a little ruby wine and a book of verses,
just enough to keep me alive, and half a loaf is needful;
and then, that I and thou should sit in a desolate place
is better than the kingdom of a sultan."

The reader will not fail to recognize in this a substantial likeness to FitzGerald's exquisite quatrain—with a new infusion of the spirit of poesy pulsing through it:

"A Book of Verses underneath the Bough,
A Jug of Wine, a Loaf of Bread—and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
Oh, Wilderness were Paradise enow."

Again, as evidence of how far FitzGerald often departed from both letter and spirit, or rather infused the spirit of the whole of the original poem into a few lines, take stanza 157 of the Bodleian manuscript:

"Had I charge of the matter I would not have come,
and likewise could I control my going, where should I go?
Were it not better than that, that in this world
I had neither come, nor gone, nor lived?"

We recognize in this—but only faintly—the sentiment of FitzGerald's oft-quoted lines:

"Ah, Love! could you and I with Him conspire
To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire,
Would we not shatter it to bits—and then
Remold it nearer to the Heart's desire!"

An Author's Revenge.—An alluring picture of the pleasures of successful authorhood is given by a writer in a recent number of *The Independent*. He tells of a mythical author who, after many failures and many heartburnings over rejected manuscripts, finally became famous, so that editors and publishers were eager to obtain articles from his pen. Says the writer:

"A small colored boy guarded the outer door and took the cards of editors who crowded his anteroom, jostling one another, and who wanted special Sunday and other features. . . . He had, however, a very retentive memory, and for the ordinary editors

who had returned his manuscripts unconsidered and unread when he was unknown he had a printed form that read:

"Washington Irving Browne has received your request for a manuscript. He regrets to say that it will not now be possible for him to consider your present wishes in this regard. His time is so engrossed in his regular channels that he is unable to consider anything outside of his present clientèle. This does not imply any lack of appreciation on his part of your suggested patronage or signify in any way that the standard of your magazine is not acceptable to him. It has been a pleasure for him to have received the courtesy of your submitted request. Respectfully."

The *New York Times*, commenting on this tale, caps it with a true story of Stevenson in which the author again has the best of it, to the following effect:

"Here was revenge sweet to be sure. And once Robert Louis Stevenson partook of it in his own genial, gentle way. When he visited New York for the first time he called upon the well-known editor of a well-known magazine, presented a letter of introduction, and asked the privilege of writing something. The editor eyed him dispassionately and told him that his stuff would hardly do. Nine years passed. In the mean time the 'stuff' had been disposed of elsewhere and the literary journals were filled with notes about the new author. In the full blaze of his fame he paid another visit to America. Among the first to leave cards at Mr. Stevenson's hotel was the aforesaid editor of the aforesaid magazine. Mr. Stevenson, like Washington Irving Browne, had a 'very retentive memory.' He rolled a cigarette and repeated the incident. 'How provoking,' said the editor. 'I wonder which of my clerks could have been so discourteous to you.' Stevenson lighted his cigarette and replied mildly and with his usual beautiful smile: 'Why, now I recall his face. You are the man I saw.'"

ROSA BONHEUR.

ALTHO few would deny that Rosa Bonheur's works have of late years by no means retained the place which they held in the popular fancy thirty years ago, and while in the estimate of critics her fame has suffered some decline, she still unquestionably stands at the head of the list of women who have attained



ROSA BONHEUR.

eminence in art, and her death on May 26 has commanded wide attention. Her friend, Mme. Blanc, writing in *The Outlook* only a few days before her death, gives the following account of her as she appeared in her home at the Chateau de By:

"We shall surprise her here, in a fine studio on the first floor, at work as usual, her two favorite dogs near her; still brisk and

agile, in spite of her years, clad in masculine attire, which she wears with the ease of one accustomed to it from youth. When a vocation leads one to frequent horse-markets, to tramp over the rich loam of plowed fields and the litter of farm stables day after day; when one lives in the company of animals, in all kinds of weather and seasons, trousers seem far more practical than skirts. The blue serge suit that Rosa Bonheur wears in her studio is the neatest and best-fitting thing imaginable. Her slender, wiry, and admirably proportioned little body moves at ease in a very loose sack coat; her thick silvery hair is cut just below the ears and sets an aureole of light on her fine brow. None of her recent portraits, except one by an American artist, Miss Klumpke, gives any idea of the delicacy of her physiognomy lit up by sparkling eyes that penetrate one."

Of Rosa Bonheur's early years in Paris Mr. Hay Forbes draws the following picture in a recent number of *The Criterion*:

"In the year of our Lord 1832 there came up from Bordeaux to Paris, a poor little drawing-master, a few francs in his pocket, and in his train four hungry youngsters—one being Marie Rosalie, ten years of age, a swarthy, black-browed, leggy youngster. She was the eldest of the lot and was sent as a day-boarder to the nuns of Chaillot in the Rue de Reuilly. Daily for five years she trudged away to school. Her road lay through the Bois—delightfully wild and woody in those days. Perhaps half the time she resisted the temptation of the green and lawless park; the rest of the time she played truant. So the good nuns summoned her father. He came, the poor little drawing-master, sadly enough. And the nuns said: 'It is wasting time and money to leave Marie Rosalie here; she is too stupid to learn—she can never be a governess.' Gloomily the little man led her home—this dark-visaged, bony little maid, who had not wit enough for a governess, nor beauty enough for a wife. He bound her 'prentice to a dress-maker. She couldn't sew—in a week she was home again. Then he put her in another school, where he was drawing-master. She had her first lesson in drawing. She was fifteen. By the time she was sixteen she was an artist of no mean talent; and she worked like a little beaver. Up in the garret of their sixth-floor back she kept a tame sheep—and drew him. She drew in the Louvre; drew in the Bois; drew in the slaughter-house. In 1840 she was eighteen years of age. She determined to paint a picture for the Salon. She took for her subject two common pet rabbits nibbling carrots. It was exhibited—with a picture of sheep and goats—the next year. These pictures were signed 'Rosa Bonheur'—Marie Rosalie had vanished forever. From that time her life was easeful. Success came slowly but surely; her fame in the world grew apace. The little drawing-master died, snuffed out by the cholera. Rosa Bonheur was left with a ready-made family on her hands. She taught Auguste, the elder brother, to paint animals almost as well as she painted them herself. She taught Isidore to be a tolerable animal sculptor. Little Juliette (who became Mme. Peyrol) turned out a graceful painter of flowers and fruit."

As to her characteristics and rank as an artist, Mr. Forbes says:

"In the first place—it is well this should be said—Rosa Bonheur was the greatest of women painters. She did not paint like a woman—the pretty graces of Angelica Kaufmann, the fanciful mysticism of Berthe Morisot were utterly alien to her. If you compare her with the greatest modern animal painter, Troyon, still more conspicuous is her lack of all those qualities that we are wont to call feminine. She had, I think, as true an insight into animal life as Troyon had; but she had none of his poetry, none of his sentiment for light, none of his feeling for color, none of his spiritual imagination—if you will permit me to use a strutting phrase. She painted more correctly than Troyon—but that is mere matter of rhetoric, and negligible. The chief note of her work was its sincerity. She was inflexibly sincere. Using the word in its very best sense, I would say she was prosaic. She had no wine in her soul. Her work was wholesome in its equable spirit; there was a sort of familiar realism about it that went straight to the public heart. Then it was masterly—all her pictures of animals (there need be no question of her landscapes) impress you with a compelling sense of being well done. You say to yourself: 'The artist has achieved precisely the effect she had in mind—neither more nor less by a hair's breadth.' Take the 'Horse-Fair,' for instance, which you may see in the Metro-

politan Museum of this city. It has no emotional background. There are no spiritual contents. There is no imagination. Here you have a picture of horses—the realism softened into a sort of familiar and popular picturesqueness—full of vigor, well-painted, well-drawn, well-composed; a picture that will wear like a page of Thackeray's prose.

"This resolute and strenuous little artist was influenced very little by contemporary thought and contemporary modes of expression. The influence of George Sand is discernible in 'Labourage Nivernais' (in the Luxembourg), which is a pictorial translation of the novel. School after school arose in painting, but Mlle. Bonheur went her own way undisturbed. Her period of production lasted until 1870. Her earlier pictures were the best. 'The Ploughing Near Nevers' and the 'Haymakers' (both in the Luxembourg) are, after the 'Horse-Fair,' her masterpieces, and they were painted before she was thirty. Her visit to England and Scotland in 1856 bore fruit in a half-dozen memorable canvases, the 'Denizens of the Highlands'—that picture, perfectly composed of shaggy steers—the 'Scottish Raid,' a far bolder study than the 'Horse-Fair,' and 'Morning in the Highlands.'

"No animal painter has covered so wide a field as Mlle. Bonheur. She could paint any animal and painted them all equally well. The three horses who thunder along the road in her 'Three Musketeers' are not a whit more individual than the brown bull who lurches at you from the 'Long Reeds,' or more intimate than her Scotch sheep and slim does of Fontainebleau. Hers was a broad, sincere, equable talent. In the animal world life is simple and plain—the passions are poised—there are no great emotional heights and no depths. Now this life Rosa Bonheur reproduced with a large measure of authentic realism. She added nothing to what she saw; she never degenerated into anecdote—her dogs never rescued drowning babies, her lions never walked abroad with Una. Add, too, that she threw over everything a glamour of familiarity—that she never overstepped the prosaic—and you have the secret of her popularity. That she was the most popular artist of her day, and that, withal, she never condescended to any of the tawdry tricks of Millais, Frith, *et al.*, is a fine compliment to the taste of the age. She did not belong to the hierarchy of great artists, merely because the good Lord, who made her a painter, did not make her a poet as well."

The London *Athenaeum* takes a somewhat higher view of her rank as a painter. Speaking of her early studies and later triumphs it says:

"She had no teachers except her father and nature; but Cogniet did, indeed, greatly help the girl with encouragement of many kinds, as he recognized her ability and her insight into nature. One of her most frequented studies was the Abattoir du Roule, where, with characteristic fortitude, she not only controlled her natural repugnance to scenes of slaughter, but overcame all the disgust which attended the '*brutalité grossière*' of the people employed there. Even at this early period she studied not only the outward aspects and anatomical construction of the creatures she painted, but their passions and tempers.

"The greatest glory of Rosa's youth soon followed the loss of her father: that noble landscape with animals which is known to all the world as 'Labourage Nivernais' was finished, sent to the Salon, bought by the nation, engraved, and hung in the Louvre, as it now hangs in the Luxembourg. From this time a constant stream of successes followed. Masterpiece after masterpiece came from her easel, and of such equality of merit that no one will venture to say which is her chief work. 'The Farmer of Auvergne,' 'The Chalk Wagon of the Limousin,' 'The Charcoal-Burners,' and 'The Horse Fair' followed each other during a long series of years. Of the last there are at least three slightly different versions with a uniform inspiration. Of these one attained the unique distinction of being the first work by a living foreign animal painter which was admitted to the National Gallery. When 'The Horse Fair' first appeared at the French Gallery in Pall Mall, it created a sensation only paralleled by that which attended Mr. Frith's 'Derby Day' and Mr. Holman Hunt's 'Christ in the Temple.' There are at least four prints of 'The Horse Fair,' and the work itself has held its place in popular estimation. 'The Hay Field' came soon after it, and was immediately bought by the French Government.

"Rosa Bonheur's pictures may be counted by scores, but not one of them was put forth in a crude and unfinished state; honors

were poured upon her, but, steadfast, sober, and self-restrained to the last, she, like her great contemporary Mme. Henriette Browne, held aloof from the squabbles, the aggressions, and the follies of her neighbors, not less than from those corruptions of French contemporary art which have given to the world two Salons, and degraded painting in its natural center, Paris. . . . At By she lived, at By she died, the object of a world's admiration."

Rosa Bonheur's preference for masculine attire and her carelessness as to dress naturally led to not a few amusing incidents. The writer in *The Outlook* already quoted says of this characteristic:

"At first she lived on a sixth floor in the Rue Rumford, where she had found a way to make a sheep climb up to her rooms, but without any other possibility of becoming acquainted with oxen than by heroically going to study them at the slaughter-house, in the midst of carnage. Next she occupied a sort of cottage in the Rue d'Assas, about which an anecdote is current whose authenticity we can not guarantee. When she moved there, and just as her goods and chattels were being carried in, she returned, in muddy boots, from a day's painting in the country; the movers, misled by her accoutrements, took her for a boy of their own class, and asked her, roughly enough, to help them instead of standing there idly looking on; which she did, with a good grace, putting up with all their bad jokes on the weakness of her muscles. Later on, having resumed her feminine garments, which she calls her 'natural clothes,' and always wears in company and in town, she came back among the workmen and gave them a generous fee."

The following incident, taken from the New York *Tribune* (June 4), is given by a newspaper writer who paid a visit to By some years ago in order to obtain an interview with Mlle. Bonheur:

"A funny-looking man came toward me knitting his brows. He wore an enormous straw hat. Under it was a soft, beardless face, browned by the sun and lighted by chestnut-colored eyes; a small nose exaggerated the size of the large mouth, with rows of superb teeth, and there was a breezy flow of long hair.

"'Who are you? Where do you come from, and what do you want?' he said sharply, stopping and thrusting his small hands in the pockets of gray, ribbed trousers.

"This sharp questioning disconcerted me for a moment, but, recovering, I answered, 'I am a journalist, and wish to see Miss Bonheur.'

"'Well, look at her,' said the little peasant, taking off his great hat. 'You must excuse me; I am obliged to keep intruders away.'"

THE BALZAC CENTENARY IN FRANCE.

THE one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Honoré de Balzac, which was celebrated with much *eclat* at Tours on May 20, receives much attention in the French press, altho the Gallic mind has been much distracted by the contemporaneous glorifications of the living hero of France, Major Marchand. We quote from a number of *L'Illustration* which appeared just before the Marchand furor had reached its more effervescent stage, the following characteristically French picture:

"Decidedly, Balzac is the *lion* of the hour, as they used to say in his day. Everywhere there is an extraordinary outburst of zeal to glorify the memory of the illustrious novelist—at Tours, where he was born a hundred years ago, at Paris where he died fifty years ago. Our most eminent sculptors are striving—without success thus far, however—to model the figure of the master and to symbolize his genius. Finally, the number incessantly increases of those who, never having read a line of the author of the '*Comédie Humaine*,' proclaim themselves proudly 'Balzaciens.' And perhaps it is for a great name the supreme sanction of posterity that such a naïve cult should thus display its touching faith.

"But this is not enough for the enlightened admirers of Balzac. They demand for him the honors of the Pantheon. Why? 'If there is a French Academy, I have a right to be in it,' said, one day, with a manly freedom, one of our contemporary writers

whom it is useless, I think, to designate more explicitly. But altho he was not greatly troubled by excess of modesty, Balzac abstained from formulating so crudely his personal opinion of his rights to immortality. He could not, however, be unconscious of his just dues, and could understand without presumption that his place was allotted under the cupola of the Palais-Mazarin. But how as to that other cupola, reserved for posthumous apotheosis—did he not sometimes see it rise up before him, in the vast dreams of his fevered imagination? The hypothesis of such a vision on his part is not improbable, witness this curious passage in a letter which he wrote in 1844 to Mme. Hanska:

"In short, here is the spot which I amuse myself with: Four men have exerted a vast influence in this half century: Napoleon, Cuvier, O'Connell; I would like to be the fourth. The first lived by the blood of Europe, he was steeped in arms and warfare; the second was wedded to the whole world; the third has given new birth to a nation; for my part, I have carried a whole social fabric in my head."

"Altho he did not realize all the designs of his ambition, it is still true that this prodigious intellect must occupy the most considerable place in the literature of the first part of this century. And thus, 'if there is a Pantheon, Balzac has a right to be in it.'"
—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PORTRAIT OF BALZAC, BY BOULANGER.

MRS. OLIPHANT: A LITERARY HEROINE.

IN "The Autobiography and Correspondence of Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant," published last month in London, we have the personal records of a long literary career—the life of an intellectual and kindly woman who just missed attaining something like greatness. Mrs. Oliphant, whose maiden name was Margaret Wilson, was born in the Scotch Lowlands in 1820. Her father during her younger days was an official in the custom house at Liverpool. Some of the circumstances of her early life in this city and her first essays in literature are thus related by her:

"We lived in the most singularly secluded way. I never was at a dance till after my marriage, never went out, never saw anybody at home. Our pleasures were books of all and every kind, newspapers, and magazines, which formed the staple of our conversation as well as our amusement. In the time of my depression and sadness my mother had had a bad illness, and I was her nurse, or at least attendant. I had to sit for hours by her bedside and keep quiet. I had no liking then for needlework, a taste which developed afterward, so I took to writing. There was no particular purpose in my beginning except this: to secure some amusement and occupation for myself while I sat by my mother's bedside. I wrote a little book in which the chief character was an angelic elder sister, unmarried, who had the charge of a family of motherless brothers and sisters, and who had a shrine of sorrow in her life in the shape of the portrait and memory of her lover, who had died young. It was all very innocent and guileless, and my audience—to wit, my mother and brother Frank—were highly pleased with it. (It was published long

after by W. on his own account, and very silly I think it is, poor little thing.) I think I was then about sixteen. Afterward I wrote another very much concerned with the church business, in which the heroine, I recollect, was a girl who in the beginning of the story was a sort of half-witted, undeveloped creature, but who ended by being one of those lofty poetical beings whom girls love. She was called, I recollect, Ibbby, but why I can not explain. I had the satisfaction afterward, when I came to my full growth, of burning the manuscript, which was a three-volume business. I don't think any effort was ever made to get a publisher for it."

Later Mrs. Oliphant met Major Blackwood, and through the publishing house of which he was head began to address a larger public. A marriage which left her a widow at thirty, with £1,000 of indebtedness, compelled her to use her utmost exertions to support herself and her three children. Her first successful literary venture, "The Carrington" series of stories, brought her in £1,500 from the Blackwoods, and the tide of her fortune turned to success, yet she had much to make her take a sober view of life. Perhaps something also of the spirit of the age she could not throw off. *The Athenaeum* (May 13), which gives an extended review to the work, remarks this trait and says:

"The tone of the autobiography is sad—singularly sad it will seem to those who knew Mrs. Oliphant as a bright, kindly woman who toiled on industriously and without complaint for many years, and did not know or remember how many sorrows had darkened her career and weighed down her inborn optimism. The reader who had a superficial acquaintance with her or who knew her only by her writings, and did not pay heed to such revelations of her deeper self as 'The Beleaguered City,' will be surprised by passages such as these:

"I have lived a laborious life, incessant work, incessant anxiety—and yet so strange, so capricious is this human being that I would not say I have had an unhappy life. I have said this to one or two friends who know faintly without details what I have had to go through, and astonished them. Sometimes I am miserable—always there is in me the sense that I may have active cause to be so at any moment—always the gnawing pangs of anxiety, and deep, deep dissatisfaction beyond words, and the sense of helplessness, which of itself is despair. And yet there are times when my heart jumps up in the old unreasonable way, and I am—yes, happy—tho the word seems so inappropriate—without any cause for it, with so many causes the other way. I wonder whether this is want of feeling, or mere temperament and elasticity, or if it is a special compensation—"Werena my heart licht I wad dee"—Grizel Hume must have had the same."

With marvelous courage and generosity she took her brother and his children into her house in a time of need, sent the boy with her own sons to Eton, and educated the girls abroad. The heroism of the deed is enhanced by her simple narration of the incident:

"I had been obliged to work pretty hard before to meet all the too great expenses of the house. Now four people were added to it, very small two of them, but the others not inexpensive members of the house. I remember making a kind of pretense to myself that I had to think it over, to make a great decision, to give up what hopes I might have had of doing now my very best, and to set myself steadily to make as much money as I could, and do the best I could for the three boys. I think that in some pages of my old book I have put this down with a little half-sincere attempt at a heroic attitude. I don't think, however, that there was any reality in it. I never did nor could, of course, hesitate for a moment as to what had to be done. It had to be done, and that was enough, and there is no doubt that it was much more congenial to me to drive on and keep everything going, with a certain scorn of the increased work, and metaphorical toss of my head, as if it mattered! than it ever would have been to labor with an artist's fervor and concentration to produce a masterpiece. One can't be two things or serve two masters. Which was God and which was mammon in that individual case it would be hard to say, perhaps; for once in a way mammon, meaning the money which fed my flock, was in a kind of a poor way God, so far as the necessities of that crisis went. And the wonder was that we did it, I can't tell how, economizing, I fear, very little, never knowing quite at the beginning of the year how the ends would come together at Christmas, always with troublesome debts and forestalling of money earned, so that I had generally

eaten up the price of a book before it was printed, but always—thank God for it!—so far successfully that, tho always owing somebody, I never owed anybody to any unreasonable amount or for any unreasonable extent of time, but managed to pay everything and do everything, to stint nothing, to give them all that was happy and pleasant and of good report through all those dear and blessed boyish years."

Mrs. Oliphant was on terms of intimacy with many celebrated literary people of her day—particularly with the Carlyles. She wrote a life of Edward Irving which warmed the sage of Chelsea into eulogistic praise. Mrs. Carlyle thus writes to Mrs. Oliphant:

"I do long to see you to tell you, not what I think of your book, but what Mr. C. thinks, which is more to the purpose! I never heard him praise a woman's book, hardly any man's, as cordially as he praises this of yours! You are 'worth whole cartloads of Mulocks and Brontës, and things of that sort.' 'You are full of geniality and genius, even!' 'Nothing has so taken him by the heart for years as this biography!' You are really 'a fine, clear, loyal, sympathetic female being.' The only fault he finds in you is a certain dimness about dates and arrangements of time!—in short, I never heard so much praise out of his head at one rush! and I am so glad! For me, I am not in a state to express an opinion yet, having read only here a little and there a little, in whichever volume Mr. C. was not occupied with, and admit 'a pressure of things'!—all the worse for being trivial things. But to-morrow I shall begin at the beginning. Mr. C. got to the end last night, and the last part was the best of all, he says; and that he is 'very glad—very glad indeed that such a biography of Edward Irving exists.'"

The rather extraordinary view which she gives us of Lord Tennyson's habitual crabbedness of manner when in society tallies, however, with many of the anecdotes of him which have been published. It must be confessed that in it the poet, who had reaped all that fame and worldly fortune had to give, does not present a very creditable figure beside this quiet little woman who had met the world so bravely, and yet missed many of the marks of appreciation:

"Mrs. Tennyson lay upon her sofa, as she did always—tho able to be taken to the luncheon-table by her excellent son Hallam, whom I knew a little, and who was always kind and pleasant. I have always thought that Tennyson's appearance was too emphatically that of a poet, especially in his photographs; the fine frenzy, the careless picturesqueness, were almost too much. He looked the part too well, but in reality there was a roughness and acrid gloom about the man which saved him from his over-romantic appearance. He paid no attention to me, as was very natural. The conversation turned somehow upon his little play of 'The Falcon'—now more forgotten, I think, than any of his others, tho it seemed to me much the most effective of them. I said something about its beauty, and that I thought it just the kind of entertainment which a gracious prince might offer to his guests, and he replied, with a sort of indignant sense of grievance, 'And they tell me people won't go to see it.' I am afraid, however, that I did not attract the poet in any way. . . . However, feeling I had not been entirely a success—a feeling very habitual to me—I was glad of Mrs. Stewart's sign of departure, and went up to Mrs. Tennyson on the sofa, to which she had returned, to take my leave. I am never good at parting politenesses, and I dare say was very *gauche* in saying that it was so kind of her to ask me; while she graciously responded that she was delighted to have seen me, etc., according to the established ritual in such cases. Tennyson was standing by, lowering over us with his ragged beard and his saturnine look. He eyed us, while these pretty speeches were being made, with cynical eyes. 'What liars you women are!' he said. There could not have been anything more true, but, to be sure, it was not so civil as it was true."

Boston's Opinion of Perosi.—Perosi's oratorio of "The Transfiguration of Christ" was sung by the Boston Cecilia a short time ago. The performance is spoken of by musical critics there as a grievous disappointment, both from the viewpoint of art and technic. The American critic evidently does not believe in Perosi, and after this pronouncement from Boston, and the fol-

lowing crushing comment on the Cecilia concert which we quote from *The American Art Journal*, Perosi, we should think, would feel impelled to renounce music and retire to the more fitting and congenial surroundings of a Roman monastery:

"There is nothing suggestive even of the musician of average talent, nothing to demonstrate that Don Lorenzo Perosi had anything to say. He handles the tools of his art like a thoughtless amateur; he does not carve, but scratches; there is no firmness of hand, no intensity of thought, no originality even of the lumbering kind. Perosi has studied the old masters without understanding them; even as an imitator he is a sad failure, and to compare him to Palestrina, as his admirers have done, is to indulge in the most crushing satire.

"The music suggests nothing, it appeals neither to the intellect nor to the emotions; one listens to it in a kind of hopeless surprise, and departs carrying away not the slightest grain of comfort. The orchestration is of the trivial kind; the music is without character, without contrasts, without indication that it might not have been written by any bright conservatory pupil. The singers did their best to build a palace out of arid sand, but the sand conquered.

"The concert ended with Verdi's 'Te Deum,' and it gave the audience the opportunity of judging between genius and incapacity."

NOTES.

D'ANNUNZIO'S new play, "Gloria," has been hissed off the stage at Naples, and Eleonore Duse, it is said, has abandoned her intention of producing it in Rome. The author is not so easily put down, however, and will immediately publish it in book-form, with a dedication "To the dogs who hissed it at Naples." Neapolitan dogs must be a species of geese, according to this use of the word, altho many people would say they showed surprising good sense for that fowl.

THE Seidl memorial volume will probably bring the widow of the dead musician something more than five thousand dollars, which, with the sixteen thousand dollars netted by the recent Seidl memorial performance at the Metropolitan Opera-House, will make a not inconsiderable sum. Yet when one recalls the fact that Jean and Edouard de Reschke receive two thousand two hundred dollars a night, the rewards of a musical career, even among great musicians, do not seem very evenly divided, for Seidl left little or no fortune at his death.

"No. 5, John Street" is having a large sale in America and a still larger one in England. The author, Mr. Richard Whiting, is not an American as many have supposed, says the *New York Times*. In spite of his many references to America and Americans he is a full-blooded Britisher, of an ancient line of Yorkshire farmers. He has been for many years a London journalist, and has made two visits to this country. He began his career, however, as an artist in the Latin Quarter in Paris, and one of his old friends is Justin Huntly McCarthy, the translator of the *Rubáiyát*, and the recent husband of Cissy Loftus.

APPROPOS of the announcement that McGill University, Montreal, has conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the *London Academy* drops into poetry to the following effect:

"Why have you been so long, McGill?
Where were you when our friend was ill?
It's surely wrong to wait until
He's well before you 'doctor' him."

As a matter of fact, remarks *The Academy*, Mr. Kipling is particularly pleased that this honor, the first degree he has received but probably by no means the last, should come to him, as he puts it in his letter of acceptance, from "the elder sister of the new nations within the empire."

RUDYARD KIPLING has recently brought suit for damages against Elbert Hubbard, of the Roycroft Shop, at East Aurora. The grounds of complaint seem to be technical and involve practically the same issue as in the suit recently brought against G. P. Putnam's Sons—that is, the right of a publisher to give a name of his own to a volume, even tho the matter contained therein is not covered by copyright. For instance, Mr. Hubbard has called a certain poem "The Dipsy Chanty." Mr. Kipling admits that the expression "Dipsy Chanty" occurs several times in the poem, but avers that the correct title is "The Last Chanty." G. P. Putnam's Sons called their set of Kipling's works "The Brushwood Edition," but Mr. Kipling says he never authorized any such title, and denies the right of the Putnams, or any one else, to distinguish his books by any title he has not himself chosen. Mr. Kipling brings up another point that has never been adjudicated—as to the right to print selections from an uncopyrighted book. To print the book entire is, of course, privileged; but to print selections from it, Mr. Kipling claims, might place the author in a very wrong light before the public and tend to injure him in the estimation of intelligent readers. The recent suit brought by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. for infringement in publication of "The Autocrat," failed because it was shown by the defendant that the matter was first printed in an uncopyrighted magazine. All the Kipling poems printed by Mr. Hubbard, it is claimed, were first printed in newspapers in India or magazines in England, which periodicals were not copyrighted in America; and whether the courts will take cognizance of the points brought up by Mr. Kipling is yet, of course, an open question. It is said that Mr. Kipling has now twenty-three suits in process, against as many different publishers and booksellers throughout the United States.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WRITING AND THE ORIGIN OF LANGUAGE.

SPEECH seems to come so naturally to man that we forget he must have been thousands of years in acquiring it and that his first efforts are completely lost. No language that is spoken to-day, and none of those dead languages that are preserved in written form, resemble at all the speech of our remote forefathers. What that speech was, and how it was first reduced to writing, M. T. Obalski attempts to tell us in an article in *La Science Française*, May 19, in the light of some of the most recent investigations. Says M. Obalski:

"When we compare the designs by means of which certain savage tribes of North America represent men, animals, and plants, we are struck with their resemblance to the rudimentary figures traced by children.

"An instinct for imitation leads men to reproduce the forms of surrounding objects, and in the invention of the graphic art he has aimed to materialize his thoughts and give them form and substance; he has wished to supply the place of the absent word, and even to depict it to the eye in the present and in the future.

"From the identity of object springs the identity of the means used to attain it, and writing thus becomes one of the most powerful instruments of civilization.

"It is generally admitted that writing was at first ideographic and solely by means of pictures, as it is yet among certain Indian tribes of North America; it then became phonetic, then syllabic, and finally alphabetic, thus reaching its apogee.

"Certain of the letters of the alphabet themselves have a very pronounced pictorial origin. The first letters of the Greek alphabet, for instance, had once the form of an ox's head, of a house, of a tent, of a camel, of a door, etc.

"In ideographic writing, man limits himself to the representation pure and simple of the beings or objects which he wishes to recall, such as a tree, a brook, a lion. This is ideographism proper or concrete.

"Our [the French] libraries contain some curious specimens of ideographic writing, accompanying the earliest narratives of our missionaries in Canada.

"Next we come to pure symbolism, which consists in expressing abstract ideas by figures that will suggest these ideas to others, a bird signifying speed, a fox cunning, etc.

"From this point to phonetic writing there is an immense step to be taken. Here the image or symbol must represent a sound. The 'rebus' is really a transition form between ideographic and phonetic writing.

"The American savages give us numerous examples of all these different modes of writing. With the Chinese, writing has been arrested in its development, at the syllabic form; it is not alphabetic.

"The characters used in Mexican inscriptions seem to have been formed of parts of symbols once used in their integrity, but we do not know whether these hieroglyphics, whose meaning is still a mystery, ever had phonetic value like those of the Egyptians and the Chinese.

"We ourselves still use in astronomy a kind of hieroglyphics to indicate the signs of the zodiac.

"Traces of writing have been sought in relics of the Stone Age, but only a few primitive hieroglyphics have been found, traced on bits of wood and horn discovered in cave-dwellings.

"Without attempting to solve the problem that is still taxing the wisdom of the most learned linguists, we may, with some appearance of reason, imagine the primitive man as expressing his feelings by cries similar to our interjections and his more lively perceptions by imitative words. His vocabulary was poor in words, wanting almost entirely in abstract terms, but his language was rich in metaphors, exuberant with images, reflecting his lively emotions. Numerous gestures must have accompanied the expression of his feelings and thoughts, imperfect as it was. But altho we can form a more or less exact idea of the primitive processes of speech, we have, unhappily, no means of knowing the language or languages of our first ancestors.

"It is quite generally agreed that all languages probably began

by being monosyllabic, as Chinese is still. From monosyllabism they went on to agglutination (the state of a majority of American Indian languages), consisting of simple juxtaposition of the elements—often numerous—that enter into the formation of the words, each of which is thus equivalent to a whole phrase. Finally language passed to the inflective stage, that of the classical tongues. Such are the successive stages that language passes through before reaching its complete development.

"At the end of the Stone Age the population reached a state of density which, obliging a greater division of labor, conduced inevitably to more rapid progress. In this stage, the needs of commerce and communication being more pressing and more frequent, the numerous inconsistent human modes of speech, consisting of simple imitative sounds accompanied by gestures, gave place slowly to more general types, which gradually became more precise and developed into true languages.

"Language being not only the external manifestation of thought, but also in some sort identified with it, its development is one with that of the human mind itself.

"The most simple and easy expressions must have been those that were first formed. By a very natural process which may yet be seen in children, these first vocal expressions, which are very few in number, serve spontaneously to designate objects and ideas analogous to those that they designated at first by the simple addition of accessory roots, later agglutinated so that they formed but one word with the former and finally transformed under the influence of accent, which gave unity to the word.

"The first words, designating phenomena of the same order, all having relation with the individual, were the starting-points for others having for their object the translation of related ideas and similar phenomena, always passing from the concrete to the abstract."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHILD-TRAINING BY HYPNOTISM.

A FRENCH physician, Dr. Bérillon, advises the use of hypnotism in the management of children. He has experimented in this direction on several thousand little ones during the past twelve years and has given his conclusions in twenty-three different medical pamphlets. Says Dr. M. L. Holbrook in a review of the French physician's work in *Omega* (New York, June):

"His conclusion . . . is that eight out of ten children are subject to this agent in a profound degree at the first or second effort, and that normal children are more easily influenced than abnormal ones. With care on the part of the hypnotizer, who should always be a man of good habits and carefulness, there is, he says, no risk of harm physically, mentally, or morally.

"In the treatment of degenerate children, or children who have fallen below the standard of their race physically, mentally, or morally, Bérillon has found hypnotism very useful. Some of the signs of degeneracy which he enumerates are the existence of habits which tend to become automatic, such as nail-biting and other similar habits. By hypnotic suggestions he would bring these habits, done unconsciously, into the domain of consciousness, and arouse or build up the power of restraint. To give an illustration: when the nail-biting child is in the hypnotic state, he suggests to it that it will hereafter always be conscious of the act. This is of the first importance. There is no hope of a cure if it continues to be performed unconsciously. He tells it it will feel that the hand is heavy whenever it tries to lift it to the mouth, and that this feeling will act restrainingly. These suggestions may require many repetitions at each sitting before they take root in the mind, and this must not be forgotten.

"Kleptomania is a sign of degeneracy. It is a disposition to steal which can not be resisted. Bérillon has cured many cases. In the hypnotic state the suggestion is repeatedly made that it [the patient] will have no desire to steal, that he will be conscious of it when the feeling comes up, and he will be able to dismiss it from the mind, have a horror of it, etc.

"Dr. Bérillon gives in his pamphlet some very bad cases of idleness, inattention, and cowardice cured by suggestion. A pusillanimous child is generally weak-minded. It may have all the brain-cells that brave children have, but they have not been called into activity. Perhaps they are not nourished by a stream

of blood going to them and can not act. In the hypnotic sleep they are called into activity, the blood flows to them and in some mysterious way the child's nature changes.

"There is no doubt much prejudice among a majority of persons against hypnotism, and this is natural because most people think there is something almost supernatural about it. One physician remarked he had rather have his children naughty than made good in this way. Ordinary naughtiness which may exist in any child certainly does not require hypnotism to cure it. It is only when it is excessive. No sensible parent or educator would advise its use for any but such cases in which ordinary methods of education have failed, in which case it may save a child from a bad course leading to misery and perhaps to crime."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

THE preliminary report of the Belgian Antarctic expedition of 1897-99 has just been published by the Belgian Royal Geographical Society. From an abstract in *The National Geographical Magazine* we extract the following paragraphs:

"After leaving Punta Arenas, December 14, 1897, the *Belgica* kept on southward, and reached Hughes Bay January 24. . . .

"They entered the Pacific February 12 and soon made out in the distance Alexander I. Land, but, as an impenetrable ice-floe prevented an approach, changed their course to the west. Two weeks later, when at 70° 20' south by 85° west, a violent northeast wind opened up deep channels in the pack, so that, altho the season was very far advanced, the occasion seemed favorable to continue on toward the south. The dangers of a winter in the Antarctic zone were evident, but, on the other hand, if caught in the ice and unable to regain the open sea, they might drift to a high latitude and perhaps winter near new lands. On March 3, seeing the absolute impossibility of continuing farther, they put the helm about, and during the few following days drifted seven or eight miles in the midst of a compact mass of ice. By March 10 the *Belgica* was completely blocked, as the cakes of ice which surrounded her had welded together and formed an impenetrable field.

"Beginning with the latter half of the month of March the cold became very sharp because of the winds from the South. . . . The aspect of the pack changed continually; tho for the most part very compact, at times great gaps and channels would open and extend for miles, but the ship, imprisoned in a wall of ice, could not gain them. By May 30 they had drifted to latitude 71° 36' by 87° 38', apparently the farthest point south gained by the expedition. During the winter snow-storms frequently made all work out-of-doors impossible; also the treacherous character of the ice-floe and the violence of the gusts of wind prevented any long excursion upon the ice. The sun set on May 17 and did not rise again until July 24. The seals and penguins, without ever being very numerous in the immediate neighborhood of the vessel, constituted the main part of the crew's fare during the last months of winter, and this fresh food not a little contributed to maintain their good health, which, except during the polar night, was excellent.

"In October, 1898, an outlet opened about 600 meters distant, but immediately around the ship the floe continued unbroken. As summer was passing very quickly and a second winter seemed imminent, at the beginning of January, 1899, Captain De Gerlache determined to dig a canal to this outlet. The measurements made by the sounding-line indicated an average thickness of ice of 1 meter, but around the vessel it exceeded 2 meters. Something like 2,500 to 3,000 cubic meters of ice were excavated, and this work, in which every one took part, lasted for three weeks. By February there only remained the blocks immediately adjacent to the *Belgica*, but the pressure increased; the canal just completed contracted, and at the same time the outlet in which it ended closed up. Eleven days later, however, the pack opened sufficiently for them to advance fifteen or sixteen miles toward the north, when they were again blocked. But the dark sky in the north and the perceptible swelling of the sea were sure signs that in this direction there was a grand expanse of water, and perhaps the open sea. During the winter the *Belgica* had only once suffered dangerous pressure; only for a few moments had she ever been in danger, but now, continually battered by the

great blocks of ice wedged against her by the swelling sea, the little vessel was in a very dangerous situation. Fortunately, the pack opened again March 14, and this time they were able to gain the open sea and return to Punta Arenas.

"Captain De Gerlache concludes his report as follows: 'Upon our escape from the pack, we were about 103° west longitude, so that the general drift was found to be 18° toward the west by about 70° 31' average latitude. We had seen no signs of the land given in the charts at 70° south and 100° west. It is furthermore worthy of remark that our drifting, which was almost as rapid toward the south before the north wind as it had been toward the north before the south wind, as well as the soundings which we made whenever the weather permitted, carries several degrees toward the south the hypothetical contours of the austral continent in that part of the Antarctic zone. During this winter, the first that has been passed in the midst of austral ice, we were able to conduct satisfactory magnetic operations, to form an important series of meteorological polar observations, and to make a good collection of specimens of pelagic and abyssal fauna, as well as of specimens of submarine deposit.'"

The work of South Polar exploration is not to be allowed to flag. According to *The Times*, London, the German Antarctic expedition is now being actively organized. The committee in charge has decided that the expedition is to be composed of one ship only, any possible disadvantages being compensated for by greater independence and mobility. Says *Science*:

"The vessel is to be built entirely of wood. The committee are confirmed in this decision by Nansen's experience with the *Fram*, and by their desire to eliminate all possible causes of error in their magnetic observations. The ship is to be laid down this autumn, and the expedition is to be ready to start in the autumn of 1901. It is to be away two years altogether. After touching at the Cape the expedition is to make for the Antarctic continent south of the Kerguelen Islands, and there establish a scientific station at some point suitable for wintering. A pack of Siberian dogs is to be taken, and dashes will be made on sledges toward the South Pole and the south magnetic pole. Meteorological observations will also be made from a captive balloon. After the breaking-up of their winter quarters the expedition will attempt to make as complete a survey as possible of the coast line of the Antarctic continent. The leader of the expedition is to be Dr. von Drygalski, who conducted the German exploration of Greenland in the years 1891-93. The committee expresses great satisfaction that the English Antarctic expedition has at last been definitely decided on, and points out that the value of the two sets of meteorological observations will be greatly enhanced by their being carried on simultaneously. According to their information, the English expedition is to make the attempt to penetrate southward from the South Pacific. The meeting of the International Geographical Congress in Berlin in October will give an opportunity for deciding on the details of the scheme of cooperation."

A New Work on Criminology.—In a book just published in Paris entitled "The Mind of the Criminal," the author, Dr. de Fleury, attempts to set forth the golden mean between the extreme theories of Lombroso and his school and of those who utterly disbelieve all that the Italian professor upholds. Says a reviewer in *Cosmos*, June 3: "There do exist, incontestably, perverted beings, destined for the gallows, whose natural home is the prison, and who are incapable of adaptation to the social environment. These born criminals, as Lombroso calls them, are what they are," he says, by reason of hereditary malformation of the brain—we all know these theories of the Italian criminologists, which are now almost abandoned. Others, with more reason, see in the perversity of certain creatures an effect of bad education that has not properly repressed certain tendencies, a result of imitation, an influence of environment. M. Maurice de Fleury in this popular work tries to hold to the golden mean. He explains clearly the physiology of the nervous system and the mechanism of reflex action, but personality, justice, and liberty are more complex ideas than he seems to think. The question of human criminality is not exclusively medical, and when the doctors have determined the cases—perhaps more numerous than has been supposed—in which responsibility has been suppressed or

weakened because of some disease, we shall still have to solve the problem of the crimes committed by normally organized but perverted beings.

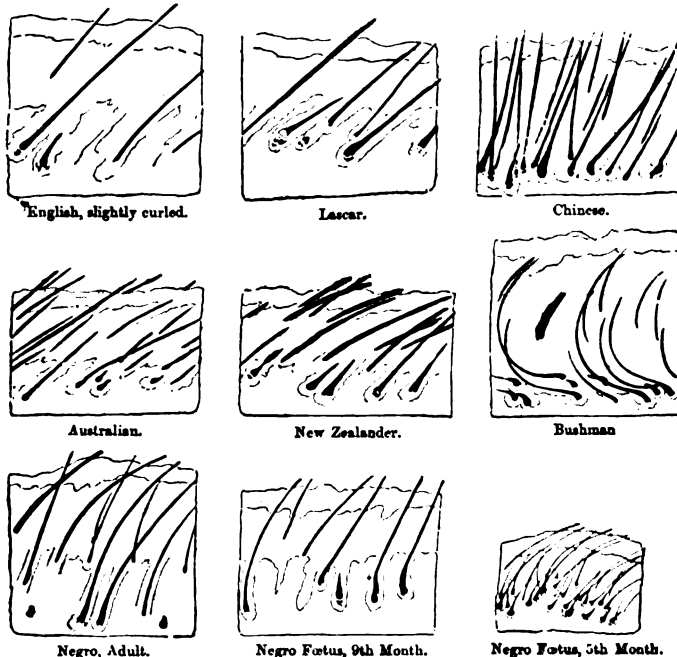
"For these last, moral education and especially religious training, the author believes, will be an element of preservation. He cites other things that may be of use, and finally he recommends that young persons who, altho not vicious, are difficult to manage, should be sent to the colonies, with the hope that a life of hardship and adventure will enable them to make use of the exuberance of energy which, if it did not find an outlet in this way, might lead to crime. This form of prevention, which is difficult to use in practise, can be applied only to a restricted number of persons. Many criminals become so through idleness, carelessness, lack of will power; they fill our ranks with worthless material and never become any better.

"Among many false notions, much interesting information is to be found in this book, and it is written in a style that makes its perusal attractive."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT MAKES HAIR STRAIGHT OR CURLY?

THE difference between straight and curly hair, whether in individuals or races, depends, we are told by a writer in *Knowledge*, London, April 1, not only on the rigidity of the hair itself, but also on the condition of the little muscle that tends to make it stand upright. Says this author:

"The muscle called the *erector pili*, from its attachments, has long been recognized as having an influence on the position of the



SECTIONS SHOWING APPEARANCE OF THE HAIR FOLLICLES IN THE SCALPS OF RACES WITH STRAIGHT, WAVY, AND CURLY HAIR.

hair, causing its erection by pulling forward the root of the hair, thus converting the shaft into a lever, the fulcrum of which corresponds to the dense *stratum corneum* through which it passes to appear on the surface. Such action of these little muscles is displayed when a cat in rage erects the hair of its tail, or a straight-haired dog causes the hair of its back to rise in a median crest. Their influence in man is commonly observed in the condition known as 'goose skin.' Further, it is to be noticed that the gland is always placed between the muscle and the hair-shaft, thus occupying the triangular interval between them, so that during the action of the muscle the gland must necessarily be subjected to pressure, aiding thereby the expulsion of its contents.

"Straight hair is always circular in section, and is usually thicker than curly hair, which is ribbon-like and fine, the finest human hair being that met with in the Bush and Andaman races.

Now it appears to us that these facts have a most important bearing on the question under consideration. In order that the muscle afore mentioned may act as an erector of the hair, it is necessary that the hair must be sufficiently strong to resist the tendency to bend; unless this be so, the lever action is at once destroyed. On the other hand, when the hair is fine and ribbon-like, the shaft, no longer sufficiently stout to resist the strain of the muscle, naturally assumes a curve. . . . The influence of the sebaceous gland on this curvature must not be overlooked. If a scalp, in which the follicles are curved, be examined, the gland is seen to be placed on the concave surface of the curve, and the muscle is attached to the same side of the follicle just below the gland; the gland, therefore, forms a mass of greater resistance around which the follicle may be curved by the traction of the muscle, thus leading to the characteristic form of the follicle met with in races with curly hair. At the same time it may be noticed that the base of the follicle is often hooked backward, as may be seen in the Bush scalp, and this, presumably, must be accounted for by its vascular connections, which are here best developed, and which will tend to withstand the strain exercised by the muscle. The follicle thus becoming more or less permanently curved, it naturally follows that the softer cells at the root of the hair will accommodate themselves to the curve, and becoming more horny in their consistence as they advance to the surface, will retain the form of the follicle in which they are molded, the cells on the concave side of the hair being more compressed than those on the convex side. In this way we have, in all probability, a more reasonable explanation of how curliness in the hair is produced than any hitherto offered."

THE TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

THE International Tuberculosis Congress, held this month in Berlin, was one of the most noteworthy gatherings of medical men in the world's history. *The British Medical Journal* says of it editorially in its issue for June 3:

"The Congress on Tuberculosis in Berlin . . . has attracted an amount of public attention which can not fail to have a favorable effect upon measures now being taken in this country to check the ravages of the disease. In gauging the value of the work done it is important to bear in mind the objects with which it was called. It was promoted by the central German committee for the Establishment of Sanatoria for Pulmonary Diseases, and the full title of the congress . . . may perhaps be best translated as 'Congress on the Fight against Tuberculosis as a National Disease.' . . . It may be pointed out that the discussions were essentially of a practical nature, that the programs of the sections converged upon the question of the establishment of sanatoria for the working classes, and that many of the associations interested in workmen's assurance sent delegates."

The congress was divided into five sections, which discussed respectively the dissemination of tuberculosis, its causes, the prevention and treatment of the disease, and sanatoria. Of the papers the correspondent of *The Medical Journal* says:

"Tho many of the papers read in the various sections of the congress were of great interest, there is little that will be actually new to those medical readers who have followed the literature of tuberculosis. This is not to be wondered at, as science does not reveal her secrets the more freely because a congress is on foot, and the quiet work of laboratories keeps its slow and arduous course 'without haste and without rest,' regardless of the impatience of governments and princes."

In spite of this rather lukewarm praise, the correspondent believes that the congress has accomplished much, for he tells us, in conclusion:

"There is no doubt that the congress has been a great success. If it has added nothing new to science, it has gone far to popularize much good work that science has already accomplished, and will appreciably strengthen the practical efforts now being made by the civilized states in Europe to combat on rational and comprehensive lines one of the greatest maladies which humanity has had to endure. That the success was so signal is largely due to the interest displayed by the Empress, and to the enthusiasm of

the Duke of Ratibor, the president, and the other members of the organizing committee.

"The doubts and fears expressed by some as to the costliness of the sanatorium treatment and the possibility of the discovery of some tuberculin which shall render them unnecessary in the treatment of tuberculosis are groundless. The sanatorium treatment has a wider significance than that of a mere passing phase of treatment for tuberculosis. It is a practical recognition of the fact that huge barracks in the hearts of cities are not ideal homes for the chronic sick, and there can be no doubt that the open air, the country life, and the peaceful surroundings of sanatoria will be found an effective form of treatment for many other forms of chronic sickness."

The "Water Curtain" as a Fire Protection.—

Commenting on the news that the Chicago Public Library is to be protected from injury by fire occurring in neighboring buildings by pipes around the cornice, from which a "curtain" of water may be caused to descend to the street, *Engineering News* says:

"To be frank, such a construction as has been employed on the Chicago Public Library does not on first blush inspire much confidence in its efficiency, where a really severe fire is concerned. Briefly described, a one-fourth-inch nozzle discharging ten gallons of water per minute is depended upon to protect a section of wall 2 feet wide and 90 feet high, or an area of 180 square feet. Supposing the water falling freely to maintain an unbroken sheet over this area, it would form a curtain less than 0.02 inch thick. It would be, in fact, much thinner, for we have neglected to consider the initial velocity due to the pressure of 30 pounds per square inch under which the discharge takes place. This might resist with some success the passage of a dangerous amount of radiated heat from a fire across the street, but it pretty certainly would not withstand bursts of flame of such volume and intensity as are driven against an exposed wall in the fires which frequently occur in our large cities. . . .

"It must be remembered, however, that the discharge from the nozzle will assume no such perfect sheet-like form as we have supposed, but that the water will break into drops and spray almost immediately. This decreases enormously the resistance which the water discharged offers to the passage of flame and heat."

The Power of Niagara.—"The power of Niagara," says Prof. R. B. Owens in *Cassier's Magazine*, "has been estimated at about 7,000,000 horse-power—greater probably than the physical force the whole human race is capable of continuously exerting. At present about 350,000 horse-power is to be developed on the American and Canadian sides, or about five per cent. of the total power available—not enough to perceptibly diminish the flow over the falls. However, should the whole be utilized, leaving the rocky river bed dry and bare, we would but be substituting a wonderful cataract of etheric energy for the splendid flow of gravitational matter so justly famed. Which spectacle would present greater beauty would depend upon the individual. To those who trace in imagination the course of a beam of sunlight, as it buries itself in the ocean, rises in cloud, and falls again in grateful shower over grain field and vineyard, filling brook and swelling river, and finally tumbling through mighty turbines and silently streaming from the polished slip rings of stately dynamos, bursting again into wholesome sunlight, to brighten the homes of hundreds, the substitution would but be the completion of a full cycle of usefulness and beauty."

Bananas as Importers of Foreign Animals.—"All sorts of curious creatures," says Dr. Morris Gibbs in *The Humane Alliance*, "come to us in bunches of bananas, and I know of over twenty species of insects, reptiles, and mammals that have gained free transportation to our land by stowing themselves away in bunches of this luscious and popular fruit. It is a very common occurrence to find spiders of several varieties, all of which are pronounced deadly poison, of course. I have seen three species of snakes which were taken in these well-built places of concealment, one of which was a greenish-colored boa, all of five feet long, and two little fellows, and all alive. It is not rare to find

active little lizards which have made the thick shelter their home, and been taken over twenty-five hundred miles into a foreign land, never to return to their sunny home in Central America. Curious land crabs also migrate by this method, and, like all the rest of the unknown creatures from foreign lands, are pronounced most virulent and are killed on sight. Then, too, we often find little mice with very long tails, which have made themselves comfortable on the journey by preparing soft nests in the center of the bunch. . . . The great bunches of fruit hang near the ground, and the wild creatures seek the space within and thus escape the hot sun, or perhaps their enemies. What more natural than for a mouse to build its nest and rear its little brood in this retreat? Then the time comes for the shipping of the green fruit. The big stem is cut with a huge knife much like the Cuban machete, and the bunches are carried to the coast, where they are loaded on the steamer for American ports. . . . Thousands and tens of thousand of crabs, reptiles, mice, and endless quantities of spiders and insects are annually brought into our boundaries in bunches of bananas, and are distributed throughout all civilized quarters in the Union."

Bee-Stings.—In a *résumé* of personal observations on accidents due to bee-stings, published in *La Naturaliste*, M. Spalikowski says that in some cases a sting is really a serious matter. Some subjects are more sensitive than others, and the number of stings is also important. The symptoms usually present are fever, rising to 39° C. [102° F.] or even to 40° C. [104° F.] in special cases, with insomnia, loss of appetite, vomiting, and delirium. The mechanical action of the sting is uncertain; perhaps the venom acts simply like those toxins that have a direct effect on the nervous system. In some subjects the sting causes a sort of temporary mania which may be called "apiphobia." They have an extreme fear of bees and dare not approach their hives; the very sight or even thought of bees makes them grow pale or tremble.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

CREDIT to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* was inadvertently omitted in the article entitled, "How Old is Niagara?" in our issue of June 17.

A NEW incandescent lamp is announced by *L'Electricien*. Its filament is of silicon carbide enveloped with a layer of silicon and carbon. This lamp, the invention of M. Langhane, gives, by reason of the refractory character of the material forming the filament, a better result than the ordinary carbon-filament lamps, and assures an economy of 25 per cent.

ICED chloroform, according to *The Medical Times*, has been used as an anesthetic in Professor Shorburg's clinic in the Julius Hospital at Würzburg, Bavaria, in over 14,000 cases without a single unpleasant result. "The advantages claimed for this preparation of chloroform are the quickness of its action, its comparative freedom from danger, and the absence of the nausea and depression so common with other anesthetics."

HYSTERIA IN A CAT.—"A nine-months' old kitten, very fond of play, was one day bitten in the back by a dog," says *The Medical News*. "Thereafter, it dragged its hind legs, and did not move its tail, just as if the cord had been crushed. Later it fell from the first story of the house. It was instantly cured and used its legs and tail as well as ever. It is evident that the shock of the fall produced a psychic effect sufficiently powerful to overcome the idea of paralysis. That the trouble was only a hysterical paralysis was further shown by the preservation during the whole time of the functions of the bladder and intestines."

"IN California," remarks *La Nature*, "are vast tracts of cultivable land where the rainfall is insufficient, but where thick fogs often occur. These generally take place in the night, during the dry summer months, and they are dissipated by the early morning sun. It would be useful if some mechanical device could be invented to intercept the suspended water-particles, collecting them as the leaves of trees do, and allowing them to run down to the ground." An American meteorologist named Earlscliffe, we are told, is studying the problem, but has not yet succeeded in solving it practically. Dynamite explosions, he thinks, would serve, but would be too costly.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROFESSOR EWING, the English physicist, said in a recent lecture, according to *The American Electrician*, that a Chinese navigator named Hoang Ti so long ago as twenty-four centuries before Christ used a magnet for navigating a fleet of ships. "This presumably was the first use of the mariner's compass. The form in which he is said to have used it was that of a fragment of lodestone, which was floated so as to be free to revolve. Lodestone, it will be remembered, is a natural magnet, consisting of the natural magnetic oxides of iron. The mariner's compass of Chinese origin was first brought to Europe in the thirteenth century by a man named Marco Polo. Notwithstanding these early uses of the magnet, the science of magnetism will be only three hundred years old next year, as it dates from the publication of Gilbert's famous book in the year 1600."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MAY SPIRITUALISM BE INVESTIGATED?

FOR the most part the newspaper comment on Prof. James H. Hyslop's article in *The New World* on "Immortality and Psychic Research" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17) has justified his opinion there stated, that any discussion of the phenomena usually termed Spiritualism is certain to arouse antagonism, and to share the ill odor which he thinks has naturally been associated hitherto with the claims of Spiritists. Most of the comments agree with those of the *New York Sun*, which in its well-known satiric vein commiserates the professor on his fall from intellectual grace in thus dabbling in what it regards as such transparent fraud. The following are fair examples of the newspaper criticisms of Professor Hyslop's article. The *Baltimore American* says:

"In the matter of ghostly testimony there is not much left for Hyslop to obtain. His predecessors appear to have pretty well covered the ground. Kiddle went for the statesmen and generals and poets, and Marsh for the patriarchs and prophets. Washington was laboring under a chronic fit of the blues because of his inordinate vanity while on earth, Bonaparte beat his breast in anguish because he allowed his ambition to prevail over humanity while on earth, and even Shakespeare wrote some verses deprecating the evil influence of his dramas, thus establishing the fact that he did, and Bacon did not, write them. Adam and Eve's main lament was their expulsion from Paradise, and so poignant was the former's grief he could not be brought to mention the garden by name. Cain and his wife, Noah and his sons, David and Goliath, Samson and his parents, Solomon, Jonah and Job, were successively interviewed, but no material additions were made to the world's knowledge. Job, the most patient of men, was the only spirit which actually sulked and refused to make answer.

"Professor Hyslop will not be able, in all probability, to add anything of note to this rubbish, and scientists will be astounded that an intelligent professor can be so deluded as to offer it as scientific testimony, much less proof. Proof may yet be offered of the immortality of the soul, but it will be in accord with scientific principles, and not the eccentricities of mind transference, the ravings of hysteria, or the ingenious trickery of adventurers. The indestructibility of matter will probably be the starting-point of such effort. If no atom of matter is or can be destroyed, then all the atoms in a human being ought to come together again at some remote period in the future, and the human being be rehabilitated. This may be the solution of the problem, but meanwhile revelation tells all that it is necessary to know about the matter. Further knowledge may have been wisely concealed. Progress in this world is undoubtedly part of God's economy, and, were the delights of a future world to be specifically revealed, men might lose all interest in the present, and thus arrest the wheels of progress. Such things have actually occurred on a limited scale, and it is not desirable that they should be repeated."

The *Providence Journal* comments as follows:

"The important fact to know," says Professor Hyslop, "is that the evidence for immortality, such as it is, represents precisely that type of incidents actually in the lives of the two persons supposed to be thus communicating across the boundaries of two worlds, which forces the assumption of supernormal acquisition of knowledge, and so completely satisfies the requirements of testimony for personal identity." This is the language of a doubting Thomas demanding carnal proof of spiritual mysteries. Immortality as a doctrine no longer has a philosophical basis; we must throw it overboard unless we are prepared to accept the witness of the 'spirits' whom a slatternly 'medium' in a dark room may summon to talk with a sordid circle of hysterical cranks. Such a defense of spiritualism is a strange one to come from a professor in Columbia University. It really begs the question. It does not touch upon the problem of immortality at all. It simply is a labored attempt to win support for a demonstrated fraud and delusion by trying to persuade timid people that if they refuse to believe they can talk with the departed, they will be

obliged to admit that the departed are dead beyond the hope of resurrection. To Hamlet on the moonlit battlements of Elsinore his father's spirit might well be an impressive portent; but what shall be said of the ghosts who breathe out bad grammar and whisky in a stuffy cabinet with a 'trick' door?"

The Independent, however, takes a different attitude. Asking the question, "May Spiritualism be investigated," it says:

"Why not? There might be two reasons why not, one because we know beforehand that there are no spirits, and the other because the possibility of communicating with disembodied spirits has been thoroughly disproved. The first of these assumptions, that there are no disembodied spirits, the world, with the exception of a very few super-certain people, rejects. Most of us believe in God, who is a Spirit, and in the continued existence after death of the spirits of human beings. This may be a very unscientific, a very unenlightened faith, but we still hold it, whether we be common people or wise philosophers. The second of these reasons, that the possibility of communication with disembodied spirits has been absolutely tested and fully disproved, is certainly untrue. Some years ago the University of Pennsylvania received a handsome bequest, the income of which was to be devoted to the investigation of the claims of Spiritualism. A certain amount of testing of 'mediums' was done, and they were found to be frauds or failures, and the money was turned over into the general funds of the university. But meanwhile there has been an immense development of knowledge about mental powers in abnormal or unusual states. The word *telepathy* has come to have a meaning. Hypnotism has risen almost into a science, so that laws are restricting the practise of it. It no longer seems as absurd to imagine that we may possibly communicate with the spirits of the dead as it did twenty years ago. The idea of there being a possible communication between two spirits, one of whom is still in the body, is not very much more incredible than communication between two spirits in the body separated beyond all reach of the ordinary senses, by what is called telepathy, if there be such a thing, or by hypnotism, which is no delusion. Still further, the most thorough and careful investigations, carried on for many years by the Society for Psychical Research, have convinced some at least of those most active in it that communications have actually been held with spirits of the dead. There is absolutely no reason why the investigation should not be regarded as a legitimate one.

"Of course the probabilities are greatly against success, and the utmost caution should govern the experiments; but, under the new conditions since the rise of the school of Saltpétriére, it is not only legitimate, it is also obligatory, that the men who are put in positions where leisure is given them to make investigations should tackle this subject. Professor James, of Harvard, is at work at it, and now Professor Hyslop, of Columbia, has joined in the search. They are doing this work in a scientific spirit, and we trust a scientific method. They should not be laughed at or abused, but encouraged and sharply watched. The history of this search is full of sad failures, and yet it is not hopeless that some Childe Roland may come to the Dark Tower.

"At present the main difference between those who are engaged in these researches is as to whether there is real intercourse with disembodied spirits, or whether there is some sort of thought-transference. With every prepossession in favor of belief in a spiritual existence after death, and yet against all likelihood of communication between the living and the dead, we pronounce the investigation not only legitimate but necessary. And we do not see why it is not as proper for a university to appropriate funds for this investigation as for other psychological laboratory work. We understand that the Society for Psychical Research has found its greatest difficulty to be the financial one."

"Ian Maclaren," and the Worldliness of American Churches.—Dr. John Watson, who has lately returned to his church in Liverpool after an American trip of some months, took occasion upon his return to tell his congregation some of his observations on religion in the United States. He said in part:

"Among many things he had seen in America, one thing which had greatly startled him was the power of the secular spirit and the weakness of the Christian church. In that country men were devoted to money in a way he could not have imagined. The

power of money permeated all society; in politics, high ideals were almost stifled, for every man had his end to serve, and the Christian church was, to a considerable extent, conducted as a large business concern. There were districts where the church was practically abandoned by men, and the congregations composed almost entirely of women."

These remarks have been widely commented upon in the religious press, most American journals taking the ground that while there were many elements of truth in Dr. Watson's remarks, upon the whole his view of American Christianity was unduly pessimistic and founded upon incomplete knowledge. A Southern paper, the *Richmond Central Presbyterian*, however, appears to share the rather common Southern view that religious conditions in the Northern States are much less promising and much more given over to advanced and heretical tendencies than is the case south of Mason and Dixon's line. It says:

"It is sadly true that there is much of the secular spirit in the American churches; worldliness in some places eating out spirituality as a cancer. The condition must be very bad indeed, if one coming from Liverpool and London was so greatly startled and grieved. It is to be said that Dr. Watson spent the time of his last visit to America in the West, and, when there, not in the country, but in the great centers of rude and rushing Western life. We have some suspicion also as to the kind of churches into which he entered. When he comes again perhaps we can persuade him, without money, to come to the South. We have enough of worldliness, heaven knows, but our churches are not wholly given up to the world; nor are they abandoned by men. A great reason for the presence of men in our churches, and for whatever of religious life and fruitfulness they have, is the fact that our ministry is not secularized, and has not secularized the pulpit. They are not attempting to preach, in a feeble and sensational way, the politics and reforms and economies of the day, but having a divine word in their hands they are delivering a divine message both of righteousness and grace. We have our Bible, and our divine Redeemer and our redemption by the Cross, and we have not found them to fail in holding a multitude of men, busy men, strong men, the very best men we have in all classes and conditions. Nor have we found that kind of public work to fail in keeping the churches true to a spiritual service and a fruitful work at home and abroad."

A NEW ERA IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

IN the defeat of the Clergy Discipline bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons with the design of compelling the Catholic party in the church to conform more closely to the letter of the law pertaining to ritualistic practices, and in the opening of the court of the archbishops at Lambeth lately, it is thought not improbable that we have the beginnings of a new and far-reaching influence in the Anglican communion. Hitherto the civil power of the judges and Parliament has been practically the arbiter in questions of religious usage, and to some extent of doctrine when the latter has been involved, as it often is, in matters of ritual. Hereafter it is likely that all such cases will come before the two English archbishops, and will be decided in accordance with the traditions of the English church as interpreted by religious experts. The prevailing feeling both in England and America seem to be that this outcome of the matter is a fortunate one, and bodes good for the English church. *The Spectator* of recent date says:

"The chief difficulty experienced hitherto in disputed points of ritual has been the refusal of a great portion of the clergy to render obedience to the court by which the matters in dispute have been heard. We do not personally share the feelings that inspire this revolt against the so-called secular courts, but all reasonable men must take it into consideration, and must admit the grave difficulties that always ensue when men conscientiously refuse to admit the jurisdiction of the tribunal which is claiming their obedience. Clearly, it is always better in spiritual matters to em-

ploy, if possible, a tribunal which commands the obedience of those who come before it. Now in the Church of England there is one kind of authority which practically all men are agreed to uphold—the episcopal authority. No tribunal founded on that authority can, if the clergy are loyal to their church, fail to obtain obedience. But the court of the archbishops is founded on that authority in the surest and most direct manner, and, further, it is the tribunal distinctly ordered by the prayer-book—the preface is part of the prayer-book—for the determining of disputes in matters of ritual. It is argued, however, that this does not make the tribunal a real court; that it has no right to insist upon any person appearing before it who wishes to keep away; that it has no power to enforce its decisions; and that even if those who do appear before it respect its judgments as they would those of an arbitrator, other clergymen will shut their eyes to its judgments and refuse to consider them. Now we venture to assert that these views are entirely mistaken, and that it can be shown that, even if not in name, at any rate in all essentials, the Lambeth tribunal is a competent court. We hold, that is, that it can, in fact, insist upon disputed points being brought before it, that it can enforce its decisions, and that the principles laid down in its judgments will be respected and carried out, not merely by the individuals primarily involved, but throughout the church."

The Spectator does not agree with those who believe that the decrees of the archbishops will meet as little acceptance by extreme ritualists as have the decisions of the civil power. It says:

"In our opinion the court of the archbishops has got all the status, sanction, and authority it requires to restore discipline to the church. In the first place, it is based upon the two strongest and most fundamental things in the Church of England—the prayer-book, and episcopal authority. Next, it naturally claims the support of all High Churchmen as a purely spiritual tribunal, substituted for one which they regard as secular. Finally, owing to the existence of the bishop's right of veto, its decisions can, if necessary, be enforced by the calling into use of the machinery of the Public Worship Regulation act. The bishops, that is, can always, if they are defied, let loose the two aggrieved parishioners. Thus the court of the archbishops, based as it is on the authority of the bishops, holds the discipline of the church in its hands. If it acts—as we believe it will—boldly and independently, and pays no attention to the clamor of outsiders, it can save the church."

This is, of course, a secular view. A conservative ecclesiastical view is found in the following passage from *The Churchman*:

"All the forces of conservatism and traditionalism, even when united by an impulse in itself most praiseworthy, were unable to force back the organic life of the church into a mold which it had outgrown. The debates and agitations of the past year, however distasteful they may have been from many points of view, have at least resulted in one most certain conclusion. And it is a conclusion which proves the inherent soundness of the public conscience of England when a perfectly definite principle is presented to it. It is now certain that the English church is no longer a part of the machinery of the state, as she was a hundred years ago. The action of Parliament in refusing to accept a measure of discipline based on the conceptions of the mutual relations of church and state, for which Sir William Harcourt has raised his voice, proves that no majority of sensible men at this day will wish to see the church imitate the ways of earlier generations when she cast out the Methodists and refused to send the episcopate to America.

"The surest way to revert to this devitalized type of Christianity would be the assumption of a body like Parliament to undertake the conduct of ecclesiastical business and to proceed to lay down what shall be the norm of public worship. . . . It is a satisfaction to the American critic to find our kinsmen adopting a principle we ourselves adopted years ago and have tested by the practice of over a century. The church must govern herself. No body of men, however well-intentioned, can act in her stead. Her mission lies in a sphere where the state, by its direct action, only destroys its best interests. True citizenship is Christian citizenship, but it will never reach the highest atmosphere of Christian thought and Christian practice if the state marks off by statute the church's path, or acts as the guardian of her precepts.

The ecclesiastical distress of 1898 will be a small price to pay for the victory of these principles on English soil."

The court of archbishops—which derives its legal authority and standing from the directions contained in the preface to the English "Book of Common Prayer"—has already begun to hear cases of disputed ritual. The first cases argued related to whether incense may be used in the Church of England. Some of the evidence was both curious and of antiquarian value. It was brought out that incense was used in Ely Cathedral as late as the end of the eighteenth century, and was then discontinued, not from any Puritan protest, but because a prebendary of the cathedral disliked the smell, and attributed to it his headache. The proceedings of the court, says *The Spectator*, are characterized by great dignity, good sense, and patience.

THE CHURCH VERSUS CHURCH SOCIETIES.

THE rapid growth and development of young people's societies in the churches is still a question which troubles the minds of some church workers and leaders. The topic came up recently before the Newark Preachers' Association, composed mainly of Methodist and Presbyterian clergymen in that city. The occasion for raising such a question was the alleged decline in the number of members and probationers in New York and Philadelphia and parts of New Jersey. This decline had attracted attention, and a meeting of the association was called for the special purpose of considering the cause of it. In the discussion much of the blame was laid at the door of the Epworth League by the Methodist and of the Christian Endeavor by the Presbyterian preachers.

It was charged that these societies monopolize the attendance of young people by their six o'clock meeting and the sociability of the congregation by their special meetings, for that purpose. Thus the attendance at the regular services is not only depleted, but the usual interest in welcoming strangers and members before and after worship is withdrawn. The societies have become a sort of religious club which is a law unto itself, and hence amount to an independent church, while the social and worldly elements in them make them a menace to the church. This club-house attachment to the church withdraws energy that would otherwise be spent in the church, and therefore plays the part of a parasite.

The statements made before the association are the subject of extended comment in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia). It is inclined to an unfavorable view of the multiplication of church societies. It says:

"There are institutions that add strength to the church, and there are leeches that suck the church's blood. Chief among the former (not to speak of her seminaries, colleges, schools, orphans' homes, hospitals, etc.) are her catechetical, parochial, and Sunday schools, and her benevolent and missionary societies. Any organization within the church that does not work along either educational or missionary lines is likely to prove a leech—it consumes energy, but imparts none. The curse of modern church activity is the centrifugal tendency of its organized forms, which scatter energy in a thousand directions, but do not bring it to bear on the distinctive work of the church. There are societies within societies, wheels within wheels, machinery within machinery, and while there is a great deal of noise and friction, comparatively little comes of it. Much energy has been spent, but to little purpose.

"Now, all right-thinking members of the church want something to do. It is a favorable omen when they ask the question, 'What shall we do?' And it is a very unwise thing for any one to say to them in effect, 'Go and hold your peace.' Back of that question lies latent, willing energy. It would be a grievous mistake to discourage its awakening or its application. Faith without works is dead, and when the question pertains to fulfilling the great work and mission of the church, we must not say to them,

'Only believe.' We therefore have no fault to find with the modern ambition of young church-members to put their hands to the wheel and to help make things go. That is what we want. We may add the word of caution to the church, not to ignore this spirit or to fail to take into account the peculiar religious conditions existent in our American churches, if not the world over. The type of church-membership has greatly changed within the last generation because the type of Christian life and character has changed. The church does not have her youth rightly in hand, and they get their training in quarters where it does neither them nor the church any good. Their religious life is at best alloyed with much worldliness, and the church's evangelical and educational machinery does not seem equal to the task of separating the two."

NEW YORK'S SEMITIC OUTBREAK.

BOTH Europe and America have their "problem of the Jew" at the present moment. The outbreak of antisemitism which culminated abroad in the persecution of Captain Dreyfus has had numerous echoes in the New World. Just now this ancient spirit of antagonism is finding bitter vent in the East Side of New York, in a Hebrew mission which has recently been established in the center of the Ghetto, on East Houston Street. We quote the following statement of the trouble from *The New Voice* (June 24):

"Last week New York had its first religious riot for many years. Wilson W. Dunlap, of Philadelphia, who calls himself the 'paralytic missionary,' has inaugurated a street crusade to convert New York Jews to Christianity, and has stirred up surprising opposition. Mr. Dunlap has been holding a series of meetings at the Hebrew mission on East Houston Street, right in the heart of New York's Jewry. Last week, however, he launched out into broader fields. With a wagon covered with Scripture texts in English and Hebrew, an assistant, one Oscar Lemburger, a converted Hebrew, and three women singers, he drove through the streets of the Ghetto and attempted to hold street services. Vigorous opposition began at once, developing, through vituperation and watermelon rinds, to firecrackers, ancient eggs, vegetables, defunct animals, and finally cobblestones. One of the young women began to sing a hymn, but was soon knocked to the ground by a cobblestone and nearly killed. The two policemen detailed to protect Mr. Dunlap were powerless to stop the fury of the crowd, which numbered, according to newspaper reports, more than 3,000 persons. Trouble of more or less seriousness has been going on ever since the Hebrew mission opened several months ago. Mayor Van Wyck has threatened to revoke the missionary's license to preach in the streets if the rioting continues, and this Mr. Dunlap and his coadjutors regard as an infringement of their right of free speech."

In connection with this trouble the following advertisement appeared recently in the *New York Tribune*:

TO CHRISTIANS.

"It may surprise you to know that in New York City attempts are made almost daily by Jewish foreigners to kill American citizens for proclaiming the Word of God.

"Thousands of Jews residing in this city are taught that the Lord Jesus Christ was an illegitimate child, who was killed by a rabbi when thirteen years of age.

"They are also taught that they do God service by trying to kill those who teach the truth about the Lord Jesus.

"This fulfils prophecies contained in the Word of God, all of which was written by Jews.

"The object of informing you of this is to call to your attention the great need of giving the truth to those perishing, and the great opportunity which is at your very door.

"Further facts or literature showing what Jews are taught free upon request.

"No financial aid is needed, but we earnestly request the cooperation, prayers, and moral support of all Christians. BIBLE SCHOOL FOR HEBREWS, 202 East Houston Street."

The American Hebrew, in an editorial headed "To Our Chris-

tian Friends," quotes the foregoing advertisement and comments upon it as follows:

"We respectfully ask the editor of *The Tribune* if he believes his journal to be justified in publishing libelous advertisements of this kind. We call upon the authorities of this city, and we call upon the Christian community, to read these extracts of a public advertisement, with all the deliberation possible, and weigh their possible danger. The first and third paragraphs are calculated to give the impression that there are Jews in New York City who are bent on murdering persons who seek to convert the Jews into Christianity. We need not give these statements the stamp of falsehood. The Jews are too well known as law-abiding citizens, and need no defense whatever in this direction. But, as to the statement that the Jews teach their children that Jesus was an illegitimate child, who was killed by a rabbi or by any one else, or that the Jews teach that a service is rendered to God by killing those who seek to teach the truth about Jesus, it is not only an abominable falsehood in itself, but has a tendency to bring about hostile feeling between the Jews and the Christians that we can ill afford in this country, and it remains altogether for the authorities of this city, and for the respectable Christians of this city, to say whether or not a church movement which adopts such methods shall be permitted to continue its existence.

"We have heretofore pointed out to the mayor of New York the danger of permitting these people to preach in the public streets, with the knowledge that, whenever that is done, there is a breach of the peace. Circumstances that have recently occurred have proven to our satisfaction that these breaches of the peace are not caused by the Jews at all, but are part of the plan which this missionary has set on foot for the purpose of bringing his work into notoriety, and to keep himself before the public eye. We are fully convinced of the truth of this statement, which we make in all seriousness. Mr. Dunlap and his aids do this for the purpose of creating trouble, and thus being enabled to pose before their Christian friends as martyrs to the cause of bringing Christianity to the Jews."

Commenting upon the same advertisement in *The Tribune*, *The Independent* says:

"We have seldom seen anything more vicious and false. Its purpose is to stir up race prejudice and religious prejudice. 'Almost daily' must be as many as two hundred and fifty times a year. It is strange that none of these attempts at murder succeed. It is not strange that the school has trouble and that the police have had to interfere."

The New York *Tribune* has made some investigations among the missions on the East Side, and in the course of a recent article presents the Jewish argument thus:

"Men who are connected with the missions on the East Side deny indignantly the reports about marking the children, and investigation has shown that if these outrages were committed they were neither inspired nor carried into execution by them, but by the men who are known to the East Side Jews as meschumiths, or apostates. 'The Christian missionary in this part of the city,' said A. H. Fromenson, associate editor of *The Jewish Daily News*, 'is not an objectionable person to us. We have been accustomed to his presence among us, and we have no complaint to make about him, any more than a densely populated Christian district would make against a Jew who would establish headquarters among them for the purpose of making converts to Judaism and do his work in a quiet and orderly way. Of course, the comparison is purely hypothetical, because Jews do not work in that direction—we never try to make converts. The Rev. Mr. Birnie and other men of his stamp, who come here thinking that they may convert some of our people, are not the men to whom we object, and they are not the men who are accused of injuring the children or abusing their rights as missionaries. We object to the meschumiths, their methods, and the false light in which they place the whole Jewish community. These are Christians for money only, and they induce many miserable wretches to go through the ceremony of conversion, make them relate their 'experience,' and then make a show of souls saved so that they may be continued in the service. The men who supply the funds, the ministers who give their support to the missions, and the community at large are entirely ignorant of the true state of affairs, and

there are thousands of good people who think that many Jews are converted to Christianity every year, while in fact there are no converts.'"

A somewhat different view of the affair is given in the following excerpt from the *Hartford Times*:

"This question, how great a part ordinary, every-day, secular courage plays in what may be called aggressive missionary work, is suggested most recently by the attempt of a missionary to hold street services among the Jews of the East Side in New York. The man is a paralytic, and knows that his services are extremely offensive to the people among whom he goes. Yet he not only goes himself, previously demanding police protection, but takes others with him, including women. The accounts of last Sunday's proceedings indicate that the course followed was injudicious, but they do not show that the missionary was alarmed or disturbed in any way. Some of his assistants were slightly hurt by missiles, and one young woman who was singing was knocked down by one. As she rose a man in the crowd spat in her face. This young lady seems to have been of the stamp of Peter, but having no sword she trusted to her fists, and after jumping from the wagon and chasing the man some distance, she caught him and slapped his face. In getting back she had her dress nearly torn from her body. Three separate demands were made on the police for protection, and the police seem to have done all they could. But the advent of these missionaries among people who know and despise their faith was certain to make trouble. It did make a riot of moderate dimensions. There is no visible reason to believe that any good can be done by such a mission as this man has attempted, while bad feeling and actual violence are almost certain to attend his efforts."

The New Voice thus sums up the case:

"There are two sides to the matter—there always are two sides. Mr. Dunlap has a perfect right to preach any doctrine he pleases so long as he complies with the law, and the authorities are bound to protect him while he retains his license. It is also little less than incitement to riot for a great newspaper, with a circulation up in the millions, to praise the rioters for their stone-throwing violence as 'highly creditable to their self-respect,' and to call the missionary 'a common nuisance which ought to be suppressed.' On the other hand, it would seem to be injudicious, to say the least, to parade among a people so rock-bound in their religious conservatism as the Jews—mostly illiterate Jews at that—with signs and utterances strongly obnoxious to them, calling them sinners, and denouncing their beliefs. The mission where orderly propaganda is conducted may be a good thing, but unnecessary offense to religious prejudices is always a dangerous thing, especially in the crowded streets of New York's East Side."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN Montreal a Christian unity meeting was held recently. Eighty-four ministers of Protestant denominations were present. Bishop Bond of Montreal presided.

THE new Year-Book of the Congregational churches in this country shows that this denomination made a gain last year of six churches and 2,370 members. The adult baptisms were 1,803 less than the previous year, and infant baptisms 1,170 less. There was a loss of 3,001 members of Sunday-schools. The additions to the churches on confession (25,189) was smaller than in any year since 1885. The benevolent contributions fell off \$552,405 from 1897, and the home expenditures increased \$82,093.

COMMENTING on the recent discovery of the mummy of Meremphah, one of the early Egyptian Kings, *Biblia* says: "This is interesting. The fact that this king's body could not be found had led the dilettante to the conclusion that he must have been the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. As he ruled at the close of the nineteenth dynasty, when the exodus may very probably have taken place, this conclusion was regarded as secure. Apart from the fact that the Biblical narrative does not state that the Pharaoh was drowned and the further fact that many Pharaohs' bodies are missing, this theory is now hopelessly shattered by the discovery of Meremphah's body."

THE use of individual cups in the communion service is the subject of an approving editorial in *The Lutheran Observer*. The editor speaks of being present at a service in which the individual cups were used and says: "The quiet solemnity with which all this occurred removed every vestige of prejudice and apprehension which we previously entertained in regard to this method of administering the Holy Supper. It was really more solemn and impressive than the old method, and we advise any pastors who have doubts and prejudices in regard to this improved method of administering the sacrament to attend on such an occasion in order to judge of its adaptation and character for themselves."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S refusal to don his former uniform, when embarking to return from the Île du Salut to France in the cruiser *Sfax*, is taken by some as signifying that he expects France to make unusual amends to him. The chances are very much in his favor, but not altogether so. He is to be tried at Rennes, away from easily excited Paris. But the belief in his guilt has become so much a gospel with many Frenchmen that there is some difficulty in obtaining an impartial military court. Colonel Saxie, of the Tenth Artillery, who was at first chosen as president of the new court, declared so openly that "he did not care a hang for the evidence before the Court of Cassation, had read none of it, and would do his best to send the Jew back to the island," that a more impartial officer had to be appointed. Clemenceau writes in the *Aurore*:

"The object is to shield General Mercier, tho there can be no doubt of his guilt. Every one knows that he obtained Dreyfus's conviction by secret document, that he used forgeries against the prisoner which were made to order by the general staff. The court at Rennes will be told: 'To liberate Dreyfus is to convict Mercier. Choose now between the Jew and your general.' That has been done before, it may be done again. But it will not cause us to relax our efforts."

The *Petit Journal*, which has been violently anti-Dreyfusard throughout the whole affair, and is the only paper read by many *petits bourgeois*, innocently declares that "Colonel Paty du Clam has been arrested, but nobody seems to know why." "It's the revenge of the Jews. Dreyfus prophesied that his race would revenge him," says the *Libre Parole*, but omits to adduce any evidence for its assertion. The *République Française* expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Let us at least have a rest after the new court has given its verdict. This principle of reopening a case after it has been judged is a bad one. If every prisoner who thinks he has been hardly used were allowed to agitate for a new trial in the press, France would be uninhabitable. Nor need the Dreyfusards think they are forgiven. The public have suffered too much for that. The army has been belittled, even weakened by the relentless war which has been carried on against our best generals. When we come to think that most of the persons who besmirched the army had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair, and only wanted a pretext to disorganize our military power for the furtherance of their own revolutionary purposes, we know that the indignation of the country has not been allayed.

In the *Figaro*, however, Cornély writes:

"The fear that the new court will decide against Dreyfus, despite the evidence in his favor, is groundless. Alfred Dreyfus will be declared innocent unanimously. He will be sent as captain to a regiment. He will be introduced to the troops with special honors, and he will be promoted rapidly, to make good to him the time he has lost. And not a single officer of his regiment will be so unjust as to refuse to associate with him."

M. Émile Zola points out that the famous letter to the President, for which he was convicted of slander and forced to fly the country, was, after all, not strong enough. He says in the main:

I had greatly softened things, I had even withheld some evidence which to-day is clear, but of which I was then in doubt. I suspected Henry, yes, but I had no proofs, and so I thought it best to leave him out. I had confidential information so terrible that I feared to publish it. Yet to-day these confidences have become commonplace truisms. My poor letter is no longer up to date, it seems childish, weak, by the side of the revealed truth.

The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, points out that it was the foreign press, more impartial and calm than the French, which encouraged such men as Zola in their efforts to get at the truth.

The *Westminster Gazette*, London, thinks Frenchmen were not altogether to blame for their opposition to the revision. It says:

"For what had the French people to presume, before they could accept the theory of Dreyfus's innocence? Simply the most incredible depravity on the part of men highly placed and completely trusted. It is scarcely wonderful if a conviction to this effect has only been brought home to the mass of Frenchmen after a long and violent struggle in which many well-intentioned people have pledged themselves deeply to the wrong cause. When the worst has been said—and there is a great deal to be said about the violent anti-Jew and extreme Catholic fanaticism which has swept over France—the case remains so intrinsically incredible, and has been so difficult to follow in its dark and devious windings, that we are under no necessity to hold the French people partners in the guilt of Henry and Esterhazy and others who must shortly be branded. A passionate reluctance to believe M. Zola's incredible tale would not be a bad fault in a good Frenchman."

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in the *Toronto Weekly Sun*, says:

"This Dreyfus affair has lowered the army, or at least its chiefs, in the eyes of Europe. It is doubtful whether the same effect has been produced on the mind of the French people. If the Americans, with all their intelligence, could swallow the story of the *Maine*, the French may continue to believe, despite the evidence, the guilt of Dreyfus. The army is the one thing in which all Frenchmen feel pride, and when its honor is concerned their faith is as blind and as proof against the evidence of facts as that of any religious devotee."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY UNIVERSAL PEACE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

WHAT the Peace Conference at The Hague has accomplished so far has not been officially revealed to the outside world. There is a rumor that the German Government suggested that the sittings be made public, but that England refused. At any rate, the proceedings are secret, and all we hear is subject to the proverbial grain of salt. In the mean time the conviction is getting stronger that the Conference, so far as the establishment of universal peace is concerned, must necessarily be a failure. This is especially well expressed by a writer in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, who, under the heading "Ultior Hopes," writes as follows:

"To make lasting peace possible, national ambition must be killed. Is that possible? Let us see.

"Here comes Marianne, the personification of France. The cap of liberty is on her raven locks, but it does not sit very firmly. Will it fall from that restless little head?

"'Do you think I am hopeless?' she asks. 'Have I forgotten Alsace-Lorraine? No, no, the Latin race is not dead. We will unite Spain with us; we will raise the Pope—dependent upon our support—once more to a throne; we will teach Italy the step of our battalions. Does any one think I have forgiven Agincourt and Crécy, and Waterloo? No, and I have not forgotten the America and India of my forefathers. The Latin race shall once more rule the world, for my children are as countless as the sands by the sea.'

"'I have aspirations,' says John Bull. 'I want the consolidation of my empire, I want an alliance with the Anglo-Saxon on the other side of the water. Do you think I flatter him so humbly for nothing? Africa must become a British island. The Russian will be driven out of sight. When Ireland once more is loyal, my fleet shall rule the world, if only the Yankees will help me! I can always recruit an army out of the lower orders. The gold, the wealth of the earth must be mine. Let Britannia rule!'

"Here comes Pobydonoszeff, the typical Russian. He is master of Europe just now, thanks to poor Marianne. He represents the Slavic races, who dream no less of being masters in Europe and Asia than any other race. The Orthodox church must be made victorious everywhere, he says. He points to China and Central Asia, soon to be all Russian. He points to the want of unanimity in Europe, and tells us that the sword of mighty Russia is the real arbiter. And the three widows whom he has robbed, Finland, Poland, German Russia, bow their heads in fear.

"And now the youthful Kaiser, crowned by a helmet which

bears the emblem of the fighting eagle: 'I hope for the realization of the dreams of Frederick, of Louise, the country's saint in the struggle with France, of my grandfather, who knew what he wanted, and knew how to be patient as well as to act. Let every one who speaks the German tongue be as brothers. Let an invincible navy defend our sons, our trade, our industry against the jealous. We need a mailed fist to obtain our share of the wreck of China. I stood upon the Mount of Olives, and I saw that all Asia Minor, once the corn chamber of the world, will be so again in the hands of the Germans. I shall do my duty and see to the fulfilment of my people's ulterior hopes.'

"But how is peace to be established with all this?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

MUCH feeling has been aroused by the news that another plot has been hatched—and discovered—for destroying the independence of the South African Republic. A few arrests have been made, but the men imprisoned are evidently not the heads of the conspiracy. The London *Daily Chronicle* nevertheless



HONEST JOHN BULL DOESN'T KNOW THERE HAS BEEN AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ROB HIS UNCLE PAUL.—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

admits that it would be easier to believe "the arrested men acted upon their own responsibility if the existence of a serious plot were not denied by the very papers which encouraged the Jameson raid." That all such troubles are raised artificially for the purpose of robbing the Boers of their independence is shown by the address signed by over twenty thousand foreigners in the Rand—mostly Germans, Dutch, French, Belgian, and Old-Colony men—who declare that they wish for no foreign interference to redress whatever grievances they may have. They express their confidence in the government of the republic, and declare expressly that their signatures can be proven to be *bona fide*, thousands being property-holders, while the names appended to the petition sent to England were obtained during the races and the cricket match. Meanwhile the British Government, acting upon the suggestion of the last-named petition, sent Sir Alfred Milner to confer with President Krüger at Bloemfontain. The meeting was without result. The British account of it is, briefly, as follows:

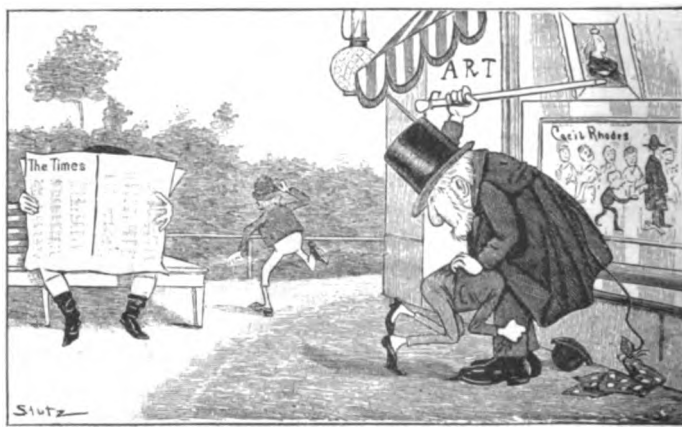
Governor Milner suggested that all foreigners should be made citizens after five years' residence. He also asked for better representation of the Rand. He also informed the President that he expected concessions great enough to enable the Uitlanders to help themselves, without the assistance of the suzerain power (England). President Krüger was willing to grant liberal concessions in the matter of the suffrage, if England would agree to arbitration in other questions. Sir Alfred Milner said that concessions to the Uitlanders must be made in any case, if the "home rule" of the Transvaal is to be respected. A foreign arbitration, however, would never be admitted by Great Britain.

The South African Republic gives the following account:

"On the part of Great Britain the suffrage and the dynamite monopoly were mentioned as grievances, on the part of the republic the Swaziland boundary, the still unpaid damages of the Jameson raid, and the arbitration question. Sir Alfred Milner demanded alterations in the text of the naturalization oath, better representation for the Rand, and full citizenship for all who have been five years in the country. The President offered to grant a 'first paper' after two years' residence, and after seven years' residence full citizens' rights to men owning real estate worth \$750, or having an income of at least \$1,000 per year, or paying \$250 per annum in rent. The oath of allegiance must, of course, contain a clause forswearing the new citizen's former country. The President is willing to suggest still further concessions, if Great Britain will arbitrate."

The British papers hardly conceal that the object is to annex the Transvaal, not to redress alleged grievances of the English-speaking Uitlanders. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"If the Uitlanders, whose petition was forwarded to the Queen, wish to get rid of their nationality, be liable for compulsory service in the Boer army, and to be loyal citizens of the South African Republic, they undoubtedly have a grievance in not being at once admitted to the franchise. But Mr. Lionel Phillips, who



knows as much about the Transvaal as any man, admitted very frankly that the question of the franchise excited no interest. It is used because it makes an impression in England."

Yet the same paper complains bitterly that the shortsighted policy of the Boers is "to maintain a government of the country for the Dutch and by the Dutch." *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

"In the pass to which matters have come, there is nothing to gain by disguising the truth. We can do everything, if the Cape Dutch are with us; we can do nothing if they are against us. This is not an acknowledgment, as some Boers might suppose, that Great Britain is not strong enough to assert her ascendancy, if the occasion required it. . . . We need have no shame in conceding to the Boers that they can, if they choose, take advantage of this situation to delay a settlement which, as we hold, is as much in their interests as in ours. Nor, if we are just, shall we fail to add that this situation is part of the penalty which we must still pay for that disastrous raid. Still, there it is, and we had better make a clean breast of it. . . . Our jingoes will no doubt tell us that this is a slow process, unworthy of a great power which has the men and the money to force a settlement. We can only reply that in the nature of things a forced settlement will be no settlement. At the best it would throw South Africa back for twenty years, whereas opinion, however slow it seems, will bring the conclusion in half that time."

But the great majority of British publications demand revenge for the defeats England suffered at the hands of the Boers. In *The Nineteenth Century* a Rev. Father Ryden wants war against the Boers to wipe out the disgrace of Majuba Hill. "The honor of England demands it," he thinks. The English papers are full of incorrect descriptions of Boer life and Boer character, and the

sum of the argument is always: "How dare a Dutchman think himself as good as an Englishman!" In *The National Review*, London, Arnold White writes:

"The Uitlanders live and move with a stinging sense of humiliating inferiority as compared with the Dutch. Pride of race, which is perhaps the dominant note of the English character, tells the British settlers in the Transvaal that altho they are thrust down into a position of political serfdom, they are really the superiors of the Boers who hold the whip-hand over them. It is not difficult to conceive the wounding and bitter sense of wrong experienced by men and women of the proudest race on earth."

He is especially embittered by the fact that the language of the Dutch, of whose rich literature and deep learning Englishmen are generally ignorant, should be given preference in the Transvaal. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:

"During the recent elections at the Cape, the president of the Afrikaner Bond Congress said: 'This is our country, but we will allow other people to live in this country provided they behave themselves properly, and we are going to be the judges of the behavior.' This amazing tenet of the Bond party which is now in power at the Cape is precisely what President Krüger holds in his Dutch Republic. How little this conforms with the idea of British supremacy in South Africa will be seen by every one. It rests with Mr. Chamberlain to disenchant both Boers and Bond of their illusion."

Party politics make little difference to this feeling. *Lloyds* and *Reynolds*, *Money* and other financial papers, the Scottish and the Irish of the North, all join in the cry: "Down with Krüger and the Boers!" The colonial papers, too, regard the question a safe one for professing loyalty. The *Montreal Gazette* thinks with pleasure of the havoc British lyddite shells will make among the Boers. The *Victoria Times* is certain that British honor requires the destruction of the country, "altho of course, from the Boers' point of view it may be asked: Why can't the foreigners go away, if they don't like our laws?" On the other hand, the Boers have never been so confident of ultimate success, if war is forced upon them, as now. That they will be succored from the Old Colony is certain. At a Bond meeting in Burgersdorp the following motion was passed:

"We are certain that, unless the 'imperialist' policy adopted against the Transvaal is modified, South Africa and the British empire will suffer. We will not sit still when the Transvaal is treated unjustly by England."

One speaker declared that "there can be no lasting peace until the Transvaal is altogether free." Others offered prayers to God for the speedy advent of the day when "all Afrikaners can throw off the yoke of Britain." "A Dutch-speaking Afrikaner" writes to the *London Speaker* as follows:

"Notoriously, there is no country in the world where gold-mining is carried on under such extremely advantageous conditions as in the Transvaal; witness of this fact is the enormous dividends (200 and 300 per cent. in some cases) declared by the gold companies. If one wishes to find a down-trodden gold-mining industry one has to go to India, where the industry is simply crushed under the many burdens imposed upon it; to Klondike, and other places under British rule, not to the Transvaal, where there are hardly any appreciable burdens imposed upon the industry. . . . The English press, instead of encouraging British subjects, instigated by the capitalist organs in South Africa, to keep up an agitation which would not be allowed in any other country than the long-suffering Transvaal, should try to view this matter with some slight degree of fairness and justice. If there is any cause of offense given, it is not given by the Transvaal, but by Mr. Chamberlain. Witness his infamous 'suzerainty' claims."

How powerful the Dutch element is in the Cape Colony may be gathered from the following, in the *Colesberg Advertiser*:

"I learn from a reliable source that Mr. Schreiner is starting a crusade against the royal coat of arms! That is to say, he is

desirous that all official documents that have heretofore been embossed with the royal cypher should in future be plain. This is giving the most favorable view of the Prime Minister's intentions, altho economy in printing, etc., can be the only excuse for this extraordinary decision. What excuse, however, Mr. Schreiner can find for replacing 'On Her Majesty's Service' on official envelopes, by 'On the Public Service,' is not so apparent. Will the next alteration be 'On the Republic's Service,' I wonder?"

Mr. Schreiner has warned the British Government that an attack upon the Transvaal may be disastrous to British rule in South Africa. The Pretoria correspondent of the *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, writes:

"They threaten us! Do they know what that means? We are armed to the teeth, and we have over two million cartridges in reserve.* Money there is in abundance, cash enough to carry on the war for years. Natal has many Boers who will join us, the



JOHN BULL: "I am going to the Peace Conference for a while, but you needn't think I am done with you!"

OOM PAUL: "Oh, I don't know!"—*Amsterdammer*.

Old Colony is almost entirely with us. Yet England threatens! Some day our patience will be ended. Then it will be time to pray for the souls of the poor English soldiers. This time no quarter will be given. . . . As a nation we would have lost all self-respect if we could longer bear the coarse insults heaped upon us."

That the Germans settled in the Transvaal will act like our own German-Americans during our wars may be gathered from an address sent by the Johannesburg Germans to Dr. Lieber, leader of the Center Party in the Reichstag, and which runs, in the main, as follows:

We thank you for the position you have taken in the question of Cecil Rhodes's reception of Germany. We do not expect Germany to make sacrifices for us. We trust in God and our rifles. We felt hurt, however, when the British cable agencies informed us that a man of Rhodes's character had been honored by the Reichstag. Since we know the truth, we are aware that Germany still upholds the morality of nations.

The continent of Europe sympathizes with the Boers in their danger. The following sketch from the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, admirably describes the views of moderate people in most countries:

"A Transvaal Boer is nothing but an African Tory. He is Conservative to the bone. He is, above all, true to the church. He is a landowner, and guards his property with jealous love. He looks down with contempt upon mere money-makers, upon speculators, clerks, and shopkeepers. He is full of prejudices from the soles of his feet to the top of his head. He knows nothing of 'foreigners,' and does not care to know anything about

* In 1880-81 the Boers were so badly armed that many men could not obtain rifles and ammunition until they were taken from the English. Others went into action with two or three bullets only.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

them. He will not speak their language, and he hates their mode of worship because it is different from his own. He holds what he has. He does not believe in the franchise for poor people. He opposes reforms, and his motto is 'England for the E——' I beg pardon. *I forgot I was talking of the Afrikaner Tory.* His motto is 'Africa for the Afrikanders.' The Transvaaler has stronger principles, no doubt, and is more vigorous all around. But he is only a Tory for all that, despite the fact that the British Tory wants his blood."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE RUSSIA.

AMONG the countries which offer the best possibilities for our foreign trade is Russia. Her chief development will probably be for many years to come in the direction of agriculture, and while the American farmer may expect to find serious competition there, the American manufacturer might find a ready market, if the Muscovites had the necessary capital to make purchases, and the high tariff on foreign machinery were removed. M. de Witte, the present Minister of Finance, is anxious to open the country to foreign capital and machinery; the Russian Nativists, whose chief organ is the *Novoye Vremya*, want to keep both out. According to the *Russkoie Bogatstvo*, St. Petersburg, M. de Witte argues as follows:

"From a general national standpoint, the protective system can have but one object and excuse—the emancipation of domestic economy from dependence on other markets, other producers, and other means. Protection is a temporary policy, and its logic is self-abolition. Meanwhile we are passing through a costly experience. The Russian consumer must pay higher prices for everything he buys, and this is an objection, a criticism upon protection. But because of this we must try to pass through this stage of our industrial development as quickly as possible. To free ourselves, we must encourage manufactures in every possible way, and we must invite and attract foreign capital. We have no investment-seeking capital of our own; agriculture does not yield it. It becomes necessary to take advantage of the plentifulness and cheapness of foreign capital. To be sure, we have to pay for this outside capital, but simple arithmetic will show that it is better to introduce foreign capital than foreign goods and implements. There can be no question which is the cheaper way—the importation every year of hundreds of millions' worth of goods, the price of which goes entirely into foreign pockets, or the introduction once for all of a given amount of capital, and with its aid to organize production at home, realizing under the least favorable circumstances 90 per cent. of the value of the commodities."

The *Russkoie Bogatstvo* nevertheless argues that it is not necessary to hold out special inducements to foreign capitalists. It says, in the main:

Foreign capital can not be prevented from coming and needs no special inducements or artificial privileges. The thing to remember is, that rapid development by foreign capital will also bring in its train a labor question, a diminished demand for hand labor, a displacement of males by females and children, and improved machinery. If the Government is to protect and encourage anybody at all, it should protect the factory laborer and prevent the struggle between capital and labor.

But that is hardly as dangerous to the future of Russia as a continuation of the present system of exclusion with its attendant evils. A correspondent of the *Vorwärts*, Berlin, describes the condition of Russia as follows:

"In eleven out of the sixty-eight *gouvernements*, that is, in a sixth of European Russia, the famine has raged for four years. Our Government, which permitted collections for the starving Hindus, does nothing to prevent a recurrence of the famine, and the people, who regard revolt against the Czar as sinful as revolt against the church, dare not help themselves. A revolution need not be feared. The people are not ripe for it, do not know how to organize it, would not be able to substitute something better if the present system fell. But it is pretty certain that the politi-

cal strength of Russia suffers under misgovernment on the one hand and stupid lethargy on the other."

Intriguers against the Czar are not wanting, and his life is not all "beer and skittles." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Grazer Tageblatt* says:

"The Empress-Dowager and her clique do everything in their power to neutralize the Czar's good intentions. Several attempts were made to kidnap his child, as a hostage for his good behavior, and the imperial couple hardly dare to leave the little girl out of their sight. In 1897 a palace revolution was prevented by the loyalty of a few adjutants only. No wonder that subsequent illnesses of the Czar and Czarina were attributed to poison. The old nobility are the Czar's worst enemies, since he emancipated himself from his mother's influence, and everything is done to prejudice the people against him in order to procure his removal. The masses are ignorant, fanatical, easily influenced by the clergy; the clergy are as ignorant and fanatical, and as easily influenced by the Holy Synod. If a son is born to the Czar, attempts will be made to force him to abdicate. The news of his ill health is really due to these machinations. Not the reporters but the Empress-Dowager has originated it, to prepare the public for a change. The Czarina is as unpopular as her husband, as she is too strong a character to submit easily to the influence of the Empress-Dowager."

Among other means to estrange the people, the *Tageblatt* mentions apparent slights of the clergy. The priest of a village is told to wait with bread and salt in a certain spot, and the Czar is made to pass him a few yards distant, depriving the priest of the honor of offering the orthodox hospitality to the ruler of the empire and the head of the church. The article of the *Tageblatt* is, however, chiefly of interest in showing that a bitter, if noiseless, feud is being waged between the Conservatives and the Liberals in Russia. The rumors mentioned in the article will spread much faster in Russia than any story printed in the newspapers, and as such rumors may seriously undermine the influence of the Conservatives, the suspicion gains ground that the Liberals are fully the match of their adversaries in intrigue.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

LORD CURZON, the viceroy of India, has signed a bill by which he shows his appreciation of American tariff legislation. Sugar on which a bounty is paid by the exporting country will have to pay extra duty in India. That sugar comes chiefly from the United States.

A FRESH attempt is made in England to abolish the opium trade in the British colonies. The agitation is now strongly assisted by the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of Carlisle, Derry, Liverpool, Norwich, Rochester, and Mauritius openly taking part in it.

THE Trans-Siberian Railroad will now terminate at Port Arthur instead of at Vladivostok. Few people appreciate how useful this longest of all railroads is already to Russia, incomplete tho it is. Tens of thousands of emigrants are transported to the East, for the new Russian maxim is, "Go East, young man." Last year 200,000 colonists settled in Russian Manchuria.

THE German consul at Hongkong, whom the press agencies accused of supplying arms and ammunition to the Filipinos, is a salaried official (*Berufs Consul*) and as such not permitted to engage in mercantile transactions of any kind. Representatives of the press in Hongkong must know this, and the "news" was, therefore, most likely manufactured in London or New York.

THE death is reported of Tuku Umar, the chief of the Malay rebels in Atcheen, who has opposed the Dutch Government with varying success for over twenty years. Bribed now and then to side with the Dutch, he always broke his word, and it cost untold treasure and thousands of men to subdue the rebellions led by him. It was not until the natives had learned to appreciate the benefits of Dutch rule that Tuku Umar's following decreased.

"THE conservative English lawyer opposes the codification of laws as practised on the Continent. Yet there are some regulations which, while theoretically still in force, should be removed from the statutes as obsolete," says the Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag*. "Thus there is a law which condemns the members of societies for the propagation of prohibition to seven years' hard labor. Disobedient clergymen may be imprisoned for life. Stealing from the Queen to the value of more than a shilling must be punished with death or not at all. Calais is treated as if it still belonged to England."

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Erdman writes from Breslau, January 24, 1899, in regard to the expense attending the importation of a box of meat containing six hams and six pieces of breakfast bacon. The weight of the box was about 125 pounds, and Mr. Erdman paid a duty in Hamburg of 10.15 marks (\$2.42), a local duty in Breslau of 7.65 marks (\$1.82), which, with freight charges from New York, made a total of 43.80 marks (\$10.42). The consul adds: "It will be seen that it is an impossibility to import American meat into this part of Germany. With the cost of freight and duty, it is much more expensive than German meat."

Consular Agent Mertens, of Grao, writes, under date of February 15, 1899:

"Spain's tobacco factories are to a great extent dependent upon American tobacco. During the late war this could not be furnished, and various trials were made with other kinds; but none seemed able to replace the American product. In the month of May, new contracts for tobacco deliveries are made by the company which has the monopoly of the tobacco trade in Spain, and, as it will probably purchase American tobacco again, our merchants should enter into negotiations with them. Already, agents from Germany with samples have arrived in Madrid, and no time should be lost by the United States houses."

Consul Jarvis, of Milan, under date of January 20, 1899, reports that the project of covering the canals in that city is being discussed. The circular lines of the canals were once the city limits, but the growth of Milan has brought them into the busy portion, and they obstruct traffic and are undesirable from a sanitary standpoint. The canals possess a water surface of over 17 acres.

Under date of February 16, Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, transmits translation of a royal order published in the official journal, to the effect that partial remission of the excise tax is accorded for glucose employed in the following industries: Spinning, weaving, finishing, dyeing, and tanneries; also in the manufacture of playing-cards, wax, blacking, and imitation parchment paper.

Reduced Prices

WE wish to close out our Summer suitings and skirtings during the next few weeks in order to make room for Fall goods. We have therefore made decided reductions on almost every suit and skirt. You now have an opportunity of securing a fashionable garment at a reduction of one-third from former prices.



No. 611.—This illustration represents a most attractive Summer suit, consisting of a short jacket and stylish skirt. Both jacket and skirt are lined throughout, and the revers are faced with satin. The jacket can be worn open as illustrated, or closed in double-breasted style. We make this suit from your selection of over thirty all-wool materials. Retailers ask \$15 for a suit of this kind. Our price has been \$10.75.

Reduced price for this Sale, \$7.17.

Pique Suits, reduced from \$4 to \$2.67.
Pique Skirts, reduced from \$3 to \$2.

We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent, free, together with a full line of samples of materials to any lady who wishes them. Any garment that is not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

The tax is fixed at 13.50 francs (\$2.61) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds) of dry extract contained in the glucose, and the order took effect February 20.

Since the Siberian Railway has brought the eastern sections of Russia into the area of universal trade, the question of the future importance of Siberia as a competitor in the international market as regards natural products, and as a country having more or less openings for the disposal of manufactured goods, is becoming of great interest to all European countries. The resources of Siberia are, at the present moment, undergoing careful investigation on the part of both Russian and foreign capitalists. Siberian newspapers publish daily the formation of new companies and commercial undertakings through banks and agencies, for the benefit of firms in foreign countries which desire to gain the Siberian market, and likewise a part of the Chinese trade. The railway has also opened up a new market for each province in European Russia. It is reported that in Poland several factories have been opened exclusively for the manufacture of goods suitable for the Siberian markets. The Ural iron merchants, owing to the keen competition of the manufacturers of southern Russia, are now directing their energies toward Siberia. The agricultural interests of Russia, long before the opening of the Siberian Railway, foresaw serious competition in grain, and therefore succeeded in raising the tariff of transportation on the Siberian product.

Siberia entered the world's trade under very favorable conditions; with bad harvests in Europe and rising prices, Siberia was able to place on the market enormous quantities of corn. Western Siberia, during the first half of 1897, sent nearly 58,000 tons, and during the second half, 174,000 tons; but, owing to deficiency in rolling stock, 80,000 tons of grain remained beyond the Urals. During the first half of 1898, about 170,000 tons were sold at good prices and hurried abroad by the Baltic and Black sea ports, while some were sold in Poland and Moscow. Grain from Siberia can be transported to Russia by two routes, either by water through Tumaine or by rail through Cheliabinsk. The former route has by no means lost its importance; on the contrary, transports have increased.

Not reckoning caravan transports from the government of Tobolsk, the export of cereals from Siberia in 1897, according to *Siberian Life*, was about 400,000 tons. Of this quantity, nearly 91 per cent. was wheat and flour, 5 per cent. oats, and a little more than 3 per cent. other grains. The exports in 1897 were distributed as follows:

	Tons.
Baltic Sea ports.....	229,225
Black Sea ports.....	9,338
Western frontier.....	39,048
Rivers Volga and Beloy.....	5,500
Internal Russian markets.....	6,225
Ural works.....	4,709

From the above, it will be seen that 94 per cent. of Siberian wheat was sent abroad, and if the wheat sent down the rivers to wharves in Samara, Oufa, and Perm, also intended for export, is included, the quantity will be more than 95 per cent. The largest quantity was exported through Reval—namely, 145,161 tons, or over 48 per cent. of the whole export. After Reval comes St. Petersburg, Libau, and Riga, and lastly the southern ports, Novorossisk, and Rostoff.

The Formosan Government has asked for an appropriation of 40,000,000 yen (\$20,000,000 in United States gold) for the construction of a railway through the island and for the improvement of Kelung harbor. The Japanese cabinet has given its approval, and, as the railway and harbor are urgently needed, it is believed the diet will pass the bill. There is at present in the island a railway 60 miles long, running from Kelung to Teekcham (Hsinchik). It was commenced in 1887 and completed in 1891. It was owned by the Chinese Government, but, on the taking over of the island by the Japanese, it passed into the possession of the latter Government. The proposed railway will

VIOLIN TONE

Is of the utmost importance to violinists—amateur or professional. The correct quality of tone may be obtained in its highest perfection in our establishment. Our collection of violins is unequalled by any other stock in the world for tone quality and for preservation of individual specimens.

Among the violins now for sale by us most beautiful in tone quality are the following:

Antonius Stradivarius 1714—large pattern, beautiful red varnish, marvelous preservation	\$6000
Nicolaus Amati, Cremona	\$2500
Lorentius Gaudagnini	\$2000
Very perfect specimen with tremendous tone.	
Joannes Baptiste Guadagnini, very perfect, broad rich tone	\$1800
Francisco Ruggerius, Cremona 1700—large grand pattern (quite different from the ordinary type) very brilliant tone	\$1500
Dominicus Montagnana	\$1000
Francisco Stradivari	\$1000
Alessandro Gagliano	\$900
Jos. Gaudagnini	\$550
Francisco Ruggeri	\$500

and perfect examples of Gagliano, Bales-trieri, Zanoli, Eberle, Carcassi, Castagneri and others at from \$150 to \$300.

Also a number of genuine old Violins suitable for students at from \$30 to \$100.

Bows by Tourte, Vuillaume, Bausch, Henry, Dodd, etc., at from \$20 to \$150.

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With a can of our liquid enamel you can renew perfectly your bathtub, refrigerator, food boxes, window casings, chairs, or any surface that needs smooth paint. Our liquid enamel is immensely superior to any other both in finish and durability. Keep a can in your house for a score of emergencies. Write for prices

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extend south from Teckcham to Takow, a distance of 175 miles.

The Japanese have rebuilt a part of the existing road, but no new rolling stock, with the exception of two or three second-hand locomotives from Japan, has been added. At present, 6 locomotives, 12 passenger cars, and 20 freights and flats are in use. The gage of the present line is 3 feet 6 inches, and the same will probably be continued in the new road. There will be required steel rails (probably of 60 pounds), locomotives, and bridge material for the line, and one of the leading engineers connected with the work has expressed to me his intention of recommending American locomotives. The United States consul has been urgently requested by Mr. A. Yamashita, Taipeh, Formosa, one of the leading merchants and president of the Taipeh municipality, to place his name before the manufacturers of railway supplies; he specially desires information regarding American locomotives.

Under date of February 15, Consul Smith, of Moscow, sends the following:

"The custom-house department has published the following data of the passenger traffic across the Russian frontier for six months ended December 31, 1898: Number of Russian and foreign passengers that have crossed the European frontiers with passports and other legitimate documents from Europe to Russia, 2,632,627; from Russia to Europe, 2,722,912; over the Asiatic frontier: from Asia to Russia, 75,311; from Russia to Asia, 48,816.

The arrivals into Russia of passengers with passports exceed the departures by 25,000.

It is interesting to note Germany's eagerness to equal England as a mercantile and manufacturing state. Chemnitz, hundreds of miles inland, recently organized a branch of what is known as the national union for increasing the fleet. In the industrial development that has assumed gigantic proportions in the last forty years, the mercantile marine has not only kept pace with internal progress, but has done much to increase its fields of operation. Germany's fleet is second only to that of England. In 1875, Germany's merchant marine numbered 4,062 ships with 1,068,000 registered tons net; in 1895 she had 3,665 ships with 1,554,000 tons; in 1898, 3,663 ships and 1,555,000 tons. While the number of ships is smaller, the number of tons, compared with 1875, has increased 50 per cent.

Hot Weather Dyspepsia

Thousands Suffer From It at This Season of the Year.

Hot weather dyspepsia may be recognized by the following symptoms: Depression of spirits, heaviness and pain in the stomach after meals, loss of flesh and appetite, no desire for food, bad taste in the mouth, especially in the morning, wind in stomach and bowels, irritable disposition, nervous weakness, weariness, costiveness, headache, palpitation, heartburn. It is a mistake to treat such troubles with "tonics," "blood purifiers," "cathartics," "pills," because the whole trouble is in the stomach. It is indigestion or dyspepsia and nothing else.

All these symptoms rapidly disappear when the stomach is relieved, strengthened and cleansed by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. They should be taken after meals and a few carried in the pocket to be used whenever any pain or distress is felt in the stomach. They are prepared only for stomach troubles.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are indorsed by such physicians as Dr. Harlandson, Dr. Jennison, and Dr. Mayer, because they contain the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which when taken into the stomach cause the prompt digestion of the food before it has time to ferment and sour, which is the cause of the mischief.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are pleasant to take and unequalled for invalids, children and every person afflicted with imperfect digestion. It is safe to say they will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, full sized packages at 50 cents. A book on stomach troubles and thousands of testimonials sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

The falling-off is in sailing-ships. In 1875 there were 4,303 with a capacity of 878,385 tons and 299 steamers with 189,098 tons; in 1885 there were 3,607 sailing-ships with 880,345 tons and 650 steamers with 413,943 tons; in 1895, 2,622 sailing-vessels with 660,856 tons and 1,043 steamers with 803,046 tons; in 1898, 2,522 sailing-vessels with 585,571 tons and 1,171 steamships of 669,800 tons. In general, a steamer is thought to be able to carry three times as much as a sailing-vessel of the same size. The falling-off in sailing-ships from 4,303 in 1875 to 2,522 in 1898 was more than making up for in the increase of steamers from 299 in 1875 to 1,171 in 1898. The regular crews numbered, in 1898, 42,428 men. The average was 5.7 men to a sailing-ship and 24.3 to a steamer. German writers point with pride to the fact that whereas formerly a good many, if not quite all, of the big ships were built abroad, they are now built in German shipyards, by German mechanics, with German materials, etc. All that is now needed, they say, is a powerful fighting marine. The empire's interests are in every part of the world. These must be protected.

The approach of the wine-making season has caused the agriculturists in this part of France to unite in a movement for the repeal of the tariff on sulfate of copper, which is extensively used to protect the grapevines against black rot and mildew. In periods of heavy rains, the vines sometimes require five treatments, at an aggregate expense of from \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. The use of copper has increased, and is expected to further raise the cost of the sulfate; hence the movement for a reduction of the duty. As the United States is the largest copper-producing country in the world, a *résumé* of what is said on this subject in France will not be without interest. The imports of the sulfate into France were:

	Tons.
1895.....	24,641
1896.....	34,539
1897.....	30,909
1898.....	31,468

The metal base enters into the composition of the sulfate in the proportion of 26 per cent, the price of the sulfate being entirely governed by the price of copper. When the proposition was made to remove the tariff of 3 francs (57 cents) per 220 pounds from copper, it was stated that an American syndicate had cornered the market and that the corner must soon break, with a resulting fall in prices. Wine-growers, influenced by this report, refrain from laying in a supply of sulfate, and as the demand for that article ceased, manufacturers stopped producing. A legislative commission appointed to investigate the subject reported the advance in price to be a legitimate result of the workings of the law of supply and demand, to wit, the new and increased uses of copper in machinery, the extension of telegraphs, telephones, electric lighting and electric tramways, and especially the building of the Metropolitan Trolley Railroad in Paris, which will consume 5,000 tons of copper. The opinion was expressed by the commission that the demand for consumption will continue in access of production: that Japan and Spain can not increase their output; that Chile can increase hers; but that the possibility of equalizing the two factors—supply and demand—must depend upon the copper producers of the United States. The consumption in France amounts, annually, to 60,000 tons—47,000 tons in block, bars, and plates; 8,000 tons of old metal, all imported; and 5,000 to 6,000 tons of old copper picked up at home.

PERSONALS.

OF Li Hung Chang numberless stories are told in Chinese society. Now and then one reaches this country through our consuls at China.

On one occasion when the premier was having a bitter fight with some of the more conservative members of the Tsung-li-Yamen he received as a present a magnificent cake which he had reason to suspect contained poison. He put the cake aside and set all his powerful machinery to work to find out who was at the bottom of the plot. The investigation was partly successful, the crim-

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make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

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being traced to three men, of whom one, at least, was absolutely guilty. Li had the trio arrested, and brought to his Yamen. When they arrived they were ushered into his presence and were received in his courtliest manner. The cake was produced with the remark that "politeness forbade his tasting it until the three generous donors had had an opportunity to enjoy its excellence." Li cut the cake and one of his servitors handed it to the unwilling guests. Each took a piece and ate, or pretended to eat it. One crumbled the pieces and let them fall upon the floor, but the other two ate calmly, without manifesting any emotion. Ten minutes and the two men began to show symptoms of suffering. Li smiled benignly and said to the man who had not eaten: "Your wisdom is so great that I am compelled to reserve your head as a souvenir to transcendent genius."

The man was removed and promptly decapitated. To the other two the premier remarked: "The cake that you are eating is not the one you sent, but one which I had my cook imitate. The poison from which you are suffering exists only in your imagination. I know of no way to cure your present pain except by letting you share the same fate as your friend who has just left the room."

As they were led away the statesman said to his retinue: "It is a pity that a man who can eat a deadly corrosive poisoning with an unmoved countenance should so misapply the talent wherewith heaven has endowed him."

It seems that the late M. Sarcey, the well-known Parisian critic, whose Monday article in *Le Temps* has had only two interruptions in the course of forty years, died with a half-written "causerie" lying on his desk. "I must get up," he said to the doctor, a few hours before his passing. "It is absolutely necessary that I should finish my article. What will Paris say if it does not appear next Monday? I will do only a demi-feuilleton, if I must, but I must do it." Later he returned to the

idea. He mentioned the Théâtre Français. "I shall go again and see 'Le Torrent.' I am afraid this piece is not well understood. It has not been rightly judged." These were his last words.

BRIG-GEN. WILLIAM LUDLOW, military governor of Havana, is well remembered in Detroit, where he was stationed for many years, first as engineer of the Ninth and Eleventh lighthouse districts and afterward as engineer in charge of river and harbor work. It is recalled, says a writer in the *New York World*, that while lighthouse engineer an Irish contractor who had been doing government work for some years visited Ludlow and introduced himself, slyly laying down with his card a crisp \$50 bill. It was his way of "feeling off" a new man. Ludlow neither affected to ignore the incident nor lose this temper over it. On the contrary, he looked at the card and remarked pleasantly, "So you are Patrick Flaherty?" "That is my name, sor," answered the visitor. "And you have called to see me about getting some contract work for the Government?" "I have, sor." "Well, Mr. Flaherty," said Ludlow, "I suppose we can talk more freely over a cigar. Do you smoke?" He drew from his pocket two cigars, handed one to the contractor and put the other between his own lips. Then, looking around on his table as if for a match, and finding none, he coolly took the \$50 note, twisted it into a lighter, set it aflame at the open grate fire, lighted his own cigar and, without changing countenance, passed the stump of the burning bill over to the contractor.

IMMANUEL KANT! A distinguished name, says the *New York Times*, for he who bore it was the most subtle of modern philosophers. Kant quickened thought and was the father of modern rationalism, and still a God-fearing man. Kant outlived the last century and was eighty when he died, in 1804. Philosophers—all save M. Voltaire—do not know how to make money, and their descendants do not fall heir to rich estates. Fräulein Benigna Kant, a grandniece of the author of the "Criticism of the Pure Reason," died recently at the poorhouse at Mitau, in Courland, aged seventy-two. She was destitute, without friends, and so passes away the last descendant of the great Königsberg philosopher.

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How Peculiar.—DOCTOR: "And when does this strange feeling come over you?"
PATIENT: "Usually in my odd moments."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Of Course.—JIGGLES: "Did you ever make an orange phosphate without soda water?"
JAGGLES: "No. That's a fizical impossibility."—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Value of a Wife.—A: "It's when a man is in trouble that he knows the value of a wife."
B: "Yes; he can put all his property in her name."—*Tit-Bits*.

Encouraging.—SHE: "Do you think my voice has enough volume?"

PROFESSOR: "Good gracious, yes; to fill a library."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Golf Helped Him.—HIS HONOR: "Young man, do you appreciate the solemnity of an oath—do you know what an oath is?"

BOY: "Ye-es, sir. I caddied for you last Sunday."—*Life*.

Knew a Thing or Two.—"Mayn't I teach you to swim, Miss Coylet?" "You may try, but I'm afraid you won't succeed." "Not succeed?"

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review of "Practical Occultism" (by Ernest Loomis) in June 10th issue of LITERARY DIGEST. It tells just what you want to know about occultism, hypnotism, psychic phenomena, success, health, happiness, etc. Send \$1.25 for same to Occult Science Library, Chicago.

"Well, different men have been trying for three seasons, and I have't learned yet."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Hard on the Patient.—CASSTER: "Doctor, a year ago you predicted that I wouldn't live three months. You see you were wrong."

DOCTOR: "Never mind, better luck next time."—*Puck*.

A Coming Disease.—DR. SQUILLS: "What was the matter with that cab-driver you were called to see last night?"

DR. KALLOMELL: "As nearly as I can describe what ails him it is automobilousness."—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Slander.—THE INTERVIEWER: "There is a report started, Senator, that you are intending to retire from politics."

SENATOR MAKEROX: "Young man, I am not the first man whose wealth has been overestimated."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Abstruse Figuring.—MUNSON: "What's the birth-rate in the Philippines?"

PECKE: "I don't know; why?"

MUNSON: "I'm trying to figure out how long at the present death-rate it will take us to end the revolution."—*Philadelphia North American*.

Where His Heart Was.—"Have you heard from your son in the Philippines, Mrs. Parkins?" "Oh, yes, indeed, Mrs. Jones. He writes regularly." "And is his heart in this war?" "I don't exactly know. I judge from what he says that it is in his boots most of the time."—*Harper's Bazar*.

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Needed Advice.—A paper published in Paris recently contained the following unique advertisement: "A young man of agreeable presence, and desirous of getting married, would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

Its Value.—"What do you think of this persistent demand for arbitration?" asked a diplomat at The Hague. "Well," answered the gentleman from Germany as he pensively exhaled a cloud of smoke, "I am inclined to think that if we manage things with discretion it can be prevented from becoming a *casus belli*."—*Washington Star*.

How They Talk and Think.—SHE: "It always exasperates me to meet Josephine Jenkins, whom you used to be sweet on."

HE: "Why, my dear?"

SHE: "She always looks at you as if she could have married you if she had wanted to."—*Chicago Record*.

A Cheerful Chap.—MAUD: "Dick proposed to me last night."

ELLA: "What did you tell him?"

MAUD: "I said he had better ask mamma, and what do you think the wretch said?"

ELLA: "Goodness knows!"

MAUD: "He said he had asked her already, and she wouldn't have him."—*Tit-Bits*.

A Safe Refuge.—"Tom," said Jimmy, "do you know that some day the world will be burned up with fire?" "So I have heard," replied Tom. "But, Tom," went on Jimmy, who was deeply concerned about the approaching catastrophe, "what will you do when the world is burned up?" "Oh," replied Tom, with an air of one who has provided for all contingencies, "I shall go out to Uncle Billy's and stay."—*Detroit Journal*.

A Unique One.—Talking about the school commencements, one of the best advertisements we have seen is that of the colored principal of a log-house school in the rural district. It reads:

"We is to hold a commencement of the endin' of this school on the 21 of June. Miss Williams will play the organ—if the pianner tuner fixes it in time. If not, there will be banjo pickin' and spellin' an' definin'."—*Atlanta Constitution*.

An Impertinent Personage.—"Did you ever hear of St. Dunstan?" asked the man who was chewing his lead pencil. "St. Dunstan?" answered the friend. "Certainly. What was there so remarkable about him?" "What was there remarkable about St. Dunstan? Why, great Scott, man, don't you know that his name is the only thing in the English language that furnishes a rime for 'Funston'?"—*Washington Star*.

In Kansas.—FIRST POPULIST: "We expelled the deacon from the party for mixin' religion an' politics."

SECOND POPULIST: "Mixin' religion an' politics?"

FIRST POPULIST: "Yes; he'd go to a political meetin' an' he'd fall asleep in the middle of a speech, b'gosh! jest like if it was a sermon."—*Puck*.

After the Explosion.—MRS. JONES: "Where's Mary?"

MR. JONES: "I sent her to find out where the escape of gas was."

MRS. JONES: "Did she tell you how it came to explode?"

MR. JONES: "No."

MRS. JONES: "How's that?"

MR. JONES: "She hasn't come back yet."—*Pick-Me-Up*.

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Mr. Hunt, of Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I was a great sufferer from chronic rheumatism, having to go around on crutches. Your Tartarlithine was recommended to me so highly that I gave it a trial. In a short time I discarded my crutches and am now a well man. I will recommend the Tartarlithine to others."

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OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN LITERARY DIGEST, MARCH 25TH.

Stuck to His View.—"And now, Cassimere," rapturously whispered the young man, it only remains for you to name the day." "I will marry you, Orlando," she replied, as the blushes chased each other over her face, "on the first day of the twentieth century." And Orlando abjectly surrendered the point that had been so long in dispute between them. In defiance of every dictate of reason, common sense, and the plainest elementary principles of mathematics, he murmured: "You are right, dearest. It begins January 1, 1900!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Current Events.

Monday, June 10.

—The Secretary of the Navy receives the report of Captain Chadwick, of the Schley-Hodgson controversy.

—A severe engagement takes place at Imus in the Philippines.

—It is decided that every man who participated in the battle of Manila Bay will receive a medal of honor.

—Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, is elected to Congress to succeed the late Nelson A. Dingley, of Maine.

—Extensive military preparations are reported to be taking place in the Transvaal.

—The Pope creates eleven new cardinals and a number of bishops.

—Baron von Bülow in the Reichstag defines Germany's attitude on the Samoan question.

—The Spanish Chamber of Deputies approves the bill ceding Spain's Pacific islands to Germany.

Tuesday, June 20.

—President McKinley receives the degree of D.C.L. from Mount Holyoke College.

—Admiral Watson arrives at Manila and raises his flag on the *Baltimore*.

—New South Wales votes in favor of Australian federation.

—General Whenton occupies the Filipino town of Perez das Marinas.

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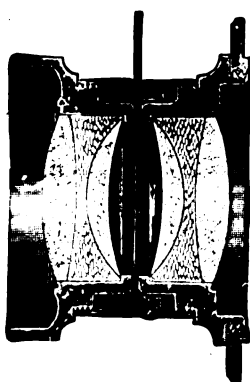
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Wednesday, June 21.

—Director of the census estimates the present population of the United States at 72,500,000.

—The Samoan Commission recognizes Malietoa as king, receives the surrender of the Mataafa faction, and recommends the abolition of the kingdom.

—The *Independencia*, the Filipinos' organ, says that the Filipinos are "incited to continue fighting by anti-expansion speeches in America."

—Admiral Dewey arrives at Colombo, Ceylon, and is enthusiastically received.

Thursday, June 22.

—Terms of settlement of the Cleveland street railway strike are agreed upon.

—Mr. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, replies to Mr. Havemeyer's statements before the Industrial Commission.

—M. Waldeck-Rousseau completes the formation of a French cabinet.

—Reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Portugal are completed.

Friday, June 23.

—Secretary Alger announces his candidacy for the Senate; he has "formed an alliance with Governor Pingree, of Michigan, against Senator McMillan."

—It is announced that the War Department has decided to maintain the army canteen system, "regarding it as for the best interests of the soldiers."

—Henry B. Plant, of the Plant Railroad and Steamship system, dies in New York.

—The new French cabinet holds its first meeting.

—Aguinaldo takes command of General Luna's army.

Saturday, June 24.

—General Leonard Wood gives his views on the cause of yellow fever and the general sanitary conditions in Santiago.

—The strike of street railway employees in Cleveland is settled and the cars begin to run.

—The Spanish Queen Regent signs the bill for the cession to Germany of the Caroline Islands.

—A statue of Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," is unveiled by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

—Mme. Dreyfus goes to Rennes to await her husband.

Sunday, June 25.

—Three American officers, by resisting arrest, precipitate a riot in Cienfuegos, Cuba.

—It is reported that the New York Central Railroad system has absorbed the lines of the Boston and Albany.

—The Cortes fixes the strength of the Spanish army for the ensuing year at 108,000 men.

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 392.

BY A. BERMAN, VIENNA.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

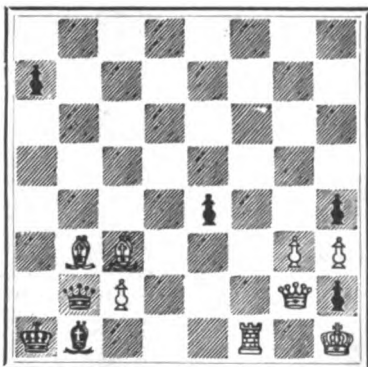
Problem 393.

BY VALENTINE MARIN.

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A Collection of Problems by Spanish Composers.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 386.

Key-move, R-B 6.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; W. H. McMillan, Allegheny, Pa.

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The reason so few got this problem is that so many selected R-B 5 and R x P as the key-move. Neither of these will do.

No. 387.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. R-K 3 | 2. B-Kt 6 ch | 3. R-Q 3, mate |
| 2. K x R | 3. P-B 4 (must) | |
| ..... | 4. Kt-B 8 | 5. Kt-K 6, mate |
| 1. Kt x R | 2. Any | 3. |

- | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | 2. R-B 3 ch | 3. P-K 3, mate |
| ..... | 4. Kt any other K x R (must) | |
| 1. P-B 4 | 2. R-B 3 ch | 3. B-K 5, mate |
| ..... | 4. K x R (must) | |

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., C. R. O., R. M. C., C. F. P., F. M. M.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Prof. W. H. Kruse, Hastings College, Neb.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; J. Jewell, Columbus, Ind.

Comments: "Are all the Scandinavians good composers?"—M. W. H.; "Superb specimen of Scandinavian strategy"—I. W. B.; "Fine idea, skilfully worked out"—F. S. F.; "One of the best"—C. R. O.; "Nearly perfect"—R. M. C.; "Very easy, after you find it"—C. F. P.; "Fine problem"—G. P.; "Quite intricate, and gives one a lot of 'tries'"—L. A. L. M.

J. J., Prof. C. D. S., and J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt., were successful with 384. W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 385.

THE STEPANOV MATE.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. R x P ch | K-R sq, must |
| 2. R-Kt 8 ch | K x R, must |
| 3. R-K Kt sq ch | Q-Kt 4, must |
| 4. R x Q mate. | |

Found by M. W. H., I. W. B., C. R. O., F. H. J., W. H. H. C., W. H. K., J. J.; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.

The London International Tournament.

LASKER STILL HOLDS FIRST PLACE.

The first part of the Masters' Tournament (14 games each) was finished on June 19, with Lasker leading. The following is the full score:

Total won.	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	Total lost.
Teichmann.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Tinsley.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Bird.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Lee.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mason.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Showalter.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 1/2
Steinitz.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7 1/2
Cohn.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Tschigorin.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Blackburne.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5 1/2
Schlechter.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 1/2
Janowski.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 1/2
Pillsbury.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 1/2
Maroczy.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
Lasker.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3

The second part was begun on June 20. At the time of going to press the score stands:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Bird.....	5 1/2	12 1/2	
Blackburne.....	11	7	6 1/2
Cohn.....	8 1/2	8 1/2	6
Janowski.....	11 1/2	5 1/2	9
Lasker.....	14 1/2	3 1/2	10
Lee.....	9	12	13
Maroczy.....	11 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2
Mason.....	7 1/2	9 1/2	6 1/2
Pillsbury.....	11 1/2	6 1/2	
Schlechter.....	11	6	
Showalter.....	9	9	
Steinitz.....	8	10	
Tinsley.....	3	13	
Tschigorin.....	9 1/2	8 1/2	

The Old and the New.

Steinitz is credited with being the inventor of the so-called "new school" of Chess. The difference between the old school and the new was well illustrated by Anderssen when he was asked years ago for his opinion of Kolisch and Steinitz as

Chess-players. "Kolisch is a highwayman," he said, "and points the pistol at your breast; Steinitz is a pickpocket; he steals a Pawn and wins a game with it."

Games from the London Tournament.

BLACKBURNE BEATS LASKER.

The game in which the English expert beat the World's Champion is one of the finest specimen of Chess. Blackburne had a deep and brilliant combination which Lasker didn't see. This game gives Blackburne a fine chance for the Brilliancy Prize.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER.	BLACKBURNE.	LASKER.	BLACKBURNE.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4	25. B-Kt 3	B-K 3
2. Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	26. R-K sq	Kt-Kt 5
3. B-Kt 5	P-Q 3	27. Kt-B sq	B-Kt 4
4. P-Q 4	B-Q 2	28. R-Kt sq	R-K R sq
5. P-Q 5	Kt-Kt sq	29. Kt-B 3	B-K B 5
6. B-Q 3	B-K 2	30. Kt-Q 5	Q-Kt 4
7. Kt-B 3	Kt-K B 3	31. P-B 3	R-R 8 ch
8. Kt-K 2	P-B 3	32. K x R	B-K 7 ch
9. P-B 4	Kt-R 3	33. Kt x B	Kt-B 7 ch
10. Kt-Kt 3	Kt-B 4	34. K-Kt sq	Kt x Q
11. B-B 2	P-Q 4	35. K-B 5	B x Kt (B 5)
12. P-Kt 4	Kt-Kt 2	36. P x B	Q-K 7
13. Q-P 4	B x P	37. K R x Kt	Q x B
14. P x P	B x Kt P	38. Q-R-B sq	Q x B P
15. P-Q R 4	B-Q 2	39. Kt-Kt 6	R-Q sq
16. Castles	P-Kt 5	40. Kt-B 4	Kt-Kt 2
17. P-R 3	P-K R 4	41. Kt-K 3	Q-B 5
18. R-K 3	P-R 4	42. K-B 2	Q x R P
19. P-Kt 5	R-Q B sq	43. R-B 7	Kt-B 4
20. R-B sq	Kt-B 4	44. R-K R sq	R-Q 2
21. Kt-Q 2	P-R 5	45. R-B 8 ch	K-K 2
22. Kt-K 2	P-Kt 4	46. R(K)-R 8	Q-Q 5
23. B x P	R-K Kt sq		Resigns
24. B x P	B x R P		

A BEAUTY.

One of the gems of the Tournament is the game between Lasker and Lee.

Irregular Opening.

LASKER.	LEE.	LASKER.	LEE.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P x P	21. P x P	Kt x P (e)
2. P-Q 4	P-Q 4	22. B-K 3	Kt x P (f)
3. Q-Kt-B 3	P x P (a)	23. B x P ch	K-B 2
4. Kt x P	B-B 4	24. R-Q 4	P-Q Kt 4
5. Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 3	25. Kt x P ch	P x Kt
6. Kt-B 3	Kt-Q 2	26. Q x P	Kt-R 6 (g)
7. P-K R 4	P-K R 3	27. Q-R 5 ch	K-Kt 2 ch
8. B-Q 3	B x B	28. B-B 5	B x B
9. Q x B	K Kt-B 3	29. P x B	R x R
10. B-Q 2	P-K 3	30. Kt x R	Q-Q sq
11. Castles (Q)	Q-B 2	31. P-B 6 ch(h)	K-B sq
12. K R-K sq	Castles	32. Q-R 8 ch	K-B 2
13. Q-Kt 3	B-Q 3	33. Q-R 7 ch	K-Q 3
14. Kt-K 2	Kt-Kt 5	34. Q x Kt ch	K-Q 4
15. R-B sq	Kt (Q 2) B 3	35. R-Q sq	Q-Kt 3
16. Q-R 4	K-Kt sq	36. Kt-B 3 ch	K-K 3
17. P-B 4	Q-K 2	37. Q-Q 6 ch	K-B 4
18. Kt-B 3	Q-B 2 (b)	38. Q-Q 3 ch	K-Kt 5
19. P-K Kt 3	Q-B sq (c)	39. Kt-K 5 ch	Resigns.
20. P-Kt 4	P-K 4 (d)		

Notes.

(a) If P-K 3, the Caro-Kann opening, then 4. P-K 5, and the game is turned into a French with White an extra move ahead, as Black, sooner or later, must play P-Q R 4. The present line of play brings the Q B into action, but Black labors under other disadvantages, notably a weak K P, and a retarded development of his King's side.

(b) Intending B-B 5.

(c) To guard against P-B 5, followed by B-B 4.

(d) Black is tied up badly. This attempt at getting relief does not help him, but infuses new interest into a hitherto very one-sided affair.

(e) Not B x P, because of 21, Kt x B, Kt x Kt; 22, B-B 4.

(f) His only chance of prolonging the struggle. Kt x Kt or any other move instead would lose speedily.

(g) Black evidently relied upon this resource in conjunction with the fact that if checked his King moves, discovering check. Lasker, however, is equal to the occasion.

(h) The termination is most trenchant.

Orthodox Mohammedans are forbidden to make or use any "graven image," consequently their Chess-men have no resemblance to human figures. A "broad" Moslem would have no objection to playing with "Staunton" Chess-men, but formerly the Turks and Arabians would not play with pieces to represent men. It appears to have been different with the Persians, who are not "orthodox."—*The Cheltenham (Eng.) Examiner*.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

WITH the reports from Washington that the army in the Philippines will be increased to 40,000 or 50,000, many demands are heard that it be increased to 100,000 or more, and much dissatisfaction is expressed at General Otis, principally because he persists in trying to crush the native uprising with 30,000 men. A considerable number of papers are demanding his recall. The most important opinion recently expressed upon the situation was given by Dr. Charles A. McQueston, of General Otis's staff, upon his arrival at San Francisco from Manila. He said in an interview:

"Unless troops, thousands of them, are sent to the aid of our men there, they will be driven back into Manila in the course of the next few months. During the rainy season our men simply can not stand the climate. Fifty per cent. of them will be incapacitated by sickness, and the territory overrun will have to be abandoned. Manila will be in a state of siege again.

"Our officers and soldiers have accomplished wonders and have proved themselves the best soldiers in the world. But nothing decisive has come of it, because our men were not in great enough force. One of the great dangers that our men have to face is the climate. The newcomers will be at a disadvantage, because the volunteers who are returning home are inured to the climate. This will make more men necessary than we would otherwise have to put in the field. As a matter of belief, the Filipinos think they have the Americans licked already.

"One solution of the situation might be to enlist colored men from the Gulf States, and this might settle some of the race questions of that section. These men would be better able to stand the climate conditions around Manila, and it has been proved that they are good fighters.

"I want to say a word for the Western volunteers. They make the finest soldiers in the world, and their fighting qualities are wonderful. But the volunteers all want to return home, and I hardly think that the plan to enlist three skeleton regiments from the volunteers now in the Philippines will be a success. The

men enlisted to fight for their country, and they are not the kind of men who want to stay and fight an insurrection for money or the fun of fighting."

Some of the Republican papers do not hesitate to criticize the Administration sharply, the Portland *Oregonian* going so far as to cast doubts upon the wisdom of renominating Mr. McKinley. The Minneapolis *Tribune* reports public sentiment in that part of the country as demanding a more definite and vigorous course in Luzon, and the San Francisco *Chronicle* calls for an extra session of Congress to decide upon a policy. The sentiment of many papers is similar to the following opinion expressed by the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Not ten thousand, but a hundred thousand men should be despatched. And were the War Department headed by a man capable of grasping large situations and acting with an eye to the future, that number of soldiers would now be enlisted, drilled, and ready for delivery in the Philippines. But all this preliminary work is yet to do.

"The war must be ended, and it can be ended only by an army big enough to act quickly and overwhelmingly wherever the insurgents keep the field. In spite of the censorship and the fatuous cheerfulness of the War Department, every day's fighting confirms this view. The Filipinos are battling more desperately and doing more execution than in February. The official despatches have crushed them scores of times, but always they return to the contest with increased resolution. They are brave men, and will submit only when they are made to recognize the hopelessness of their cause. Solely by the presence of a great army can they be made to understand the uselessness of waging war against the United States, a first-class power.

"The Republican press of the Union, in common with the intelligently patriotic portion of the Democratic press, supports the demand of *The North American* that the President brush aside Alger, confront the real situation, and finish the war by landing an adequate army. There is every reason in justice, mercy, and policy why Mr. McKinley should do this, and do it promptly.

"Our volunteers, scanty in numbers, worn out by incessant fighting, and discouraged by the failure to receive the reinforcements which they had a right to expect, are refusing to reenlist, and insisting on returning to this country. It is reported from Washington that even General Funston has reached the point of disgust, and will come home with his men. General Hale and many other officers have followed his example.

"The death roll in the Philippines has already outstripped that of our war with Spain, and what has been gained? War, as Otis conducts it, or as he has been compelled to conduct it, in the end is deadlier than war waged on a large scale, for this sanguinary skirmishing can be kept up indefinitely.

"For the sake of our soldiers, for the sake of the country's prestige in the world's eyes, and, lastly, for the sake of the Republican Party, President McKinley must rouse himself. It is a Republican Administration that is carrying on the war. As it is well or ill conducted, the party will be held responsible. Up to date only the War Department seems pleased with results. The fact must be faced that no matter how imperative the reasons may be for slaughtering the Filipinos, and having our men slaughtered in return, this is not a popular war. And the longer the war endures, the more unpopular it will become. There were cheers for Dewey, and immediately afterward cheers for Aguinaldo, at a lecture given in Philadelphia on Monday night by a returned soldier. The significance of that incident, which is typical of deep-seated public opinion throughout the republic, is not to be lightly waved away. . . .

"President McKinley, besides being commander-in-chief of our army and navy, with full power at this time to call out an army

strong enough to overawe the Filipinos, or to stamp out, if necessity compels, the last spark of rebellion, is the guardian of the interests of his party. As such guardian, and putting his duty upon no higher ground, it behooves the President to act largely and swiftly.

"The Philippine war is a horror. It has brought a sense of bloodguiltiness upon the American people which can not longer be endured without vehement protest.

"Force the fighting and end this horror."

The independent and Democratic press make still more radical proposals, many of them persistently urging that General Miles be sent to quickly make an end of the war. The *Springfield Republican*, one of the leaders of the anti-expansion press, warns the President that if he tries to satisfy the ultra-belligerent wing of his party, he himself will fall at last a victim to their pugnacity, and that he had better seek other advisers. The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) voices as follows the demand that Miles be substituted for Otis:

"General Otis has been in command at Manila longer than any general officer of the Civil War retained a command unless he showed by the best results that he was competent to hold it. Active war with the Filipinos has continued for the last four months, and so little has been accomplished that no sign of encouragement appears. The rebels have not been permanently driven out of any territory beyond the reach of the guns in the outposts of Manila. It may be said that General Otis has accomplished no more because he had not soldiers enough to overrun a greater extent of territory and to hold what he had gained. But we are constantly assured that he has said that he wanted only 30,000 soldiers, all of which he had in the regiments under his command.

"To be sure, General Otis has not encountered any defeats. His hundred or more battles have all ended in victory. But the victories have been fruitless. No progress has been made toward the permanent conquest of the islands which we bought for \$20,000,000, receiving only a quitclaim title, which General Otis was to perfect. It is no better now than it was when Spain signed the act of cession by which the Philippines nominally passed to American ownership. And if General Otis remains in command, pursuing the same policy, the United States will have no greater scope on the islands for years than that which they now possess.

"General Miles should be sent to the Philippines with enough troops to overwhelm the rebel forces and with power to establish a settled government. We can now scarcely retreat from the Philippines without national discredit. They are on our hands and we must make the best of it. Reinforce our armies there—place a competent general in command, conquer a speedy peace and make it permanent. Then fulfil our obligations to the people of the islands."

Mr. H. Irving Hancock, a Manila correspondent of *The Criterion*, New York, throws some light on the much-mooted question of native sympathy with our efforts. He writes:

"As to loyalty, these little brown people surely show it to their own cause. Looking out through his office window across the plaza of Malolos, General MacArthur pointed to a group of amigos, as the pacificos here are called. 'When I first started in against these rebels,' said the general, 'I believed that Aguinaldo's troops represented only a faction. I did not like to believe that the whole population of Luzon—the native population, that is—was opposed to us and our offers of aid and good government. But, after having come this far, after having occupied several towns and cities in succession, and having been brought much into contact with both insurgents and amigos, I have been reluctantly compelled to believe that the Filipino masses are loyal to Aguinaldo and the government which he heads.

"It is beyond any question that these amigos know much about the movements and plans of the insurgents. They could tell me where the insurgents are to be found in greatest force; they could tell me where Aguinaldo gets his food supplies; they could tell me the numbers of the enemy at various points. Do you think they are doing it? Neither by threats, promises, offers of reward, nor by assurances of safety can I persuade one of these amigos to talk against the insurgent cause. They tell me that they are friends of ours; that so far as the insurgents are concerned they know nothing. And no art that we are master of will get any in-

formation from them. At first I thought this reticence was due to fear of Aguinaldo's vengeance. It can not be that, for the most stupid of these natives within our lines must now realize that Aguinaldo can never hope to take Manila."

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

GENERAL satisfaction is expressed at the agreement which the Samoan commissioners have reached. The impatience with which the American press regarded the spilling of American blood in the quarrel of petty kings has naturally turned to gratification at the news that there is likely to be no more of it. The fact that the kingship will be abolished will cure at least the quarrels that have arisen over that feature of the Samoan government, and the surrender of about four thousand rifles by the natives is another omen of peace. The form of government proposed by the commission provides for a legislature elected by popular vote; but the real governing body will be a council of three, one delegate from England, one from America, and one from Germany, who will advise and assist a governor. The confirmation of Malietoa as king is considered a victory for Chief Justice Chambers, who is an American, for he decided in favor of Malietoa and against Mataafa at the beginning of the recent troubles. As there is now no throne to claim, however, the confirmation of Malietoa is a rather barren victory for him, and is considered really little more than a confirmation of the chief justice's judgment. Whatever troubles arise in the future will at least be from clashes of international, and not of native, interests.

How the Trouble Arose.—"The long tenancy of a place in our foreign relation by the 'Samoa question' has given it an importance to the people of the United States which may become sentimentally misleading. We first appeared upon the stage as champions of the Samoans against Teutonic aggression, and we no doubt saved that simple and kindly people from receiving the full measure of German wrath. Germany wanted to grab all Samoa. To this project three parties objected, the United States, Great Britain, and the Samoan people themselves. While our protests were diplomatic, they went very close to the verge of hostilities, and in conjunction with England we won a triumph over Bismarck at Berlin to which neither he nor Germany could ever be reconciled. The Samoan protest was eminently practical.

"The Samoans gave a German expedition as sound a flogging as ever freebooters received. The smart of this defeat stung deep in the German pride, for at that time the Kaiser's navy was very new and inclined to sport a chip on each shoulder. Possibly the ambushade into which the American and British forces were led by Germany's protégé Mataafa, a few weeks ago, may have been regarded in Berlin as offsetting the German defeat of ten years ago, but it must in candor be said that the Germans, if they felt satisfaction, kept it to themselves.

"Our tangible interest in Samoa is found in our possession of Pago-Pago, or Pango Pango Bay, on the island of Tutuila, for a naval station. This we did not grab, but fairly purchased, paying the Samoans a good price in cash and holding it in fee simple. We are now busily employed in putting up our station on the harbor, which is one of the finest in the Pacific, far superior to that of Apia, which is open to the hurricanes. As we have no trade to speak of in Samoa, and very few citizens there, it would not be an unhappy solution of the 'question' if we took Tutuila to ourselves, and left Great Britain and Germany to squabble together for the rest of the group."—*The Transcript*, Boston.

Stevenson's View.—"The decision of the three Samoan commissioners to abolish the kingship is not so radical as it sounds. No white man has ever studied the Samoans so intimately and under such advantageous conditions as the late Robert Louis Stevenson, who was neither an official nor a trader, and who was fond of the natives and greatly admired by them, and he declares that he never succeeded in finding out what was involved in the kingship of Samoa. On the whole, he thought the office carried with it, according to native conceptions, rather less power than the presidency of a debating society.

"The chiefship each of the five clans carried with it well-defined

prerogatives; the kingship seemed to be merely the primacy among these chiefs, and depended partly on the suffrages of the clans and partly on the military prowess of one of the chiefs. So far as Mr. Stevenson could understand, the native traditions regarded the votes of the five clans as essential to a good title to the kingship, but he intimates great doubt whether any chief ever got the five votes. Failing in that, his only resource was to defeat the clans that withheld their votes. The Berlin Treaty provided that if there should be a contest for the kingship it should be determined by the chief justice in accordance with native laws and usages. But there are no native laws and usages except that one aspirant shall defeat the others, and the parties to the Berlin Treaty refuse to allow this trial of arms. Hence the difficulty of Chief Justice Chambers last winter in obeying the treaty and satisfying the natives; the treaty assumed something that does not exist.

"Neither Mataafa nor Malietoa Tanu has made any great sacrifice in waiving his claims to the kingship; they can enjoy the chiefship of their respective clans, and the former can enjoy the chiefship of some or all the other clans, and unless one of them had been able to crush the other in war this is all they would have got under the native laws and usages had the foreigners kept their hands off."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

"The periodical contests for royal honors have been the starting-points of all the disturbances in the islands. It is like the *antebellum* games of football at Harvard. The ball was bucked—and that was the last seen of it. The players immediately engaged in a free fight, which had to be suppressed by the authorities. The only use for the office of king in Samoa is to precipitate a fight. When the fight is over, the king puts away his robes for his successor to battle for. With its abolition will probably disappear all dangerous controversies in the islands."—*The American, Baltimore.*

OUR DISCORDANT LABOR LAWS.

MR. S. N. D. NORTH, a member of the new United States Industrial Commission, points out that while in Great Britain, France, and Germany the parliaments make factory laws that are uniform throughout each country, we have left the matter to the individual States, with a resulting medley of labor legislation that is hardly conducive to the prosperity of either capital or labor. Writing in *The North American Review*, he says:

"The diversity of the labor legislation of the several States is almost startling. There are no two States of the forty-five in which the conditions governing industry, so far as they are regulated by the State itself, can be described as at all similar. Examining all these laws, in all these States, noting their points of variation and contradiction, they impress us as a legal farrago, lacking the most rudimentary elements of a uniform system, such as should prevail in a country which boasts equality of rights to all its citizens. To illustrate by obvious instances, the laws fixing the hours of labor for women and children in manufacturing establishments vary from fifty-six in New Jersey, fifty-eight in Massachusetts, sixty in other New England States, in New York, and Pennsylvania, to seventy-two in Southern and Southwestern States. The age limit at which children can be employed in these establishments varies from fourteen to thirteen, twelve, and eleven, until it strikes certain States where there is no legal limit whatever. The employers' liability laws are as wide in their provisions as the continent itself. Factory inspection is enforced with varying stringency in half a dozen States, and entirely omitted in the rest. Such instances of discriminating legislation are beginning to tell in the reinvestments of capital and the relocation of industries. They reveal an unequal development which demands an intelligent effort in the direction of unification.

"In one sense it is a situation beyond the power of regulation. Congress can not interfere, for these are matters that appertain strictly to the States. The most the Industrial Commission can do is to supply an analysis of these conflicting statutory provisions and a report of the actual operation of the various labor laws, upon which it can base recommendations showing which of them can be adopted with advantage by such States as do not now possess them. The first step in the direction of intelligent unification will thus have been taken. The rest must be left to time

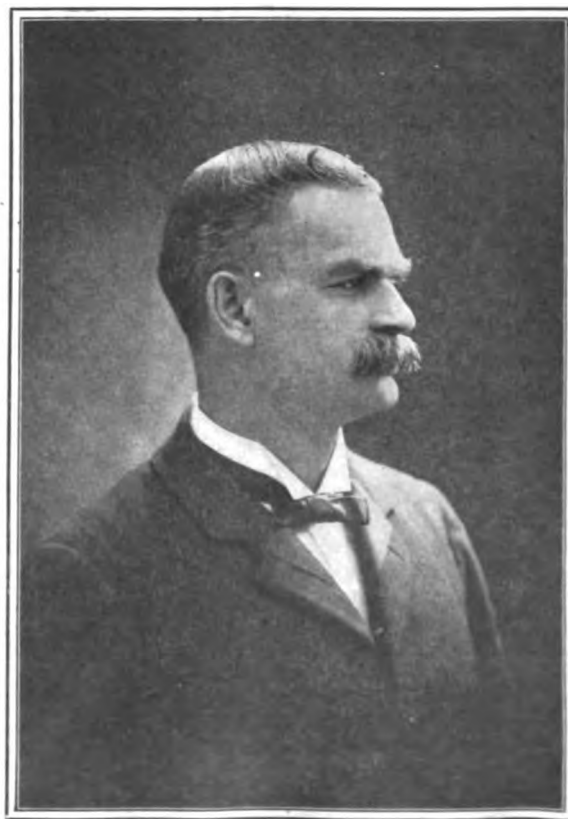
and public opinion. The current will at least have been set in the right direction, and we may hope for the ultimate upbuilding of the semblance of a national code of labor laws, under which the working classes can be assured that they are receiving, so far as the State can determine it, the same treatment and consideration, whether they live and work in an Eastern State or a Western State, and the employer can feel sure that the laws which regulate his business are sufficiently alike to give no legal advantage to any competitor anywhere in the Union."

But the differences of climate and civilization in different parts of our country present, in Mr. North's view, obstacles to uniformity of labor laws that are "formidable almost beyond the point of exaggeration."

RECENT EXPERIMENTS WITH ALCOHOL.

LITTLE attempt is made to dispute the conclusion tentatively reached by Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, that two ounces a day of alcohol can be used by the human system as a food, a conclusion based upon scientific experiments recently made by the professor himself and extending over a number of weeks. It was supposed by many that the result of these experiments (which, however, have not been completed) might be a considerable change in public opinion regarding alcoholic beverages. On the contrary, a tendency is evident in the press to take into consideration the personal experiences that many unscientific individuals have had with alcohol; and so far as can be judged from press comments, most of those who have considered the subject retain about the same opinions that they held concerning alcoholic beverages before the announcement of Professor Atwater's discovery.

Will the False Prophets Cease Their Rant?—"It is like the irony of fate to hear that an institution supported by the Methodist church, which has among its members the most rabid cranks on the subject of alcohol, must furnish the evidence dispelling the lies and misrepresentations that have formed the stock-in-trade



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD (REP.), OF MAINE.

Elected to Congress to succeed the late Nelson Dingley, Jr.

of the whole fanatical temperance brood. Will these false prophets now cease to rant about 'alcohol as a poison'; will they revise their text-books on temperance physiology and cease their false and misleading teaching in the public schools; will they be honest enough to admit that alcohol is a food and not a poison that in any quantity, large or small, is harmful and not useful; will they admit that they have published lies which are directly opposed to the results of the latest and most reliable research, and to the opinion of the leading authorities the world over; will they accept as demonstrated fact the result of the experiments just made by Professor Atwater at a cost of a great deal of labor and money furnished by the Methodist church, which stands committed to total prohibition?

"Professor Atwater deserves great credit for having established by scientific methods the accuracy and truth of the position upon which *The Wine and Spirit Gazette*, in common with all conservative liquor-trade advocates, has made its fight against fanaticism, intolerance, and narrow-mindedness. Will the cold-water cranks and fanatics in their mistaken effort to make man better respect the one thing which no upright man need fear, the truth? We pause for an answer."—*The Wine and Spirit Gazette, New York*.

Other Facts Still Remain Facts.—"To denounce as incorrect or dishonest the statements of these gentlemen who are conducting their investigations in all candor and good faith would be at once foolish and bigoted. To arbitrarily assume that their conclusions are of necessity correct is unnecessary, and perhaps unwise. The question is one for scientific demonstration, and scientific investigation is not only not feared, but is welcomed and courted, by every right-thinking man or woman interested in the temperance cause. We have again and again urged that scientific men direct their attention more critically to the consideration of the subject of the physiological effects of alcohol, and we heartily welcome the efforts of Professor Atwater and his coadjutors. If it shall prove that their conclusions are correct it may be that certain of the temperance workers will be called upon by the facts of science to revise and correct their views and methods. If so, well and good. The whole of truth never hurt the whole of virtue; and as the gentleman at the head of the investigation himself says, 'There is one thing which we must always seek and one thing which we need never fear—the truth.' If their views, on the other hand, shall, after all, prove to be erroneous, the demonstration of their error will not be long delayed. . . ."

"Our own words, written more than two months ago in anticipation of this very announcement which Professor Atwater has now made, are even more applicable now than then: 'Were it even demonstrated that alcohol had a food value beyond that of bread, that fact would not at all change the relation of the waste of a billion dollars every year for drink to the widespread poverty and the grinding hard times. That fact would not at all change the relation of drink to crime, or make one whit less terrible that horrible procession of outrage and murder that follows in the saloon's wake. No scientific discovery of any hitherto unknown chemical property of alcohol can change the well-known character of alcoholic drink for the destruction of homes and the blighting of lives; and no revelation that scientists may promise or bring to us will ever change the duty of the citizen, who cares for the welfare of his fellow men, toward the liquor traffic.'"—*The New Voice (Proh.), New York*.

Theory and Practise.—"At a farmers' institute in Colorado once on a time, one of the professors from the agricultural college delivered a lecture upon feeding animals, in which he told what food values were shown by chemical analyses to exist in the various grain and grass products, and described a combination of fodder which should best provide the elements of nutrition for milch cows. At the conclusion of his remarks one of the farmers approached and asked the learned man to come out to his barn and talk to his cows. 'For,' said he, 'I've tried the mixture you say is best, and my cows don't analyze it that way.'

"According to the Old Testament, Noah, naturally having a surfeit of water, inaugurated the series of human experiments with alcohol which has continued down even to the present day. The recorded result in the case of the diluvian patriarch was shame and confusion, and there has been a unanimity of opinion of all writers, except Omar Khayyám, ever since as to the evil

effects of alcohol on the human system. But in spite of the warnings of writers of all ages, every generation has found men who have not only persisted in drinking alcoholic liquors, but who have refused to believe that the practise harmed them. . . ."

"The last analysis will continue to be made by the individual as heretofore. Those to whom alcohol is a food will continue to enjoy its nutritive powers, while those whom spirituous beverages poison will either leave them alone if they are wise, or suffer their penalties with resignation if they share the frailty of humanity. Glass cases may help out the scientists, but they do not change human nature."—*The Republican, Denver*.

We are Not All Swedes.—"We are informed that the person who was confined in the box and experimented on was a Swede, a workingman in robust health. Now, it is well known that Swedes and Scotchmen, living as they do in a cold and raw climate, have developed in the course of generations a special oxidizing apparatus in their insides by which they can turn large amounts of alcohol into energy and still retain placid and unruffled countenances. The experiment was evidently a special one. You can not generalize from a Swede or from a Scotchman in this matter. They are built on purpose to oxidize alcohol, and are trained from infancy in the art. Professor Atwater's experiment merely proves that alcohol is food for a Swede. In the same way he might have shown that an ostrich can develop energy from brass buckles and wire nails. It would not follow that a cassowary possessed the same power. A slight presumption might arise, but surely the burden of proof would still rest on the cassowary.

"Secondly, we understand that the Swede received only two ounces of alcohol a day, equivalent to three ordinary drinks of whisky. As John Frowdie said after eating the pigeon-pie, 'Three small pigeons and a trifle of crust is only an aggravation.' The Swede was working hard all the time trying to make a record on a dynamometer, and six wine-glasses of whisky were far within the limits of a reasonable test. What the experiment proves is that a very little whisky per day is a food to a certain kind of man. To establish a general rule, a Methodist, a Baptist, and a high-church Episcopalian should be tested. Then, if the results were tabulated and averaged, a general law might be formulated with the usual array of exceptions, for 'what is one man's food is another man's poison.' We are inclined to think that the old rule, based on common sense and experience, would be reestablished; that is, that alcohol is a stimulant, and, unless taken in very small quantities, ruins a man's capacity for work, especially



TRYING TO KEEP STEP TO PLATFORM CHANGES.

—*The Times, Denver*.

for intellectual work. It is not necessary to put a man in a box to prove that."—*The Courant, Hartford.*

Dangers of Overfeeding.—"Professor Atwater's announcement that if a man absorbs no more than two ounces of alcohol per diem the liquor gives sustenance is interesting. But its practical value is damaged by the fact that many men, in the fear that they will not get the full two ounces, take two ounces and a half, or even more, in which case the effect is deleterious, not to say disorderly. An overdose of beefsteak and potatoes does not produce such vociferous and undesirable results."—*The Dispatch, Pittsburgh.*

PINGREE AND ALGER IN ALLIANCE.

THE announcement that Governor Pingree, of Michigan, will support Secretary Alger in his candidacy for the Senate (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 10) brings something like bewilderment to a number of Republican journals. The Administration papers that have been loyal to the Secretary of War have considered Governor Pingree in the light of a political heretic, on account of his Socialistic and free-silver leanings; while the papers that approve Governor Pingree have in many cases been among the bitterest in their denunciation of General Alger. The union of the two on a common platform, therefore, has caused no small stir. The two main planks of the Alger-Pingree platform are popular election of Senators and opposition to trusts; Mr. Alger announcing, in addition, that no money will be used during the campaign for buying votes. What makes the campaign of national interest is the fact that General Alger's ally, Governor Pingree, opposes the Administration's expansion policy, and is an implacable foe of Senator Hanna; while General Alger's opponent, Senator McMillan, is a strong Administration man. This places the President in the position of leaving the enormous and recently enlarged patronage and power of the War Department in the hands of one who can use it to aid his political enemy. Governor Pingree, in defeating his political friend and supporter, Senator McMillan. Whether the new alliance will result in a change at the War Office, therefore, offers new material for speculation. Mr. Alger has said, in several interviews, that he does not intend to resign.

Alger Should Not Sully His Clean Record.—"General Alger has formed and proclaimed an alliance with that gubernatorial Coxey, Hazen S. Pingree."

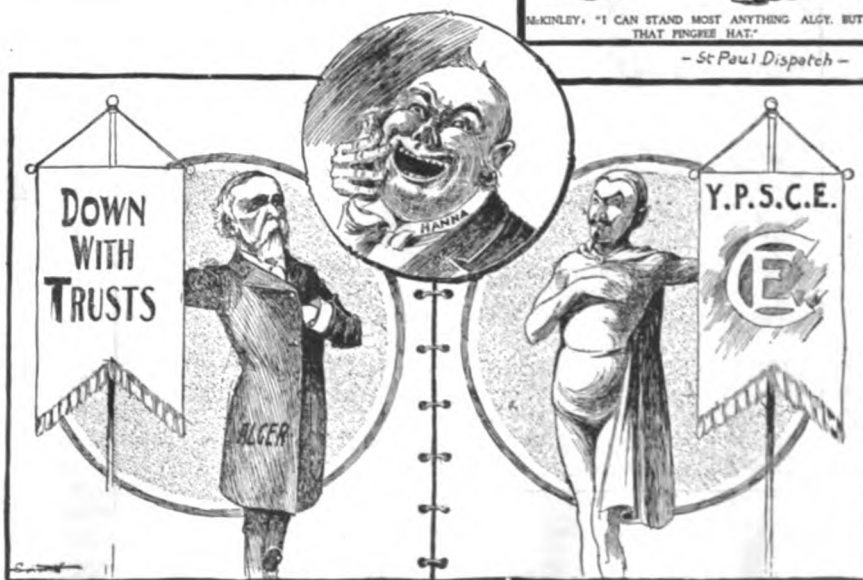
"At a time when he is expected to resign from the Cabinet to seek a seat in the Senate Secretary Alger ought to be especially careful to keep his political record clean and creditable. No man who has been associated with the present Administration has earned the commendation of history more deservedly than he. In the trying days between the destruction of the *Maine* and the declaration of war with Spain he took a position to which he, his friends, and his posterity can point with unqualified pride. Throughout this momentous period he stood alone, unmoved and immovable, for the one policy which the verdict of history will pronounce right. Tremendous pressure was exerted upon the Government to induce it to forget its duty. Almost daily the Administration was pushed to the point of yielding. But the Secretary of War stood firm as a rock for the honor of this republic, and his stand stemmed the tide in the Cabinet for peace at any price.

"The United States owes to General Alger

a debt of gratitude which should never be forgotten or belittled. But his splendid record is to-day in danger of being blotted, not by his malicious enemies, for he has triumphed signally over them all, but blotted by his own hand. At such a time it must be the fervent hope of every man who realizes how but little more than a year ago he saved this nation from overwhelming disgrace in the eyes of the world, that he will not cast his lot permanently with those political shysters whose only principle is vote-catching, and whose sole claim to popular consideration is their demagogism."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

Two Views of Mr. Alger.—"In its discussion of a public character in its Sunday issue, *The Times* [Ind. Dem., New York] spoke of him as one of a 'type in the Senate chamber—men without scruple or shame, greedy, selfish, walking conspiracies against honest lawmaking; of poisonous influence and dangerous power, lovers of money, rhinoceros-hides, a loathsome and horrible product of Republican institutions.' Of this public man *The Times* says his name is detested; connects it with 'slick work' and with the 'effluvia of corruption'; says his presence is a 'defilement and a damage' and a 'smirch,' and insinuates that his speeches if made in the Senate would be for the benefit of his own pocket. Finally *The Times* says that 'but for the triple brass' of this public man's 'assurance he would have been driven from his place. He would go away and hide. Oblivion would be the natural and kindly end of his foul career.'

"It happens that the man against whom this billingsgate is thrown is Secretary R. A. Alger, of Michigan, known of all men here as at least an honest, upright citizen; as a gentleman with unbounded liberality, with charity for all men; as a man of large affairs successfully managed to the profit of himself as well as to that of hundreds of others. The offense in the present instance, it appears, is to cherish an ambition, without the permission of the *New York Times*, for election to the United States Senate.



For this and nothing else, so far as we can discover, *The Times* heaps abuse on libel, falls into screams of anger like a fishwife gone demented, makes charges it could not prove in a thousand years, and establishes a record that, were Ananias on earth again, would turn him green with envy."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit.

Saul Among the Prophets.—"The appearance of General Alger among the anti-trust reformers is as great a surprise as was that of Saul among the prophets, the class which he had previously persecuted, driving some into exile and others to death. If the public intelligence is not greatly abused General Alger's millions, safely invested and liberally productive, are his share of the profits of the lumber trust, one of the most powerful, wealthy, exclusive, and oppressive trusts existing under the protection of federal tariff laws. If Alger, like Havemeyer, is going to turn state's evidence against the trusts the people will appreciate his services. But they will hardly be disposed to rise up and reward him with a United States senatorship for his betrayal of his former 'pals' in a consummate system of public robbery.

"As to the method of electing United States Senators, sagacious people will urge General Alger to use all his efforts for a senatorial election before the matter is left to a popular vote. If he ever gets to the Senate it will be while the people have no chance to express their opinion as to candidates. The latest convert to the system would inevitably prove its first victim."—*The Chronicle (Dem.)*, Chicago.

Alger Needs a Hint.—"There is little indication that Alger will retire from the Cabinet unless he shall receive a commanding hint. The Secretary is indifferent to, if not oblivious of, public opinion, and the proprieties of public life give him no concern if they conflict with his inclinations. He has already given great embarrassment to the Administration by retaining his portfolio in the face of the popular condemnation of Algerism as evidenced in the beef contracts. Should he fail to relinquish the office of Secretary of War while pursuing his campaign to capture the seat of a Senator who has always been in accord with the Administration, General Alger will add new embarrassment to the executive, inasmuch as the people of Michigan will regard his course as an evidence that he is Mr. McKinley's own choice for Senator. It is evident that the initiative must come from the President, who, in justice to Senator McMillan and the citizens of Michigan, can not permit himself to intervene in behalf of the political fortunes of a discredited member of his official household. To stay in the Cabinet would constitute a point of vantage for Secretary Alger, as it would enable him to employ the patronage of his office to further his canvass, while it would be accepted as a tacit indorsement of his candidacy by the President. Mr. McKinley can not afford, out of respect for his own dignity, to permit the Secretary

of War to thus avail himself of the prestige of the Administration.

"It is unlikely that Pingree and Alger, as a political firm, can hold together for any length of time, as they are, probably, the most incongruous firm ever joined together in American politics. But, be this as it may, President McKinley should firmly notify his Secretary of War that as a participant in an acrimonious campaign he is *persona non grata* in the Cabinet."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"As Senator McMillan is known to be the Administration candidate for Senator from Michigan, this announcement is virtually a defiance of President McKinley by Alger. It probably marks the parting of the ways between the two. Alger can not expect to remain in the Cabinet while waging war on the President's candidate.

"We don't know how strong Alger is in Michigan as compared with McMillan, but in Governor Pingree he has an ally who will insure a lively contest. Whatever its outcome, the people of the country will have reason to rejoice if it takes Alger out of the War Department and gives the President the opportunity to fill the place with a man in whom the country can repose entire confidence."—*The Tribune (Ind. Rep.)*, Minneapolis.

CURING THE TENEMENT-HOUSE BLIGHT.

THE sad picture presented by Mr. Jacob A. Riis in the article on "New York's Tenement-House Blight" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) is much relieved by an article following it, telling of the efforts to remedy the tenement evils, and their encouraging success. New York, Mr. Riis tells us, has the worst housing system in the world. More than half New York's millions live in tenements, not counting those who live in the better class of flats. The magnitude of the problem of bettering the condition of these people, therefore, can readily be seen. One of the first lessons the reformers learned was that gentleness and "ladylike" treatment of the offending landlords were useless. Writing in *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Riis says:

"Moral suasion had been stretched to the limit. The point had been reached where one knockdown blow outweighed a bushel of arguments. It was all very well to build model tenements as object-lessons to show that the thing could be done; it had become necessary to enforce the lesson by demonstrating that the community had power to destroy houses which were a menace to its life. The rear tenements were chosen for this purpose."

These rear tenements, built in the back yards of the other tenements, are themselves damp, dark, and disease-breeding, and in



UNCLE SAM: "Let's look pleasant, gents; we are all on the anxious seat."—*The Republic*, St. Louis.



—*The Journal*, New York.

addition cut off the light and air from the houses around them. An idea of their menace to life may be gathered from the following paragraph :

"A canvass made of the mortality records by Dr. Roger S. Tracy, the registrar of records, showed that while in the First Ward (the oldest), for instance, the death-rate in houses standing singly on the lot was 29.03 per 1,000 of the living, where there were rear houses it rose to 61.97. The infant death rate is a still better test: that rose from 109.58 in the single tenements of the same ward to 204.54 where there were rear houses. One in every five babies had to die; that is to say, the house killed it. No wonder the committee styled the rear tenements 'slaughter-houses,' and called upon the legislature to root them out, and with them every old, ramshackle, disease-breeding tenement in the city."

A law for the destruction of buildings dangerous to health or unfit for human habitation was passed in 1895, and the good work began. The Health Department kept a list of 66 old houses with a population of 5,460 people, and found that a quarter of the tenants died in five years. The worst houses were chosen and the tenants driven out. The owners, one and all, rushed angrily to the courts; but, to their surprise and dismay, the courts held with the health officers. Mr. Riis describes the moral effect of this victory as instant and overwhelming. The landlords gave up the fight, and a quiet but extensive campaign of repairs and sanitation was begun by slum landlords who feared the loss of their tenements. "Of 94 rear tenements seized that year," says Mr. Riis, "60 have been torn down, 33 of them voluntarily by the owners; 29 were remodeled and allowed to stand, chiefly as workshops; 5 other houses were standing empty and yielding no rent in March, 1899." In the worst of them all, the Mott Street Barracks, the infant death-rate in one year before they were torn down was 325 per 1,000, while the general infant death-rate for the whole tenement-house population was 88 per 1,000. "With entire fitness," remarks Mr. Riis, "a cemetery corporation held a mortgage upon the property." The effects of the destruction of these houses were soon apparent:

"In the 94 tenements (counting the front houses in; they can not be separated from the rear tenements in the death registry) there were in five years 956 deaths, a rate of 62.9 at a time when the general city death rate was 24.63. It was the last and heaviest blow aimed at the abnormal mortality of a city that ought, by reason of many advantages, to be one of the healthiest in the world. With clean streets, pure milk, medical school inspection, antitoxin treatment of deadly diseases, and better sanitary methods generally; with the sunlight let into its slums, and its worst plague spots cleaned out, the death rate of New York came down from 26.32 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1887 to 19.53 in 1897. Inasmuch as a round half million was added to its population within the ten years, it requires little figuring to show that the number whose lives were literally saved by reform would people a city of no mean proportions. The extraordinary spell of hot weather, two years ago, brought out the full meaning of this. While many were killed by sunstroke, the population as a whole was shown to have acquired, in better hygienic surroundings, a much greater power of resistance. It yielded slowly to the heat. Where two days had been sufficient, in former years, to send the death rate up, it now took five; and the infant mortality remained low throughout the dreadful trial. Perhaps the substitution of beer for whisky as a summer drink had something to do with it; but Colonel Waring's broom and unpolitical sanitation had more. Since it spared him so many voters, the politician ought to have been grateful for this; but he was not. Death rates are not as good political arguments as tax rates, we found out. In the midst of it all, a policeman whom I knew went to his Tammany captain to ask if Good Government clubs were political clubs within the meaning of the law, which prohibits policemen from joining such. The answer he received set me to thinking: 'Yes, the meanest, worst kind of political clubs, they are.' Yet they had done nothing worse than to save the babies, the captain's with the rest."

So much for the destructive part of the work. The other, the

constructive part, the building of tenements that admit light and air freely and pay five per cent. to the owners, at the same or less rent to the occupants than the dark and foul barracks, is a work as interesting and as full of promise. A number of capitalists formed a company, bought nineteen lots on Sixty-eighth and Sixty ninth streets, west of Tenth Avenue, and built some tenement-houses. Mr. Riis says:

"When I went through them, the other day, I found all but 5 of the 373 apartments they contain occupied, and a very large waiting list of applicants for whom there was no room. The doctor alone, of all the tenants, had moved away, disappointed. He had settled on the estate, hoping to build up a practise among so many; but he could not make a living. . . . The rents are a little lower than for much poorer quarters in the surrounding tenements. The houses are built around central courts, with light and air in abundance, with fireproof stairs and steam-heated halls. There is not a dark passage anywhere. Within, there is entire privacy for the tenant; the partitions are deadened, so that sound is not transmitted from one apartment to another. Without, the houses have none of the discouraging barrack look. The architecture is distinctly pleasing."

The capital stock of the company has been increased to \$2,000,000, and the erection of a new block of buildings in East Sixty-fourth Street begun. The same company has built a hundred cottages and has land for two or three hundred more in the suburbs of Brooklyn, and most of the cottages are already sold—on the instalment plan. The price of the cottages averages \$3,100 and the monthly instalment, which includes the premium on a life-insurance policy, is a trifle over \$25. A Woman's Hotel Company is under way which will erect, at a cost of \$800,000, a hotel to shelter over five hundred guests at a price within reach of women clerks, stenographers, and nurses. The number of women in New York in need of such an establishment is said to exceed forty thousand. What the Mills hotels have done for men of small incomes is already well known. Mr. Riis says in conclusion:

"When I look back now to the time, ten or fifteen years ago, when, night after night, with every police-station filled, I found the old tenements in the 'Bend' jammed with a reeking mass of human wrecks that huddled in hall and yard, and slept, crouching in shivering files, upon the stairs to the attic, it does seem as if we had come a good way, and as if all the turmoil and the bruises and the fighting had been worth while."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. PLATT might try a popularity tour in the wake of Governor Roosevelt.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ON the other hand a franchise is sometimes known by the company that keeps it.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE conference at The Hague hasn't even disarmed criticism.—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

IT is becoming fairly evident that none of the nations are willing to begin disarming until all the others have finished.—*The News, Detroit.*

NOT having access to General Otis's despatches, the Filipinos don't seem to know that the insurrection is petering out.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THE Standard Oil Company has decided to leave Ohio, tho it would prefer to live up to its record and take it along.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis.*

ALGER wants to have Senators elected by popular vote. How would he like to have secretaries of war selected in the same way?—*The Record, Chicago.*

BEFORE he received the Mount Holyoke degree President McKinley was something of a doctor of civil law, particularly of civil-service laws.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

THE difficulty of forming cabinets in France has created the impression among politicians in this country that the French cabinet is unsalaried.—*The Journal, Kansas City.*

THEY are having trouble with tax-dodgers in Spain. This will have a tendency to lower the belief that Spain is behind the times in all respects.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"Do you think the cause of arbitration is making any headway?" "Certainly," answered the German diplomat. "Haven't we already gotten so far as to be willing to arbitrate upon the question of whether we will arbitrate or not?"—*The Star, Washington.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S HAMLET.

FRANCE is just now undergoing a widespread revival of interest in Shakespeare—almost as fervent as the enthusiasm which prevailed, through the influence of Garrick, in the last century, or, later, in the days of the Revolution, of Victor Hugo and the *Romantiques*. At the Comédie Française a French version of "Othello" has been acted before a conservative public with great success, and in another theater the greatest of French actresses has chosen "Hamlet" for the most ambitious attempt of her genius. The translation, by a master of French prose, M. Schwob, is a model of scholarship and skill. Jules Claretie, writing from Paris to the London *Athenæum*, thus narrates some of the features of this Shakespearian revival:

"I shall mention a small fact—one of those *petits faits* which Stendhal loved—which seemed to me very singular, very unusual. Among the papers offered for sale on the boulevards by the hawkers of Paris—patriotic novels, biographies of Paul Déroulède, or narratives in favor of or against Dreyfus—suddenly I heard 'Hamlet' shouted; yes, Shakespeare's 'Hamlet.'

"Ask for 'Hamlet'—complete edition! twenty centimes!

"And it was 'Hamlet' hawked about thus in the streets, a small edition with a yellow cover, printed by a house that publish popular pamphlets, and adorned by a very fair figure of the Prince of Denmark in dark costume, meditating on the skull of Yorick. The copy I bought bears this notice: 'Thirty-second thousand.' And on the back of the cover the publisher announces an edition of a similar sort of 'Quentin Durward' with the words sixteenth thousand. The mere fact that 'Hamlet' is hawked about in the thoroughfares of Paris appears to me what is called a 'sign of the times.' It consoles one for all the folly, twaddle, and coarseness which the public hawkers usually offer to their passing customers."

The common English view of Mme. Bernhardt's attempt is reflected in the London *Speaker*:

"Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet is a curio. Her exploit is to serious histrionic art precisely what a model of the Laocöon group in wax or of Windsor Castle in blanc-mange is to the art of sculpture—a *tour de force* with an inappropriate material. This must happen whenever any woman impersonates any man in sober earnest, and not in merry jest as a professed travesty. 'Sir, a woman's preaching is like a dog's walking on his hinder legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all.' Johnson's impolite comparison would have applied with even more force to tragedy-queens figuring as men. It may be argued that there is a colorable pretext for the adventure in the case of Hamlet, because of the woman in him. He had the artistic tem-

perament, and, as Balzac says in one of his recently published letters to Mme. Hanska, 'les artistes sont un peu femmes.' Hamlet had the fragility and mobility of a woman, and a touch, too, of hysteria. But this is not the same thing as an exchange of sex—'a man's a man for a' that'—and a woman can no more present the partly feminine Hamlet than a man can present the partly masculine Lady Macbeth. From first to last, then, that sense of illusion which is vital to tragedy is denied to Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet. The mere poise of her body and *timbre* of her voice—to leave all mental differences on one side—forbid it. Orange-peel and water, said the Marchioness, tastes like wine—if you make-believe very much. But no amount of make-believe will persuade you that Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet is any one but Mme. Bernhardt, disguised in flaxen wig and inky cloak and customary suit of solemn black.



"Here hung those lips that I have kissed I know not how oft."

SARAH BERNHARDT IN THE CHARACTER OF HAMLET.

"There is another insuperable obstacle in Mme. Bernhardt's way besides her sex; her race, to wit. For, while she is a Dutch Jewess by birth, she is by temperament and training a French woman; whereas Hamlet is English to the backbone, and that for the very sufficient reason that he is a projection of William Shakespeare. It is well to bear this in mind, because we are apt to concentrate our attention on what is also a truth—his universality, the type he presents of doubting, dreaming, will-less humanity. We say he is like Orestes and René and a hundred other variants of the type, of all races; and so he is; but he is like them with a difference, and what constitutes the difference is the mind and nature of William Shakespeare, the Englishman. When Shakespeare took him in hand he was, as we know, merely the hero of a revenge-drama, but the really remarkable and curious thing about Shakespeare's treatment of the given subject is the ease and joy with which he throws off the revenge-drama at every moment, in order to present his hero not as an avenger but as a projection of himself—as a man thinking and feeling what he, William Shakespeare, could not but think and feel, all ghosts and sacred missions and

family vengeance notwithstanding. To represent Hamlet (and justify Goethe's exegesis by anticipation) as the meditative student crushed by the duty of action would have been simple enough—and would have resulted in what 'Hamlet' notoriously is not, a straightforward, plain-sailing, acting play—but Shakespeare could not resist the temptation to cram himself into it, all his virtuosity and dilettantism, his keen interest in life as a spectacle and as a game to be played, his intense vital energy and *joie de vivre*. For Hamlet is not naturally melancholy, any more than Othello is naturally jealous. His scenes with the players, with the grave-diggers, with Osric, prove the inherent buoyancy of his nature, its humorous appreciation of all things human."

Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet is, in the opinion of this critic, only another example of the sometimes fatal French "genius for lucidity" which Matthew Arnold so often reminds us of. This Hamlet is as simple as A, B, C, as clear as the noon-tide day—exactly what Shakespeare's Hamlet is not. He continues:

"And so you get the husk of Hamlet without the kernel—a very

picturesque and dramatic husk, to be sure—just the sort of a play which Mme. Bernhardt, with her instinct for stage effect and her incapacity for fathoming Shakespeare's mind and philosophy, naturally supposes Hamlet to be. And how interesting she makes this external drama! What ingenuity and feminine tact she brings to the illustration of minor points of the action. Polonius comes in to interrupt the reading. Up go her legs, full length on the settee, so that he shall have no chance of sitting down. Does she need the 'recorders'? One of the players is made to pass at the back of the stage, and she snatches the instrument from him. With what gusto she thrusts it into Guildenstern's face! 'Buzz, buzz!' says Hamlet in the play. Mme. Bernhardt makes believe to catch a fly, and slowly opens her palm under Polonius his nose. . . . One could mention a score of other novel ingenuities—her toying with Yorick's skull, her dramatically defiant pause on discovering Laertes, his trick with the poisoned rapier, and so forth. In short, she has given the old play a bright new coat of 'luminous paint.' But not once has she pierced an opening for fresh light on the soul within. For the soul within is no longer there to be illuminated. .

For these reasons her performance must be dismissed, as I say, for a mere curio. That serious French critics have taken it seriously shows very conclusively what needed no demonstration, that Shakespeare was a free-born Englishman."

The London *Athenæum* (June 17) comments as follows upon Mme. Bernhardt's performance of Hamlet at the Adelphi Theater, London, during the latter weeks of June:

"Nothing has been omitted from the performance by Mme. Bernhardt that Englishmen hold capable of representation. Polonius is skewered through the arras, and the deaths by sword and poison of the last act are carried out to the bitter end. So far as we are aware, nothing exactly conforming to the English text has previously been seen on the French stage. In the adaptation by Dumas and Meurice, played in 1847 at the Théâtre Historique, with Rouvière as Hamlet, the life of Hamlet was spared, the ghost expressly commanding him to live. This took place when the romantic movement was at its height. Half a century later, when Mme. Bernhardt first produced 'Hamlet' for the sake of enacting Ophelia, she cut out the snatches of songs which the heroine in her madness sings, and substituted romances more sentimental and suitable to the lips of an *ingénue*. Now, however, no compromise is attempted. 'Gille' Shakespeare triumphs all along the line. Classicism hides its 'diminished head.' Hamlet as he is has appeared on the French stage for the first time, except in the performances of English or Italian companies. This is already much, tho the gain is for the French stage—not the English. One may and must admire the fine intentions and the admirable method that enable Mme. Bernhardt to set before us a Hamlet that not only is not ludicrous, but is intelligible, consistent, and conceivable. There are points—not many—when the audience is stirred. It is a triumph of method, however, and not of insight or interpretation, and our gain extends no further than the knowledge what one of the most versatile and highly endowed of Frenchwomen can read into a character it is impossible for her to play. The suggestion of *Punch*—offered, of course, as badinage—that Sir Henry Irving shall play Ophelia to the new Hamlet, seems, beside the present experiment, not wholly outrageous. . People have heard of the Hamlet of Mrs. Siddons, have admired—what have not people admired?—that of Miss Cushman, and have seen that of Miss Marriott. Such things are mere triumphs—if triumphs they can be called—of posturing or elocution. A woman is positively no more capable of beating out the music of Hamlet than is a man of expressing the plaintive and half-accomplished surrender of Ophelia."

The critic of *The Saturday Review*, under the caption "Hamlet, Princess of Denmark," finds it difficult to restrain his merriment over the figure of Sarah in doublet and inky cloak:

"I can not, on my heart, take Sarah's Hamlet seriously. I can not even imagine any one capable of more than a hollow pretense at taking it seriously. However, the truly great are apt, in matters concerning themselves, to lose that sense of fitness which is usually called sense of humor, and I did not notice that Sarah was once hindered in her performance by any irresistible desire to burst out laughing. Her solemnity was politely fostered by the Adelphi audience. From first to last no one smiled. If any one

had so far relaxed himself as to smile, he would have been bound to laugh. One laugh in that dangerous atmosphere, and the whole structure of polite solemnity would have toppled down, burying beneath its ruins the national reputation for good manners. I therefore, like every one else, kept an iron control upon the corners of my lips. It was not until I was half-way home and well out of earshot of the Adelphi, that I unsealed the accumulations of my merriment. . . . The best that can be said for her performance is that she acted (as she always does) with that dignity of demeanor which is the result of perfect self-possession. Her perfect self-possession was one of the most delicious elements in the evening's comedy, but one could not help being genuinely impressed by her dignity. One felt that Hamlet, as portrayed by her, was, albeit neither melancholy nor a dreamer, at least a person of consequence and unmistakably 'thoroughbred.' Yes! the only compliment one can conscientiously pay her is that her Hamlet was, from first to last, *très grande dame*."

ZOLA'S NEW NOVEL—"FÉCUNDITÉ."

CLEMENCEAU'S journal *L'Aurore* has begun the serial publication of a new work of fiction from Zola's pen, completed during his exile. It is called "Fécundité," and is the first of a series of four organically connected novels. The others are to be entitled respectively "Travail," "Justice," and "Vérité."

The first chapters of "Fécundité" describe in the author's realistic manner the environment and conditions of Parisian manual laborers. The hero of the story is a workman, Mathieu Froman. The author's general purpose in this novel—for it belongs to the category of "tendency fiction"—is thus explained in the introductory remarks of *L'Aurore*:

"'Fécundité' is a study, drama, and poem at the same time. It celebrates and glorifies the achievements of a numerous family. Around the central character, who knows how to love and to will, to work and to create, in the midst of a constantly growing family, Zola has grouped more than fifty subordinate personages of the opposite kind, bad and decadent representatives of the modern social-economic order—men and women who carry death and dissolution with them in the lives of Malthusianism, in the terrible mortality of children.

"'Fécundité' is the history of the dissolution of the capitalistic industrial system, the history of fatal and deadly poverty; it is the picture of social hell, the result of social injustice, which inevitably entails the ruin of country and humanity.

"It is impossible to create a more impressive and striking drama than that contained in Zola's tale of two deliberate murderers, who are depicted in a series of marvelous scenes. At the same time it is difficult to conceive of a more reassuring, more inspiring and elevating poem than is given here. In the pages of this novel, full of joy and charm, there is the triumphant song of the all-conquering family—the family which conquers by virtue of its numbers, which brings to the country and humanity the hope of to-morrow, health, joy, indomitable energy, in the interest of the coming society and for the erection of justice and truth."

Some time ago Zola wrote an essay on the healthfulness and beneficence of labor, in which he claimed that his works had been misrepresented, and that instead of despair and pessimism he inculcated love of useful life and invigorating, honest labor. This idea, it is now said, finds artistic embodiment in "Fécundité."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Litterateur's Appetite.—A correspondent of *Literature* (June 2) tells a pretty story of Honoré de Balzac and a little English "counter girl" in Paris, who had apparently hitherto believed that great geniuses lived by faith and *lettres* alone, and not by such gross things as macaroni patties. He writes:

"Léon Gozian used to relate how he met Balzac one day, on the Boulevard des Capucines, 'dying with hunger.' The novelist insisted on taking Gozian to a confectioner, who sold macaroni

patties. Forgetting his hunger, Balzac plunged into an appreciation of Cooper's 'Lake Ontario' (newly appeared). Gozian noticed that the shop attendant, an English girl, had heard him address Balzac by name, and was gazing at the author as tho fascinated. She was astounded presently by the appetite of genius for macaroni patties, which disappeared by couples. 'How much do I owe you?' asked Balzac. 'Nothing, M. Balzac,' said the English girl firmly. Balzac was nonplussed for a moment; then he pushed his precious copy of 'Lake Ontario' into the girl's hands, saying, 'I can never sufficiently regret, mademoiselle, that I did not write that book.' "

SOME MEMORIES OF TENNYSON, BROWNING, AND GEORGE ELIOT.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in the course of a lifetime spent in the British metropolis, has had particularly favorable opportunities, through his prominence as a man of letters and a politician, of studying the chief literary figures of the times. In an article contributed to *The Youth's Companion* of recent date, he has some interesting things to tell of four of these. He first met Tennyson at a house party in the Isle of Wight, upon the occasion of the famous visit of Garibaldi to England in 1864. Mr. McCarthy thus narrates the experience:

"It was a very curious and interesting gathering. The late Lord Shaftesbury was there—the great philanthropist and devotee of orthodox religion, English church, of course—and Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, the free-thinker and Socialist, and Alexander Herzen, the then famous Russian exile, and, I think, Louis Blanc and Lord Kinnaid and Grant Duff, and many more whose names I have forgotten.

"I thought I had then never seen a more commanding figure than that of the poet laureate. A stately and even magnificent presence, a man tall, erect, broad-shouldered—somewhat over six feet in height, I should think—with a splendidly outlined face and a mass of dark, wavy hair, almost black, then hardly even streaked with gray. I never knew Tennyson except in an outside sort of way, meeting him occasionally here and there. I can not say what his manners to his intimate friends may have been, except that I know of the affectionate terms in which his intimate friends always spoke of him, but to the ordinary observer from the outside his manners seemed rather abrupt and domineering. He sometimes sat chillingly silent, as Nathaniel Hawthorne might have done; but Nathaniel Hawthorne never, so far as I know, broke out into sudden bursts of self-assertion, and Tennyson often did.

"Tennyson was curiously out of sympathy with any democratic, or even any reforming, tendencies in the political sense on the part of the majority of his countrymen. He detested popular agitators at home, but admired them much when they were abroad. He admired Garibaldi; he did not admire John Bright. He attacked Bright fiercely in his magnificent poem, 'Maud'—attacked him in a manner which left not the remotest doubt as to the identity of the person he denounced. It was on a question of war and peace. Bright was for peace; Tennyson's voice was still for war. Bright retaliated in a sentence or two of surpassing power in a speech delivered on the platform of the famous Free Trade Hall in Manchester. He likened Tennyson to one of the false prophets in the Scripture whose tongues were said to be 'glibbed with lies,' and contrasted him with Longfellow, whose songs always pleaded for peace and freedom.

"I think we must allow that, taking into account form, rhythm, melody, and all else, Tennyson was the greatest English poet of our time. My own sympathies, intellectual and personal, went rather with Browning. James Russell Lowell said to me in his Cambridge home, many years ago, that he thought Browning had started with the larger outfit, but did not know how to arrange his stock to the best advantage."

About Browning, Mr. McCarthy has a number of things to tell which show the poet's great simplicity and generosity of heart. The writer says:

"I knew Browning well, and loved him, as all did who knew him. He had none of the affectations of the proclaimed poet, the

professional 'child of genius.' He was a delightful companion who never gave himself airs, a charming talker, with no appearance of talking down his audience. He was very social; one met him everywhere. People who did not like him said that he only cared for the company of great dukes and duchesses and countesses and so on. I can only say that I have met Browning scores of times at the houses of quiet literary men who had hardly then risen out of mere obscurity. I fancy that if Browning liked people, he liked them whether they were dukes and marchionesses or obscure young poets and poetesses just in the bud.

"He seemed to be on the lookout to do kind, encouraging things for young writers in whom he saw any merit. I have known many instances of his going out of his way to send kindly messages to young writers whom he had never seen, bidding them to be of good cheer, and telling them that he was convinced there was sound stuff in them, and that they had only to take his word for it and to persevere. One must have been a young and obscure writer to appreciate the value of a stimulus like that."

Mr. McCarthy has more to say of George Eliot than of any other writer, and contributes not a little to our knowledge of her personal home life. He says:

"I went occasionally to her Sunday afternoon gatherings at The Priory, in the region of Regent's Park. Herbert Spencer was a frequent visitor there, and Professor Huxley and Professor Tyndall and many other men, mostly scientific. There is a legend that George Eliot never liked to talk about her novels. I can only say that she started the subject with me one day. It was, to be sure, about a picture some painter had sent her, representing a scene in 'Silas Marner,' and she called my attention to it, and said that, of all her novels, 'Silas Marner' was her favorite. I ventured to disagree with her, and to say that 'The Mill on the Floss' was my favorite. She entered into the discussion quite genially, just as if she were talking about the works of some stranger, which I think is the very perfection of the manner authors ought to adopt in talking about their books.

"I was at her house one day when she was in perfectly childlike delight over a box of biscuits she had received from some unknown admirer in Boston. She was proud of the gift, and I was honored with a specimen biscuit. It was, so far as I could see or taste, the ordinary brown biscuit of Boston, but to her it meant ever so much more. It was a tribute of sympathy—of admiration—from a country where she had never been, and where she knew that she was appreciated. . . .

"George Eliot seemed at first, to people who did not know her, to be affected in manner. She had a languid, monotone voice, and spoke usually in a minor key. There was a sentimental tone about her that made newcomers fancy she was purposely going in for languorous ways; but one very soon found that it was quite her natural way of talking. She was utterly free from affectation of languor or of anything else. She was an admirable hostess. She did not talk much herself, but she talked enough to keep the conversation going. If any pause occurred, she easily and naturally filled it up, and quietly started something new. She always kept the conversation general, and at all events did her best to prevent it from degenerating into little broken backwaters of talk."

Of still another writer Mr. McCarthy speaks. It requires a rather violent effort of imagination to conceive of the author of "The Buried Life" and "Balder Dead" familiarly addressed as "Matt," but we learn from Mr. McCarthy that this was his designation in the flesh, as shown in the following amusing skit:

"Matthew Arnold I met very often in his later years. I met him first at the hospitable home of the late Dean Stanley, under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. I had written a chapter of literary history in which I had described Matthew Arnold as 'a miniature Goethe.' I thought then, and I still think, that no higher praise could be given to a man of our time. I am sure Arnold, if he had ever read it, perfectly understood my criticism in that sense. But dear Dean Stanley was a humorist who loved his good-natured joke, and presented me to Matthew Arnold in a very unceremonious fashion:

"Look here, Matt, here is the man who says you are nothing but a miniature Goethe!"

"If I were only anything like that!" Arnold answered, with his sweet smile."

CASTELAR AS A WRITER.

THE literary eminence of Spain's great republican—best known to the world as a statesman and orator—has received little attention in the American newspaper comments on his death. A writer in *La Ilustración Española y Americana*, however, devotes an article wholly to his work as an author. The critic, Señor Eugenio Sellés, is not lacking in enthusiasm. A just estimate of Castelar as a writer, he says, requires, "not a necessarily brief article such as this, but whole volumes, ample time for writing them, and broad knowledge on which to base them; for thus extensive are the dimensions of the task."

Don Eugenio says that Castelar was not technically a poet, tho he might have been had he wished, for in his speeches and writings we find the true spirit of poetry. He did indeed write a few verses in his younger days—he would not have been true Spaniard had he not; but he soon turned to the more strenuous affairs of state. He also wrote a few dramatic pieces in dialog form, but they were unsuited to the stage, and in their lack of warmth, says Señor Sellés, resemble the dialogs of Plato or of Renan. It was as a novelist, critic, and historian that Castelar attained his real literary successes. In the novel, both at the commencement of his career and throughout his life of fruitful effort, he found congenial scope for his eminent aptitude in narration and description, and for his wide knowledge of men. Says Don Eugenio:

"He could sin occasionally, it is true, tho always venially, against some of the canons of literary precept; he could be deficient in the art of composing a plot, of distributing the interest of an action, of measuring in due proportion the literary rations which he was to serve out to his reader; but when once he arrived at the topmost summits, when the wings of his genius could be outspread in an atmosphere appropriate to their magnitude, one surrenders before the grandeur of the thought and is carried away by the miracles of expression, so forceful as to make us bend the knee as tho, raised to the heights of Sinai, we heard about us the songs of angelic hosts.

"The Sister of Charity,' 'The History of a Heart,' 'The Sunset of Liberty,' 'The Sigh of the Moor,' and 'Fra Filippo Lippi'—these are not, to be sure, pages of such consuming interest as holds us spellbound with wakeful eyes, and then vanishes afterward like an intangible dream of the night. His pages are not of a type which pass and are forgotten; they present to us something which remains in the spirit and which will leave its mark on the history of art."

Castelar excelled also in another species of literature, full of interest and instruction in its way—the narrative of travel. Says Señor Sellés:

"His books entitled 'A Year in Paris' and 'Memories of Italy' have no equal in European literature. Free from the mere artifices of composition and from the limitations and prejudices of the masses, Castelar found himself here in his true element, one that befitted the breadth and openness of his mind. His crowded gallery of portraits surprises and attracts us. The descriptions here are true and exact, as tho reflected in a mirror of polished gold. Nowhere is there anything so beautiful as these marvels of Italian art delineated by the art of Castile."

As a critic, Castelar is worthy of high rank, says Señor Sellés. His "Life of Lord Byron," his "Lucan," and other biographical and critical writings were directed, not to the minutiae of technical criticism, but rather to the spiritual and intellectual content. His mind was not of the dissecting, botanizing variety, but was eminently constructive and inspiring—he was a critic of the soul, as Don Eugenio phrases it. Yet it was not as critic, novelist, or biographer that Castelar finds his highest literary distinction. As a stylist he is unique, without predecessor or successor in contemporary letters, as he certainly was without a peer as an orator since the death of Webster. As to this unique literary merit Don Eugenio says:

"He has created a style which can neither be parodied nor imi-

tated. That which in him is natural and just seems in others swelling and turgid. That which in him is full and round would appear in others pointless, paltry, and ridiculous affectation. His grand periods and long enumerations are read or listened to with awe; it appears that no other human strength is capable of attempting them without falling. But to Castelar it was given to be adjudged the crown of sovereign majesty in style. His idea takes to itself the reality of a living body, the image in his mind becomes a plastic picture, and his word has the sonorousness of a canticle. . . . To sum up, had he been born mute, he would have been the first writer of this century. His grandeur as an orator choked and held back his literary greatness, which nevertheless was sufficient to immortalize his name."

As a sedative to this somewhat perfervid Latin estimate of Castelar's power as a writer, the following characterization from *The Spectator* (June 3) may be of value:

"The late Señor Castelar attempted to be a philosopher. An enthusiast for the principles of 1789, he deduced from those principles a general doctrine of Republican political philosophy. It was a high and noble doctrine unsullied by any vulgar element; on its ethical side it left nothing to be desired, for it set forth liberty as man's highest good, and left him free to pursue his activities unhampered by civil or religious tyranny. Señor Castelar also plunged into the great sea of metaphysics. He studied German philosophy and English psychology, and he tried, in his vague tho brilliant way, to work out a kind of philosophy of history. We doubt whether any trained thinker would make much of his writings on these high themes, tho so brilliant a mind could scarcely fail to impart hints and suggestions in this field of inquiry. But while Castelar was thus apparently a citizen of the world and a cosmopolitan seeker after truth, he was yet a Spaniard, with the singular dominant weakness of the Spanish race as satirized and portrayed for all time by the greatest of Spanish writers. What, above all things, is it that Cervantes intends us to see in 'Don Quixote'? The story was written as a satire on the absurdities to which chivalry had been carried in Spain; but it is more than that. It is the analysis of a mind unable to see things as they are, and it may be believed that, in setting forth this type of mind, Cervantes was as truly analyzing the leading weakness of his countrymen as was Goethe in 'Werther' when exhibiting the ridiculous sentimentalism of young Germany in the latter half of the last century. Whatsoever the cause may be, Spain has been afflicted beyond any other Western nation with the capacity for self-delusion, with the inability to see things as they are.

"Emilio Castelar's great claim to admiration and to fame was his oratorical power. Doubtless it was an oratory that would not have appealed to an English audience, for it was glowing hot with the Southern sun, and luxuriant as a tropical forest. The ideal English oratory is a speech made up in the main body of solid argument enlivened here and there by good stories, and with a peroration whose dominant note is moral feeling. But the most passionate declamation of Fox, the most tremendous whirlwind of eloquence of O'Connell, the most fervid moral appeal of Bright, were cold, were almost like scientific demonstrations, when compared with the habitual style and tone of Castelar. We can not quarrel with such speeches, however they may disagree with our taste. The business of the orator is to make an immediate impression, to dominate absolutely the thoughts, feelings, aspirations, of his hearers, to compel them by a hypnotic influence to share in the unseen emotions and convictions of his own personality. This Castelar did. He knew his countrymen, and he knew what would appeal to them. He achieved instant success, and that can alone be the test of oratory. It is recorded that after his noble and wonderful speech in favor of religious liberty, delivered in the Cortes in 1876, even his Clerical opponents hung on his words and greeted him with 'enthusiastic applause' while his friends embraced him in the tribune. 'In a sense, no such orator has lived in our time; and while we may differ from many of Castelar's specific opinions, and may criticize some episodes in his career, we may also with full conviction and much thankfulness say that his brilliant oratory was always dedicated to noble and generous ideals. He scorned materialism, he had faith in liberty, he loved his fellow man. Which of us can desire or deserve a higher tribute?'—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Poet-Laureate's Intercessional.—Mr. Alfred Austin is still the butt of many jests, whether he writes an official poem or merely uses his pen to indite a prose epistle. Lately some one referred to him in a London newspaper as "Sir Alfred Austin," and Mr. Austin at once took occasion to write to *The Times*—that unfailing resort of every aggrieved Englishman—to point out that his proper designation was not Sir Alfred, but simply Mr. Alfred Austin. The London *Truth* takes this letter and the publication of the recent list of new titles, given by the Queen as "Birthday Honors," as a text for the following poem :

An Intercessional.

"The Fount will play again next week,
The 'Birthday-Honors' list they'll print,
So, more in sorrow than in pique,
'Tis time I give a gentle hint :
I'll mention I'm not knighted yet,
Lest they forget—lest they forget !

"Since first my merits they up-summ'd,
And granted me my heart's desire,
They can not say I've not 'tum-tum'd'
Persistently my laureate lyre—
Ode, eclogue, madrigal, 'lay'-ette—
Still they forget—still they forget !

"In loyal accents I have lisped,
I've ranted in a Jingo vein,
In ecstasy I've even crisped
The British Lion's mighty mane ;
My Muse to turgid tasks I've set—
Yet they forget—yet they forget !

"Beneath a bright Italian sun
I've broken out in various spots—
A Tate and a Brady rolled in one,
A kind of courtly Dr. Watts ;
Yet with no recompense I've met—
They still forget—they still forget !

"No wonder that my heart is sore
When at the feast I'm forced to see
'Sir Lewis' proudly walk before,
'Sir Edwin' take the *pas* from me ;
I'm Laureate, 'tis true, and yet
They still forget—they still forget !
But hope, oft crushed, flies up once more—
They may pooh-pooh my futile rimes,
Yet how I'd ask, can they ignore
My hint in yester morning's *Times* ?
Methinks in Saturday's *Gazette*
They can't forget—they can't forget !"

L'ENVOI.

(Written after looking at the "*Times*" on Saturday last.)

"What's this? It is extremely odd!
Names stare at me from every line—
'Salt,' 'Armstrong,' 'Stanley,' 'Rennell Rodd,'
But there is not a sign of mine ;
'Preece,' 'Pollitt,' 'Agnew,' 'Murton,' 'Rotton'—
They do forget—they have forgotten !"

A Proposed Kipling Trust.—The London *Academy* makes note of a new literary proposition which ought to arouse concern on the part of those who believe that we should continue to keep some phase of our existence free from the dictation of the rapidly multiplying trusts. The proposition is to form a syndicate which is to get complete control in America of all Mr. Kipling's writings. The *Academy* thereupon proceeds to construct a prospectus for the proposed syndicate, portions of which we reproduce :

KIPLING (Limited). PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and traffic in all the writings—prose, verse, or private letters—of the celebrated author, Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Kipling, who is at this moment the most famous writer now living, is still young, and there is promise that he has before him a considerable period of active productivity.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company proposes to acquire not only Mr. Kipling's future

works and the work on which he is at present engaged, but also everything that may already exist. Negotiations are now afoot for the acquisition of letters written by Mr. Kipling as a child, for copybooks containing his earliest attempts at pothooks and hangers, and for a vast amount of other immature penmanship. These will be from time to time facsimiled in the illustrated papers and in due course sold by public auction, at (the Company feels convinced) a greatly enhanced figure.

KIPLING (Limited).

The Company will be vigilant that no imperial crisis shall pass without poetic comment from Mr. Kipling's pen. It trusts also that it will be successful in inducing Mr. Kipling to give to these political poems a form which shall be easily parodied ; thus providing for increased publicity.

KIPLING (Limited).

In addition to such ordinary literary work as novels, short stories, and verses, Mr. Kipling, it is hoped, will agree to write every year no fewer than six strictly private letters on debatable public questions, which shall, in due course, find their way into the public press.

KIPLING (Limited).

A private wire will be affixed between Potsdam and the Company's offices, to facilitate the transmission of telegrams to Mr. Kipling from the German Emperor.

NOTES.

Two medallion portraits—of Keats and of Lamb—have been placed at the doorway of the Passmore Free Library, Edmonton, England. Mr. Frederic Harrison, who made the presentation speech, said that Lamb had no second in prose, Keats no second in verse. According to Mr. Harrison, "the present engine-turned double-action system of teaching, with cramming, constant work at high pressure, and examination upon examination is not favorable to the cultivation of literary genius."

ANOTHER work in literary biography is shortly to appear—"Reminiscences of the Life of Edward P. Roe." Of it the *New York Times* says : "The death of the Rev. Mr. Roe occurred over ten years ago. His novels are still widely read by people who believe that every story should be adorned with a moral, and who are pleased if the writer gives plenty of incidents. The Rev. E. P. Roe was a master of incidents, and the moral always appeared in the last chapter in a mixed dish with the climax. In spite of these artistic blemishes, or possibly because of them, he is without doubt the most popular American novelist of this generation. And his 'Reminiscences' will certainly please the myriad readers of his novels, just as children are pleased with a peep behind the scenes at a pantomime."

THE whole "Affaire Dreyfus" is summed up in a little volume of about 100 pages entitled "The Dreyfus Story," by Richard W. Hale, a Boston lawyer. The *New York Times* says of it :

"He does not write for experts of the case, but it is his humble desire that the reader may be able to put down the book at the end and say : 'I think I understand now what it is all about.' There is no doubt that the general reader will be able to do this. Mr. Hale writes simply and with great clearness, and with a marvelous trick at condensation. The story is brought down to the present day—the eve of the decision of the case before the Cour de Cassation. In his chapter, 'The Legal Situation,' the author deals intelligently with a theme that is little understood by Americans, and is hence less appreciated."

RIDER HAGGARD has recently written a book called "A Farmer's Year" which is an account of the author's own observations on his farm in Surrey, where Mr. Haggard has lived the life of an English squire and son of a squire since long before he was heard of as a novelist. A recent writer says of the book :

"You read of corn, of beets, potatoes, of horses, cows, sheep, of rabbits, foxes, of crows, swallows, and then there are absurd comments on landlords, publicans, and farm laborers. You get an insight into English rural politics. Then Mr. Rider Haggard tells you of old churches, parsons, clerks, choirs. Many are his experiences. He has reared a pony, and the beast shows temper, and when harnessed flings himself on the ground, and cuts his knees, thus taking, 'in all probability, eight or ten pounds off his value.' Now comes in good advice : 'No young horse should be driven without knee-caps.' Ventilate your haystacks, Mr. Rider Haggard tells you. School matters, religious service, charities, all occupy the writer's attention. There is a certain tempered conservatism which pervades 'A Farmer's Year.' With his broad and extensive reading, many are the references to English country ways of two and three hundred years ago, and he draws on his African experiences. Mr. Rider Haggard's 'She' may be read for some time to come, but his experiences as a farmer will certainly be a lasting contribution to English agricultural life at the close of the nineteenth century. If Mr. Hardy is theoretical in regard to the English rustic, Mr. Rider Haggard's acquaintance with him is practical and exact."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS OLD AGE?

A NEW theory of old age and death has just been promulgated by the eminent Russian zoologist and bacteriologist, Professor Mechnikoff, whose name is best known for his theory that the resistance of the organism to disease depends on the activity of the white-blood corpuscles in attacking and destroying germs. These same corpuscles, according to this authority, play an important part in the transition from youth and vigor to old age. We translate from the St. Petersburg *Novosti* the following brief summary of the professor's theory:

"Every organ of our body is composed of two kinds of cells—common and, as it were, noble cells. The noble cells determine the peculiar functions of the organs. . . . The common cells do not differ from each other; they are identical in all the organs, and their only function is to connect and hold together the noble cells.

"Between these two kinds of cells there goes on an incessant struggle. The noble cells are stronger and for a long time they prevail—that is, they successfully resist. But eventually the struggle exhausts them, and the preponderance passes to the common cells. This signalizes the beginning of old age. The noble cells are crowded more and more, the common ones growing in size at their expense and interfering with the functions of the organ. Hence the abnormal, diseased appearance of the organs, and the increasing difficulties in the way of living. Ultimately the performance of the functions becomes entirely impossible, and we have death. [Mechnikoff gives the technical term *macrophagi* to the connective-tissue cells, while the noble cells, the leucocytes, he calls *microphagi*.]

"If, then, the subjugation of the noble by the common cells, after a protracted struggle, is the cause of decrepitude and shrunken old age, is it not possible to reinforce the former and stave off their defeat? If not, is it possible to weaken the common cells by some artificial means? Professor Mechnikoff is of the opinion that it will prove easier to do the latter than the former. We possess the means of destroying certain kinds of cells in the organism. For example, it is possible to inoculate birds in such a way as to destroy the red corpuscles in their blood without affecting the white ones. There is nothing improbable in the belief that a substance will be discovered which, introduced into the human body, will exert a destructive or restraining effect on the common cells, without incapacitating them for their proper function, and thus strengthen and prolong the life of the noble ones."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY DO CUT APPLES CHANGE COLOR?

THE rapid discoloration of the exposed cut surface of an apple is so common a thing that probably few have ever thought it in any way worthy of interest; yet, according to Mr. G. C. Nuttall, who writes on the subject in *Knowledge* (London, June 1), the reason was long sought in vain, and light has only recently been thrown upon it. It is apparently connected with what is still a chemical mystery, the existence of certain substances that cause chemical change without being in any way affected by it themselves. Says Mr. Nuttall:

"The latest and most thorough explanation is one lately put forward by a chemist named Lindet, and it is an explanation of considerable interest. Within the cells of the tissues which make up the fleshy part of the apple—the part that is eaten—there is produced in their jelly-like contents a certain product to which the name malase or laccase has been variously given; and this product belongs to a curious class of substances known as enzymes. . . .

"Now, an enzyme is a production of the activity of the cell which has the unique power of influencing other substances in its neighborhood, and yet remaining unaltered in any way itself. It can exert influence without apparently being affected by doing

so. Its own constitution is stable, but it possesses power to act, even at a distance, on certain of its surroundings, and produces great effects on the constitution of other matter, in some way not yet thoroughly comprehended. It will be seen at once that this is a very different thing from ordinary chemical action. . . . Enzymes stand in a position of great interest nowadays when the search among the beginnings of life is so intense, and when the effort to prove or disprove spontaneous generation—the origin of life from the non-living—is so keenly maintained by chemists and biologists, for in one instance certainly where very careful and exact study has been made of an enzyme it is suggested that the substance stands midway between the organic and the inorganic, that it is the stepping-stone across the gulf which has hitherto divided the great world of the living from that which has never known life."

This particular enzyme in the apple is at the bottom of the discoloration business—at least, according to the present explanation. Its peculiarity is that it causes the oxygen of the air to unite with the tannin in the apple, forming dark-colored compounds. Says the writer:

"It is obvious that tho the malase is probably always present in the cells, it can not exert its influence to any purpose while the apple is whole, and surrounded by a firm clear skin, for the air can not obtain admission until the peel is removed or the apple cut through, and hence there is no free oxygen to work with. But when the cells have been exposed the air enters, the malase transfers, in some mysterious way, the oxygen, the tannin is changed in nature, and the cells are dyed with the products. It is by no means certain that the malase and the tannin must be side by side in the same cells for this effect to take place. Lindet is inclined to think they are not, and that the malase exerts its influence for some distance, but this is a question which calls for further research before any more definite answer can be given."

We are told, in conclusion, that similar enzymes cause the discoloration of other fruits and vegetables, and also the darkening, or so-called "browning," of white wines. For this class of oxidizing enzymes the name of "oxydase" has been suggested.

Liquefied Hydrogen.—This latest product of scientific activity is, it would seem, still more remarkable than liquid air. Says the London correspondent of *The Sun*, New York, June 19: "In connection with the centenary celebrations of the Royal Institution this week Professor Dewar gave a remarkable demonstration with liquid hydrogen. As is well known, the task of obtaining this gas in a fluid condition has been exceptionally difficult. Liquid air, the production of which comparatively lately astounded the world, is now made by the quart. Some months ago it cost no more than a good champagne, and now hopeful *savants* are talking of producing it almost as cheaply as ale. But liquid hydrogen, as the professor remarked, is quite another affair; it is very costly to manufacture and very difficult to keep, as it is extremely volatile. Radiation must be checked as far as possible, and so the office of preventing hydrogen from again vanishing into a gas is assigned to liquid air. That, in fact, was constituted its jailer. Thus imprisoned, it was 'ladled' from its receptacle and shown in a tube to the audience. The temperature of liquid hydrogen is extraordinarily low. It was speckled with a light dust, which was nothing else than the frozen air which accidentally gained admission. Oxygen, sealed up in a tube and immersed, speedily became solid. But this fluid is so light that cork sinks in it like a stone. The temperature of its boiling-point—that is, the temperature at which it passes back into the state of gas—is almost inconceivably low, only 21° above the absolute zero. This is the lowest point which the experimenter has yet been able to reach. One thinks 20° below the zero of the Fahrenheit scale to be rather surprising, but the liquid hydrogen in the tube exhibited at the Royal Institution was more than 420° below that zero. Life in such a temperature would be impossible. The human body would be petrified. Motion, in the ordinary sense of the term, would be impossible. This, or something like it, is the temperature of space, so far as this phrase has any meaning. Where no matter is, there heat is impossible, and tho a something may be present in space which can transmit

light, it can not translate the latter into heat. But here, in the lecture-room, is exhibited a liquid almost as cold as the vacuity of space. The possibilities of this discovery are great. Professor Dewar showed how, by the use of liquid hydrogen, an almost perfect vacuum could be produced."

A PIONEER OF SCIENCE.

THE Royal Institution has just been celebrating its centenary in London. It is a curious thing that while our own Smithsonian Institution was founded by an Englishman, its British sister was established by an American, Benjamin Thompson, later Count Rumford. Says *Industries and Iron* of the work of the Royal Institution:

"Altho intended rather to popularize science and to create an interest in its development among rich patrons, the Royal Institution has gone considerably beyond that, and it only needs mention of the names of Sir Humphry Davy, Michael Faraday, and John Tyndall—the three predecessors of Lord Rayleigh—to prove its value to the scientific world. Sir Benjamin Thompson, who was also Count Rumford, had the idea of establishing a means of diffusing knowledge on the arts and manufactures which go to make up the comforts of domesticity. Exhibitions loomed large in his plan and catholicity characterized its conception, for among the list of things thus to be brought to the public gaze were lime-kilns, bridges, kitchen stoves, and culinary appliances generally. But altho something less than its ultimate scope was intended by the founder, it quickly assumed the wider shape. There were fifty-eight original subscribers of 50 guineas each who met Sir Joseph Banks, who, in 1799, was president of the Royal Society, and framed the petition for a royal charter, which was granted, and the house purchased in Albemarle Street, where the Institution has since been located, having entered into possession on June 5, 1799.

"Without government help, and solely by the liberality of subscribers, it has been identified with many important researches in electricity, chemistry, and kindred subjects. The present chemical laboratory was built by the generosity of the late Mr. Alfred Davis, and the more recent acquisition of the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory was founded and endowed by Dr. Ludwig Mond. Granted a continuance of such benefactors the influence and value of the Royal Institution is not likely to diminish during the second century of its existence."

Science, June 16, says on the same subject:

"The Institution has undoubtedly been fortunate in the professors who have worked in its laboratories. But even genius can not do much without opportunity, and, therefore, some of the credit is deserved by the long succession of officers and members of the committee of managers, who have for a hundred years looked after its business affairs and guided it safely through many vicissitudes, not only without fee or emolument, but at the expense of much time and not infrequently of much money. . . . Mention, too, must be made of what the members themselves have done. Over and above their regular subscriptions, they, with their friends, have contributed since 1863 something like £13,000 to the fund for the promotion of experimental research, and it is safe to say that had it not been for this fund English science in general would have been the poorer, and the Royal Institution in particular would not possess the international reputation it bears to-day—a reputation won, be it remembered, in the good old English way, without state subvention or government aid. Modern scientific research daily becomes more costly, because apparatus grows in delicacy and complication on the one hand, and in size and weight on the other, and thus there arises a proportionate increase in the need for individual generosity. The fact that such pecuniary aid has been forthcoming in the last century warrants the expectation that the stream of benefactors to the Royal Institution will not fail in the next, and that they will enable it to point to as proud a record on its second centenary as it now does on its first."

Music Study and Nervous Disease.—"Dr. Waetzhold, a specialist in nervous diseases whose opinion is an authority in Germany, has just published an article," says *La Science*

Illustrée, June 3, "in which he asserts that the abuse of music in general and of the piano in particular predisposes directly to most kinds of neurosis, chlorosis, dyspepsia, brain trouble, and other maladies of this type. By 'abuse' the author means, for example, the premature age at which parents cause young children to begin the study of the piano, prolonged exercise at scales by young girls for three or four hours a day, etc. According to the observations of Dr. Waetzhold on 1,000 women who had begun piano lessons at the age of twelve years, more than 600 are to-day subject to some form of nervous disease. On the other hand, of 1,000 women that had never touched a piano, scarcely 100 had ever suffered from nerve troubles. The author declares in conclusion that the study of the piano should never be begun before the age of sixteen years."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DETECTION OF COLOR-BLINDNESS.

TESTS for the detection of color blindness have come to possess great practical importance on account of the necessity of subjecting railroad employees to them. An engineer who can not tell a red from a green light may be the means of sacrificing the lives of hundreds of people. To devise a test that shall be rigid and yet absolutely fair to those who are required to pass it is no easy task. One of the favorite methods is the so-called "wool test," where the person tested is required to match skeins of colored worsted. Dr. Scripture, of Yale, has recently devised a new apparatus which he regards as superior to this, altho it is simpler and does not take up so much time. It is now in use on the New York Central Railroad and is said to be very successful. Says *The Railroad Gazette*:

"Mr. Scripture says that he has among his students one who is absolutely perfect at the wool test, but who is nevertheless color blind. His eyes are abnormally acute for differences in color, but he has only two fundamental sensations instead of three. A second student has perfect color-vision for objects near by, but is practically color-blind for objects which are distant or are weakly illuminated. To discover these classes of persons, says Mr. Scripture, it is necessary not merely to have them sort shades of some color, but to name certain fundamental and familiar colors.

"The instrument described is similar in appearance to that described by Dr. Williams, of Boston, in *The Railroad Gazette* of October 8, 1897, tho very much smaller. Two disks, about six inches in diameter, are fixed on a single axis, supported by a convenient handle for holding the whole instrument in one hand. One disk has three openings, in which are gray glasses, the first one being a very dark smoked glass, the second a ground glass (perfectly white), and the third a light smoked glass. The other disk, revolving behind the first one, has twelve openings, filled with different colored glasses, which, by revolving the disk, may be brought in line with either one of the three openings in the front disk. Thus thirty-six possible combinations are provided for. The twelve glasses are mainly reds, greens, and grays. By having the openings numbered, an examination may be made by any person with the requisite intelligence to correctly record the numbers and the names given by the person being tested to each color shown to him.

"Trainmen are said to like this method because it seems to them more like the signals they encounter in actual service. Not being required to name unfamiliar colors gives the men a feeling that the test is a fair one."

The Advance of the Plague.—Commenting on the news that the plague has obtained a foothold in Egypt, which state of things it regards as a menace to Europe, *The Hospital*, June 3, says: "Roughly, we know that plague is in some way connected with filth and insanitation, with rats, and fleas, and bugs, and other forms of biting vermin, with overcrowding and want of light and air, and with the state of body which results from the use of innutritious food; and when we see that in Eastern countries, however much the natives may suffer, the English mostly escape attack, we are apt to feel that Europe need not fear. But the English who thus escape are the cleanly and well-fed English,

not the English of the slums; and much as we may hope from the general measures of sanitation which during the past twenty years have so greatly changed the conditions of life in most Northern capitals, so far as public sanitation is concerned, we know too well what are the conditions of the dwellings which serve as homes for thousands—nay, for millions—of the people of this continent, to feel any confidence that Europe is proof from an attack of plague. As we have just said, the conditions in the midst of which, as all history shows, plague is apt to occur are well enough known, however little we may be able to demonstrate the part which each of them plays in its propagation. And who will assert that the conditions which we have enumerated do not exist in London—here at our very doors? How did the disease reach Egypt? A correspondent of *The British Medical Journal* says: "The origin of the outbreak has not been traced, and as all the cases of plague which have been met with occurred in persons who have not been to the Red Sea coasts for either commercial or religious purposes the explanation of the outbreak is difficult. One theory, which seems credible, is that the infection has been brought to the city by pilgrims from Mecca, and that the disease exists in the town to a greater extent than is known, and was in all probability prevalent before the present cases occurred. This is so constantly the case in Eastern countries that it is exceedingly likely to be true of Alexandria."

RED LIGHT AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

OUR forefathers believed that there was virtue in red light, especially in the treatment of smallpox. Not long ago there was a "blue-light" craze, when the pendulum swung to the other extreme. Now we are on the return swing, it appears, a German authority having pronounced in favor of the red end of the spectrum. Of course, light of all colors is present in ordinary daylight, so the benefit, if any, must proceed from the exclusion of the rays other than the red. Says *The Lancet*:

"In our conscious superiority to our forefathers we have been used to look with contempt on their practise of treating cases of smallpox by means of red light in the form of red blinds, curtains, and coverlets, but with our present knowledge of the chemical and physical action of the different rays of the spectrum and the influence of light and darkness on life in its highest and lowest manifestations we may have felt a suspicion that, whatever the theory of the medieval physicians, their practise may have had a scientific basis. In the last number of the *Zeitschrift für Krankenpflege* we find that it has been tried, and apparently with remarkable results, in the treatment of measles. A child, eight years of age, having sickened with an attack of measles of more than usual severity, was on the second day brought under the influence of the rays of least refrangibility, the windows being fitted with red blinds and a photographer's lamp with an orange-yellow globe being used for artificial light. In three hours the rash had disappeared, the fever had subsided, and the child was playing cheerfully, complaining only of want of light. The blinds were consequently removed, when three hours later the medical man was summoned to find that the eruption and fever had returned and the child was weak and prostrate. The red light having been resumed the rash disappeared in little over two hours, as did the fever, this time permanently. In two more days the cough had ceased and the child was well in every respect. The brother and sister and a fourth patient infected from the first case were treated in the same way and with like success. In the great epidemic of smallpox in 1871-72 some cases were reported as having been kept in dark rooms with great benefit, especially as regards the pustulation and pitting. Clearly what virtue there may be in this method lies in the exclusion of actinic rays and the substitution of red or orange light for total darkness has obvious advantages, as in the case of photographic manipulations."

Victorium—Another New Element.—Sir William Crookes has announced his discovery of what he believes to be a new element. In his work on the fractionation of yttria, he found in a photograph of a spectrum not visible to the eye a group of lines indicating a new element. This he proposes to call victo-

rium, in honor of the Queen (who is in her eightieth year). *The Chemist and Druggist* publishes the following account of the new element, as given by Sir William: "Victoria [the oxid of victorium] is an earth characterized by a group of lines in the spectrum. In chemical characters it differs from yttria in many respects. . . . Tested by its position in a series of earths obtained by fractional precipitation with dilute ammonia, victoria is found to be less basic than yttria and more basic than most of the earths of the terbia group. The atomic weight of victorium is probably near 117. In the purest state in which it has yet been prepared victoria is of pale-brown color."

WHY ARE POISONS POISONOUS?

THIS question is grappled with by Prof. C. F. Crowley in a brief article entitled "The Cause of Toxicity." Professor Crowley concludes that the specific action of irritant poisons is due to the effect of molecular motion on the nerve terminals. He says in *The Druggists' Circular*:

"A thoughtful mind asks, Why does this or that particular thing kill; what makes it poisonous? Why does quinin not have the same effect as the [poisonous] alkaloids—surely the properties of an alkaloid are not due to the elements which make it up? Every day charred hydrocarbons—burnt bread, pie, and cake—furnish us with a large quantity of carbon. The proteids of meat and eggs supply nitrogen, and we drink hydrogen and oxygen in the form of water to the extent of quarts a day. If the individual elements are not poisonous, then why should they be so combinedly?"

"The faddist warped by the study of structural formulæ will suggest that the grouping of the atoms in the molecule produces the toxic effect. This is perhaps to some extent true. Just as the arrangement of the furniture in a room can produce a pleasing or a discordant effect upon the retina—so one arrangement of atoms in a molecule may have one effect on the nerve terminals while another arrangement would have another effect."

"In order to thoroughly understand the real effects of toxic alkaloids we must lose sight of the old superstition that molecules have fixed shape. Molecules have no shape. The atoms populating a molecular city are in constant motion, and molecules are just as devoid of shape and fixity as our solar system. The atoms are in motion, and that which we call molecular motion is a resultant force—the differential or algebraic sum of the atomic motions. Nerve terminals recognize, are affected by molecular movements. All impressions from without are carried to the centers within by first being produced at the nerve terminal in the form of motion."

"An alkaloid is absorbed into the circulation and carried along till, reaching a nerve terminal, its impress is made there by its molecular motion. This is the beginning, its physiological effect; but should the quantity of the alkaloid absorbed be so great that the molecular motion continues to irritate the nerve terminal and the physiological effect be superemphasized, we call it a case of poisoning. A river flowing smoothly on its course does little damage to a wharf, but a huge steamer in its current striking the wharf with its propeller wheels in full motion might become entangled and grind everything to pieces; so it is with alkaloids taken into the blood current as regards their action on its nerve terminals."

Alterations in the Organisms of Disease.—"It has been long customary," says *The Hospital*, "to divide bacteria into two main classes, those which are capable of exciting disease in men and animals and those which do not possess this power. The tendency of recent bacteriological researches, however, is to show that no such clearly defined distinction can be made." Under altered circumstances harmless bacilli seem capable of taking on true disease-producing properties. "Vincent has made an interesting series of experiments with two varieties of bacteria—the bacillus megatherium commonly found in garden soil, and the potato bacillus. Both these organisms have up to the present time been regarded as pure saprophytes [bacteria that grow only on dead organisms] which when inoculated into animals give rise to no symptoms of disease. By successive cultures within colloidal capsules placed in the peritoneal sac of guinea-pigs it has

now been found possible to completely alter the characters of these organisms. Their method of growth in all media becomes totally unlike what it was formerly." And if injected into animals they excite a specific disease which is fatal in a few hours. "These experiments," continues *The Hospital*, "throw a light upon the very obscure question of the origin of diseases, and help to explain the return of certain epidemics and isolated outbreaks of disease. A germ-inhabiting soil or water may through countless generations be innocuous until, under altered conditions, its characters become changed, and it acquires a virulence of such intensity as to excite disease processes in the human subject or in animals. As we have already pointed out, these facts will, if substantiated, do much to explain the mystery which surrounds the occurrence of some sporadic cases of typhus fever, and of localized and otherwise inexplicable outbreaks of enteric fever and diphtheria. They also accentuate the necessity for hygiene and cleanliness in life, for it is to be noted that these organisms, and we may also presume the organisms of all diseases, are foreign to the human economy, being introduced as extraneous matter from without."

Early Work in Wireless Telegraphy.—"There is nothing new under the sun." After the development of an invention we can usually find that some one who was ahead of his age experimented on it years before and was regarded as a crank for so doing. *The Electrical World* calls attention to the fact that experiments made in England by Hughes, the inventor of the microphone, in 1879, and by Henry in this country still earlier, point directly toward space-telegraphy. As abstracted by *Science* the article tells us that Professor Hughes "was experimenting with his microphone and induction-balance, and found that the microphone produced a sound in the receiver even when it was placed several feet distant from the coils through which an intermittent current was passing and not in any other way connected. He found that the whole atmosphere, even in several rooms distant from there, would be invisibly changed and that this could be noticed with a microphone and telephone-receiver. He experimented on the best form of receiver for these invisible electric rays, which he found would pass over great distances through walls, etc. He found that carbon contacts or a piece of coke resting on bright steel were very sensitive and self-restoring receivers. A loose contact between metals, while equally sensitive, required restoring. He also used the microphone as a relay in detecting such rays. He endeavored to discover the best receiver so as to utilize such waves for the transmission of messages. He showed his experiments to a number of well-known physicists at that time. The distance was 60 feet in the building, but he also took the instrument on the street, and walked away from the transmitter, obtaining signals up to 500 yards. He claimed the existence of the waves at that time, but was unable to convince others of their presence. He also calls attention to still earlier experiments of Professor Henry, of Princeton (United States), which were published by the Smithsonian Institution, vol. i., p. 203, the date being probably about 1850; he magnetized a needle in a coil 30 feet distant, and also by a discharge of lightning eight miles distant."

Seeing into the Brain.—The curious colored figures often seen when the eyes are closed are generally believed to be due to stimulation of the retina. Professor Scripture of Yale, however, thinks that he has experimental evidence that they are due to direct disturbance of the brain. The importance of this fact, if it be a fact, is thus noted by Dr. Scripture in a letter to *Science*: "The problem is really one of importance. If this light is cerebral, we have a means of distinctly observing some of the phenomena in the brain. The cerebral figures are intimately associated with the contents of dreams. I believe also that the forms of the figures of cerebral light are intimately connected with the phenomena of nutrition in the brain. I find at the present time that my figures are quite different from those which I have been accustomed to observing in past years; this may correspond to a radical change in the condition of the nervous system which I have observed to have taken place during the past six months. I find also that the figures on first awakening from sleep are very different from those that are seen when the mind becomes fully

awake. Systematic observations by medical men may show that diagnostic conclusions can be obtained by asking patients to describe their cerebral figures. The question at the present time concerns the sufficiency of the observations. If they are correct and reliable, there is, I believe, no escape from the conclusion that the figures are cerebral. I can see no reason to believe that my carefully and repeatedly made observations are erroneous, but it is highly desirable to have them confirmed by other observers."

The Disposal of Dust.—Commenting on the reported use of blasts of compressed air to blow away the dust from ornamental metal work, elevator-cages, etc., in New York office-buildings, *Cosmos* says (June 10): "Logic seems to be no better developed in the United States than in our own country. We have heard recently of the wise and draconian measures adopted there, in the name of hygiene, against spitters, but lo! at the same time they are setting up apparatus to get rid of dust by dispersing it through the atmosphere, an essentially anti-hygienic proceeding. . . . The dust thus dislodged will of course settle elsewhere and will not find a permanent resting-place till it reaches the mucous membrane of some patient or penetrates to his lungs. We may therefore hope to accomplish in this way, before long, the poisoning of the whole population."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Are False Teeth Unhealthful.—A Boston physician, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to *Cosmos*, "that the use of artificial teeth is bad for old persons, because it enables them to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, fall out naturally at a certain age, because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourselves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insists that his ideas on this point are by no means as paradoxical as they may seem to some people."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE centenary of the use of nitrous oxid as an anesthetic will occur in November next, we are told by *The Medical Times*.

In a recent number of *The Critic*, the editors publish an excellent portrait of Prof. F. A. March of Lafayette College, with the assurance that it is the latest and best picture of the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, the distinguished Yale paleontologist.

"CHEESE," said some wisacre long ago, "digests everything but itself." "Never was there a greater error perpetuated by a popular proverb," says a writer in *The National Druggist*, "(tho the class of sententious sayings, which pass for concrete wisdom, are responsible for many and great mistakes). It aids in the digestion of nothing, and being almost totally indigestible, simply adds another burden to an already overburdened digestive system. The feeling of comfort produced in a person of robust digestive faculties by partaking of a little—a very little—cheese is due entirely to the excitation of the flow of digestive fluid, provoked by the ingestion of a completely indigestible substance."

"THE beard," says *The British Medical Journal*, "has lately fallen under suspicion of being the haunt of bacilli. It has been hinted that surgeons who wish to keep inviolate the aseptic faith should for conscience' sake sacrifice what Parolles calls 'valor's excrement.' . . . But the beard may, we are now told, be a means of conveying infection quite apart from surgical operation. Dr. Schoull, of Tunis, has long been so convinced of the dangers which lurk in the beards and moustaches of men suffering from tuberculosis that he has made it a rule to insist on the thorough disinfection of these masculine adornments when the wearer will not consent to part with them. He has made experiments by inoculating material obtained from the hairs of the beard and moustache in guinea-pigs, and the results have convinced him that the danger to which he calls attention is a real one."

"UNTIL recently, as is generally known," says *Electricity*, "the use of electricity in any shape or form in Constantinople was strictly forbidden. The final triumph over the prejudices of the Sultan, who has always imagined that dynamo was a synonym for dynamite, is now said to have been due to a Spaniard and the cinematograph. This Spaniard, Don Ramirez by name, so the story runs, started a circus in Constantinople, and in order to be up to date imported a cinematograph. But the city authorities would not allow him to set his new instrument in operation because it had to be driven by the condemned electricity. In his difficulty he applied to his ambassador, who promised to do his best for him. During the next audience which he had with the Sultan, the wily diplomatist took occasion to enlarge on the wonders of the cinematograph, and interested the Sultan so much that Don Ramirez was ordered to bring his instrument to the palace. Moving scenes from the leading capitals of Europe were thrown on the screen for the delectation of the Sultan, with the result that permission was finally granted the Spaniard to install in his circus the first electric-light plant ever operated in Constantinople."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

REINCARNATION, HEREDITY, AND EVOLUTION.

SPENCER, Darwin, and other great scientists who have worked out the theory of evolution and brought the scientific world around to their views, have ignored the Oriental theory of reincarnation as a help in their search for the missing links in evolution. While neglecting to associate these two theories, according to the Swami Abhedananda, the Hindu lecturer now in America, scientists can never succeed in making evolution satisfactory to the mind. It is only through reincarnation that evolution can be made complete. Reincarnation is the logical sequence of evolution. To accept evolution without reincarnation is to fail to take account of the moral and spiritual processes going on in man, and these can never be ignored in the pursuit of truth.

The Swami, in defining reincarnation as it is understood in the Vedanta philosophy, says the soul or the self in man does not evolve, does not change; for if it did, it could not be immortal. Nothing that changes or dies is immortal. But the soul, so long as it is not free, is yoked to a subtle body which does evolve by reincarnating and manifesting itself again and again in gross bodies. This subtle body is composed of the subtle forces, such as the respiration, digestion, elimination, the passions and desires, and the intellectual processes of the brain. Death does not destroy or separate these five forces from the soul of any individual, except a Christ or Buddha whose soul has become free, and which does not need to reincarnate.

The next reincarnation is largely determined by the thoughts and desires of the individual at death. On this point the Vedanta philosophy says: "The thought, will, or desire which is extremely strong during lifetime will become predominant at the time of death and will mold the inner nature of the dying person. The newly molded inner nature will express in a new form." The thought, will, and desire having stamped themselves upon the subtle forces at the time of dissolution of the gross body, they proceed to find suitable environment for manifesting themselves in a new form. In other words, the child selects its parents and chooses its opportunity for being born. The evolutionists explain this through what they call the law of "natural selection." Parents are only the principal parts of environment in a reincarnating individual; but natural selection even in human evolution is made as unconsciously as it is made in the germination and growth of a plant.

The Swami then makes the claim that reincarnation does satisfactorily explain what heredity does not explain, namely, the wide difference between children in the same family, one child being born an idiot and his brother a genius. He says that Dr. August Weismann, in his theory of heredity, has pushed the continuity of the germ plasm to such an extent that it has come almost to the door of the doctrine of reincarnation. Dr. Weismann has denied the transmission of acquired characters, but contends that the germ plasm can be metaphorically described as a creeping root-stock from which plants arise at intervals, these latter representing the individuals of successive generations. But Weismann's theory, Vivekananda declares, falls to the ground in not being able to tell where the potential characters of the germ plasm originate. Weismann's answer is "from the common stock"; but what and where that common stock is Dr. Weismann does not tell us. Vedanta, however, does teach us that each of these germ plasms is but a reincarnating subtle body, containing potentially all the experiences, characters, tendencies, and desires which one had in one's previous life at the time of death, each individual soul contracts and remains in the form of the germ of life. It is for this reason, Vedanta says, that it is neither the will

of God nor the fault of parents that has formed the character of those children, but each child is responsible for its tendencies, capacities, powers, and character.

Proceeding from heredity to evolution, the latter, we are told, depends upon three laws: tendency to vary, natural selection, and the struggle for existence. Science has thus far failed completely to explain the innate tendency in all living creatures to vary, and there is nothing in evolution to account for the origin of man's moral and spiritual nature. It can scarcely be said that the lower animals manifest the rudiments of such a nature. Natural selection, then, can throw no light upon the origin of such a nature, and the struggle for existence, so manifest in all lower animal life and even in man, does tend to destroy it. The explanation of the theologians, that the spiritual nature has been superadded to the animal nature by some extra-cosmic spiritual agency, is not scientific, nor does it appeal to our reason. Vedanta accepts evolution, admits the laws of variation and natural selection, but goes a step beyond modern science by explaining the cause of that "tendency to vary." It says: "There was nothing in the end which was not also in the beginning."

The Swami quotes the following passage from an eminent English scientist, J. Arthur Thomson: "The world is one, not two-fold; the spiritual influx is the primal reality, and there is nothing in the end which was not also in the beginning." "But," continues the Swami,

"the evolutionists do not accept this truth. Let us understand it clearly. It means that which existed potentially at the time of the beginning of evolution has gradually manifested in various stages and grades of evolution. If we admit that a unicellular germ of life or a bioplasm, after passing through various stages of evolution, has ultimately manifested in the form of a highly developed human being, then we shall have to admit the potentiality of all the manifested powers in that germ or bioplasm, because the law is: 'That which exists in the end existed also in the beginning.' The animal nature, the higher nature mind, intellect, spirit, all these existed potentially in the germ of life. If we do not admit this law, then the problem will arise: How can non-existence become existent? How can something come out of nothing? How can that come into existence which did not exist before? Each germ of life, according to Vedanta, possesses infinite potentialities and infinite possibilities. The powers that remain latent have the natural tendency to manifest perfectly and to become actual. In their attempt they vary according to the surrounding environments, selecting suitable conditions, or remaining latent as long as circumstances do not favor them. Therefore variation, according to Vedanta, is caused by this attempt of the potential powers to become actual. When life and mind begin to evolve, the possibilities of action and reaction, hitherto latent in the germ of life, become real, and all things become, in a sense, new. Nobody can imagine the amount of latent power which a minute germ of life possesses until it expresses in gross form on the physical plane. By seeing the seed of a banyan-tree, one who has never seen the tree can not imagine what power lies dormant in it. A baby is born, we can not tell whether he will be a great saint, or a wonderful artist, or a philosopher, or an idiot, or a villain of the worst type."

Evolution reaches its highest fulfilment when the spirit manifests perfectly, when it becomes one with the universal spirit, or God. Man is the only animal in whom such perfect expressions of moral and spiritual nature are possible.

The Name "Catholic."—What is the correct title of the church that has for its sovereign head the pontiff at Rome? Should it be written "Roman Catholic" or simply "Catholic"? These questions have been up for discussion recently in religious papers representative of various Christian churches. Speaking from the Protestant point of view, *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) defines the words "Holy Catholic Church" as used in the Apostles' Creed as meaning "universal" and applicable to

"the great body of God's people in all lands and ages." It insists that the Roman Catholic church has no right to exclusive use of the word "Catholic." The New York *Freeman's Journal* takes issue with these statements. It declares that the word "Catholic" rightfully belongs to the church founded at Rome by St. Peter, and to no other. It quotes St. Augustin, St. Cyril of Jerusalem, and other church authorities in support of its contention. From this *The Journal* proceeds to say:

"It clearly appears from these early Christian writers that the term Catholic was the distinguishing mark of our church, and not a general term including heretics and schismatics who professed Christianity. The term was used by St. Augustin and St. Cyril of Jerusalem to exclude heretics and schismatics. In the same sense it was used by St. Pacian, who said: 'Christian is my name, Catholic is my surname; by the former I am called, by the latter I am distinguished. By the name of Catholic our society is distinguished from all heretics.' It was in this sense that the name Catholic was used in the Apostles' Creed, and it is not surprising that those Protestants who use that creed are troubled when they come to that word.

"It is too late for the modern sects—who until recently held the term Catholic in detestation—to snuggle to that name. It was appropriated centuries before they came into existence. They can not be robbed of it, because they never had it. The whole world knows what Catholic means; and it knows it does not mean Presbyterian, or Calvinist, or Methodist, or Lutheran, or Baptist, etc. And when these heretical sects begin to claim it the world laughs—which is the sensible thing for it to do, under the circumstances."

WOMEN'S HATS AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE newspapers do not seem to be content with the considerable degree of success which has attended their efforts to induce women to remove their hats when at the theater. The spirit of reform in general has a tendency to increase its hold upon its adherents, and perhaps for this reason these journalistic reformers are now reaching out for new fields of conquest. From the comments which we have seen, there appears to be a remarkable consensus of opinion in the masculine editorial mind, altho there are a few dissenters, that women should not longer display this article of feminine vanity—as they term it—in the sacred edifice. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (June 23) says:

"If it is possible to get rid of hats in a theater, where there is not supposed to be any particular consideration on the part of the audience, and a worldly demeanor is expected, surely it is theoretically possible to do the like in a church where every one is supposed to want to be good, and where even a woman with a new hat is not supposed to insist on obtruding that possession on the eye of the produce merchant behind her, when he is eager to fix his eyes on the countenance of his pastor. So when Plymouth Church asked for the lessening of hats there was considerable response, enough, at all events, to encourage the people of the Hanson Place Methodist Church to prefer a similar request. The deacons were afraid to ask this right out in meeting, so they posted notices at the doors, but few women paid any attention to them, and the appeal was considered a failure. As it is known that the pastor is in favor of the reform, however, and as women value the opinion of their ministers, it is probably not a failure, and one of these times they will no doubt be asked, right to their faces, to take off the obstructions, and some of them can not refuse."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, however, dissents from this view of the subject, and thinks there can be no comparison between the theater, where there is a spectacle to be observed, and the church, where one does not come for visual amusement. It says:

"After all there seems to be no good reason why in church the hat should not stay on the top of the feminine head. There is no irreligious or sacrilegious idea mixed up with it, and in many ways it is the highest sort of reverence for the member of the congregation to appear at the service in the best she has. It is an

homage of a particularly graceful and beautiful kind, at least, if that feeling lies behind the show and beauty that usually congregate."

The Brooklyn *Times*, under the heading "The Spread of Heresy," thinks that such a violation of an apostolic ordinance would set a bad precedent, and that other and worse violations might follow:

"The Higher Critics do not question the authority of the Scriptures. They point out what they believe to be errors or interpolations in the text or mistaken theories of authorship, such errors as were almost inevitable in the transcriptions and retrancriptions by which only the copies of the sacred books could be multiplied before the invention of printing. But the clergymen who think that women should remove their hats during divine worship take bolder ground. They assert that the explicit mandate of St. Paul is devoid of authority now. Says the Rev. Dr. Jesse F. Forbes, of the Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church: 'What Paul said about women worshiping with uncovered heads does not apply in this case, or to modern circumstances generally.' Dr. Kraeling, of the Zion Lutheran Church, says that if St. Paul were to see some of the modern head-gear, he would be of modern mind and not so insistent that it be retained in the churches.

"The clergymen who lightly brush aside a plain mandate of Scripture with the airy remark that it amounts to nothing nowadays, make a more deadly assault upon the authority of the Bible than the critic who, while acknowledging the book as an authority for all time, indicate what they deem to be errors in the text. If, when Dr. Forbes admonishes a non-churchgoing brother with the words of St. Paul, 'Forsake not the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is,' what can he answer if he is told that the admonition does not apply to modern times, when every man can have all the religious literature he can read at home without going to church to listen to a mediocre sermon? Some of our clergymen appear to be treading on rather dangerous ground."

CREEDS, NEW AND OLD.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of June 17 we quoted from an article in *The Outlook* which argued for a liturgical rather than a doctrinal basis for church unity, and advocated the retention of only the simplest creed—the Apostles'—which is almost wholly historical and non-doctrinal. In *The Christian-Evangelist* (June 8), Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, of the University of Michigan, takes much the same view, so far at least as creeds are concerned. Tracing the history of creeds from the first simple declaration of belief in Christ down to the Athanasian Creed of the fourth century, he says:

"What the primitive Christian Confession of Faith was is not now, happily, a matter of dispute. The old theory that some of the creeds of a later day, as the Apostles' Creed, were composed by apostles, or at least originated in the Apostolic age, has been abandoned by scholars, and it is held quite universally that a simple declaration of the Messiahship and divinity of Jesus Christ was the original symbol: 'Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God.' For the Jew 'Christ' might have been sufficient, but for the Gentile, for whom the Jewish title had no meaning, it was necessary to add, 'Son of the living God.' Such was the first Christian confession; and it will be instructive to glance at the process by which it was gradually set aside and the partially expanded creeds of antiquity and the fully expanded ones of modern times put in its place.

"The creed-making process is mainly an excising, or at least a separating process, and is therefore negative in its effect. Those who frame and accept new creeds, no matter whether they write them out or not, strive, in so far as they are conscious agents, to mark themselves off from other men making the Christian profession and bearing the Christian name. If they make these symbols the basis of new communions, they are necessarily separatists. This fundamental truth a little history will render plain.

"Between the primitive symbol and such symbols as the Apostles' Creed there intervened this creed-form: 'I believe in God, in

Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.' This creed was made by putting the soul of the primitive symbol—the act of confession—into the body of the baptismal formula—Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Traces of it are found in the memorials of the ancient church. It was the first stage in the evolution of the multitudinous creeds of the historic church.

"The second stage in the same process was the expansion of the articles of this tripartite form by the addition of successive increments, with a view of separating orthodoxy from heterodoxy. Thus, when the Gnostics made a distinction between God, the Father Almighty, and the Deminoge, or Creator of the world, the orthodoxy added, 'Maker of heaven and earth' to the first article. And later, when the Eastern Church taught that the Holy Ghost 'proceeded' from God the Father only, the Western Church added, 'And the Son' (*filius*) to the third article as framed by the Council of Nicæa, making it read: 'And in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and Giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son,' etc. The history of creed-formation is one cumulative argument showing that such was the nature of the process; but these two examples will suffice for the present purpose."

Following the Apostles' and the Nicene creeds, the Athanasian Creed constitutes the third great expression of historic Christian belief. Professor Hinsdale, in common with many other scholars, regards it, however, more as a great song or pæan than as a formal creed to be recited. Thus he says:

"The late Dean Stanley remarks upon the rhythmical form of the Athanasian Creed: 'It was a prose treatise composed in the rhythm of the *Te Deum*. It was not only "the Confession of the Catholic Faith," but "the Psalm *Quicunque Vult*."' 'Every sentence is a verse, and the whole is a triumphant pæan.' The dean mentions two theories as to the time and conditions of the appearance of this symbol: one, that it first started into general acceptance with the triumph of Clovis over the Arian Visigoths; the other, that it signaled the triumph of Charlemagne over the Byzantine power, and says: 'It may in this aspect be regarded as the war-song of the orthodox king or emperor, the hymn of victory over the defeated heretics. Wherever it is still read or sung this is probably the best aspect under which it can be considered—as a theological song of Deborah, rejoicing over the fall of the enemies, as it was once thought, of God and of the Franks, as Deborah and Jael rejoiced over the fall of the enemies of God and of Israel.' Stanley found the main source of the life and power of this creed in its effect as chanted in the great cathedrals: 'The grand crash of music drowns the dissonance of the jarring words, and the burning vehemence, the antithetical swing of the sentences is carried along on the wings of choir and organ till the sense of their particular meaning is lost in the spirit and rhythm of their sound.' The Athanasian Creed is an extreme example of the habit of mind in which the great polemical symbols have originated; but they are all the product of strife and contention, and most of them still pulsate with the life and feeling that gave them birth. They are *polemicons*, not *eirenicons*."

As to the tendency of creeds to bring about disunion in Christendom, Professor Hinsdale says:

"There is still another aspect under which these creeds may be viewed. They have rallied the conservatism of the communions standing upon them; they have become objects of hallowed association, and so have lived on long after the circumstances in which they originated passed away. Thus they not only mark the divisions and contentions in which they originated, but they preserve such divisions and contentions. There is mutuality of cause and effect. Division begets the creed, and the creed keeps alive the division. The question of the legitimacy of creeds is not here raised for discussion. However that question may be viewed, men are coming to see that expanded polemical creeds are by no means a source of unmixed good; that they were produced when the church was in an abnormal state, and that they tend to perpetuate that state; that Christian unity and creed-revision proceed from the eirenical spirit, and that, as the church as a unit assumes a normal position and life, the more necessary it is to return to primitive simplicity and comprehension."

The writer quotes the opinions of Dr. Marcus Dods, one of the most eminent of Scottish theologians, and of Prof. John Stuart Blackie, to the effect that it is worthy of the consideration of any

church whether creeds "have not done more harm than good in accentuating peculiarities and perpetuating inconsiderable distinctions; whether freedom of thought and the currents of public opinion are not more likely than the imposition of a creed to bring Christendom to a common recognition of the truth." Continuing, Professor Hinsdale says:

"The reasoning of Dr. Dods and Professor Blackie can not be answered. If men in great numbers are to be united for political or religious work broad platforms must be provided for them to stand upon. Moreover, the larger the number of planks put into the platform the narrower it is. History as well as theoretical reasoning shows most conclusively that lengthening the creed shortens the list of its subscribers. And it is one of the hopeful signs of the times that this fact is becoming clear to an increasing number of minds.

"The more men reflect upon the Gospel and its claim to an universal acceptance, the more will they appreciate its adaptation to the needs and conditions of men. This adaptation is seen in its appeal to the universal elements of human nature; in the small number and simple character of its rites and ordinances; in the simplicity of its ecclesiastical arrangements, and in the surrender of details of order, opinion, and administration to the conditions of time and place. Apparent everywhere in the New Testament, this singleness of aim is nowhere more obvious than in the primitive Confession of Faith."

These ideas appear to be widely shared by religious thinkers on both sides of the ocean, and have just borne fruit in England in a new church union catechism put forth by a committee of the leading evangelical churches. Upon this new catechism, which may be regarded as the first step toward a new creed for united Christendom, *The Religious Review of Reviews* remarks as follows:

"It is admirable in every way. In the first place, it is a church union catechism. We have been insisting on the blessings that would come with church union, and here is one of them at once. It is a catechism made by Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, and others. Then it must be good. But the wonder is, how did they ever make it? We can surmise. There is a subtle, secret, wondrous influence that we trust too little. It is called the Holy Spirit, and that is the way they made it. He is the Author of peace and Lover of concord, and rejoiced to help this beautiful work. Furthermore, the framers seem to have buried the whole vast system of scholastic theology. They have gone right back to the Scriptures; to the simplicity that is in Christ. They were a wonder to themselves. To think of Baptists and Pedo-baptists uniting to make a catechism about baptism, and succeeding, too! This, surely, is the coming of the end—the end of division; the beginning of the Universal Kingdom. If sects can unite on a catechism, why can not they unite on anything? Why follow the miserable fashion, divide, and be conquered? We hail this catechism, then, with a great joy; it meets our desires and hopes in every way. The framers deserve well of their nation and of the whole church."

In reference to a recent unfavorable comment by Dr. Abbott concerning this new catechism, *The Congregationalist* says:

"What does Dr. Lyman Abbott mean by saying to a representative of the admirable English monthly, *The Puritan*, that the 'new nonconformist catechism has had no favorable reception among us'—that is, among American Christians? We should say that it had had a remarkably favorable reception, judging by the frequency with which it was reprinted, by the editorial comments upon it by the journals of all denominations, and the circulation it has had in pamphlet form. It has been seriously discussed in the more formal religious quarterlies—usually favorably—and everywhere it has been hailed as a remarkable proof of the essential unity of British Dissenters, and a welcome sign of the relegation of metaphysics to the rear."

The Advance counsels the Congregational churches to dismiss without censure all Christian Scientists who wish to join Christian Science churches, but without the letters of recommendation to these churches, on the ground that they are not evangelical in doctrine.

SHALL THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BE ABOLISHED?

A SEVERE indictment of the methods and results of modern Sunday-school training was recently made by the Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams in an address before the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island. Dr. Williams's denunciation was a sweeping one. The system was condemned *in toto*, and the opinion was expressed that the church and the religious world would be immeasurably stronger if the Sunday-school were wholly abolished. The main counts of the indictment are indicated in the following editorial comment on the address from *The Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Church) of June 14:

"Few, if any, we imagine, will be inclined to follow the lead of Dr. Williams in seeking the abolition of the Sunday-school, or go to the length he has in condemnation of it. It is a poor remedy to kill the patient in order to get rid of the disease. Yet it is well to give honest attention to the opinions of foes as of friends, and even as the less radical but somewhat similar criticism of the editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, a year or so ago, these strictures and objections to the Sunday-school as it not always but often is, may be profitably considered, and if found true a remedy should be sought.

"Some of the points made as to the working and influence of the Sunday-school are scarcely worthy of consideration based as they are on exceptional cases and partial information. The instances where the Sunday-school can be correctly described as 'a sorry appendage to either a picnic or a festival' are exceedingly rare. And as to the character of the instruction given, however incompetent some teachers may be, in the majority of schools the teaching is not only sound, but by persons of the highest fitness. It is true that not always can enough well-qualified teachers be found to meet the demand, but this is a transient condition, and may be expected to improve with advancing intelligence, and the committing of larger classes to the competent teachers.

"In fact, the defects and failures of the Sunday-school so trenchantly and unqualifiedly presented by Dr. Williams are an argument, not for the abandonment of the institution, but for its improvement. There is no doubt that the Sunday-school, despite the excellent work done and the magnificent results achieved, has in some cases been allowed to usurp unduly the place of the church, and been an excuse for the neglect of parental instruction. It is well to have attention called to these things, and in so far Dr. Williams has done a far-from-harmful service by his iconoclastic assault. The result will be most healthful if it leads to greater care in the selection of teachers, the employment of only such as are competent, the explosion of the idea that the Sunday-school is 'the children's church,' the causing of parents and teachers to emphasize the paramount importance of church attendance for children as adults, the revival of religious instruction in the home, and the relegation of the Sunday-school to its true place as the supplement and not the substitute for religious instruction by parents."

After admitting that Dr. Williams may be partly right in his belief that diminishing congregations are the result of the Sunday-school, which often prevents the formation of a churchgoing habit, and that there is less careful instruction of children in the family nowadays than formerly, the writer concludes thus:

"The great and substantial argument for the Sunday-school as an institution was and is that it diffuses religious instruction more widely, and reaches a larger number of the young than is possible by any other method. Home-training is better than school-training where parents are fitted to give it, but were the Sunday-school abolished the children of multitudes of homes would grow up in religious ignorance.

"The need to-day is not less teaching in the Sunday-school but more in the home, not fewer Sunday-schools but better ones, not less attention to Bible study, but more attendance on the divinely appointed public worship of God. The Sunday-school may be, it is well for us to recognize, a source of evil as well as of good, and it becomes all Christians to address themselves to the task of correcting its faults and shortcomings, and making it more than ever a blessing to the church and the world."

The Living Church (Prot. Epis.) takes much the same view:

"Food for thought, as well as occasion of surprise, was recently furnished to the members of the Long Island Church Club by the Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams. It was well known that the speaker had some very positive (or rather, negative) views on Sunday-schools, and those who knew Dr. Pelham W. expected some plain talk on the subject. It seems that he succeeded in making himself understood, and raised quite a breeze. Some of the brethren were 'astounded,' the reporter says, 'swept off their feet!' One of the utterances that almost took their breath away was that he did not believe in 'any Sunday-school that ever was, ever is, or ever will be.' This was rather too strong, we must admit, for it may be that Dr. Williams does not know what the Sunday-school of the future will be. But he is not so far from right in his Pelhamesque way of putting it, concerning the Sunday-school that 'ever has been and ever is.' We believe that it is better for children to go to church than to school, on Sunday. To require them to go to both is to put upon them a burden to which their elders would not submit. Yet we presume that there is scarcely one pastor in a hundred who would vote to abolish the Sunday-school. By what other means can he reach the children? They will not come to church, for the most part, even if they do not come to school; their parents do not come, in many cases, nor do they teach the children at home. Is it not possible to bring the Sunday-school and the church services together?"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THERE are 140,000 persons in Jamaica, W. I., enrolled as members of some Christian church, which is one in five of the entire population.

ACCORDING to the reports to the last Assembly, the Southern Presbyterian church had 1,448 ministers, 2,873 churches, and 217,075 members. The total amount of contributions for all causes was nearly two million dollars.

THE Presbyterian church in Ireland is engaged in raising its "twentieth century fund," the Belfast Presbytery having made February a month of special effort to raise its part. Nearly half of the £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000) which the church proposes to raise for the fund has already been subscribed.

ACCORDING to *The Religious Herald* (Hartford, Conn.) the Rev. C. E. Stowe, who has resigned his charge at Simsbury, Conn., after twenty years of continuous labor in the pastorate, that he might enjoy a period of travel, study, and recreation abroad, has felt justified in taking this course because the ministry is so overcrowded. There are so many poor fellows saying: "Put me in the priest's office that I may eat a crust of bread," that he thinks it is just as well to give up a place which he does not want to some one who does want it very badly.

The Herald and Presbyter (Presbyterian) in an article on "Success in the Ministry," says: "We have not too many ministers. The ministry is not overcrowded. Young men who are considering the question of a call to this transcendently important work may as well understand very clearly that there is room for them if only they will press forward with consecrated vigor to occupy the place to do the work. These churches need pastors. Without question there is a very serious defect, practically, in our plan of bringing ministers and churches together, or rather, in our plan of leaving too many of them separated. We should improve the practical workings of our system. We must do it or suffer increasing loss."

ONE of the leading articles in a late issue of *The Fortnightly Review* is from the pen of the well-known Catholic writer, Willfrid Ward, who discusses the relations between the Holy See and the Italian Government as they apparently exist at the present time. Mr. Ward sees in some recent acts of the Quirinal a desire on the part of King Humbert and his ministers to be reconciled, to a certain extent at least, with the Papacy. He points out that the overtures, some of them open advances, which have been made by the King and his counselors to the Holy See indicate a disposition on their side to secure the revocation of the papal edict which since Pius IX.'s days has virtually forbade the Italian Catholics to take any part in the Italian national elections.

THE appointment of twelve new cardinals by the Pope has, it is said, upset the calculations of many persons who expected Leo's death and a reversal of his policy. The new cardinals are as follows: Mgr. Ciasca, secretary of the Propaganda; Mgr. Mathieu, Archbishop of Toulouse; Mgr. Missia, Archbishop of Göriz; Mgr. Casanova, Archbishop of Santiago in Chile; Mgr. Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin; Mgr. Portanova, Archbishop of Reggio in Calabria; Mgr. Francica-Nava di Bontifè, Archbishop of Catania and Apostolic Nuncio at Madrid; Mgr. Casalidel Drago, Patriarch of Constantinople and Vicegerent of Rome; Mgr. Cassetta, Patriarch of Antioch, Assessor of the Holy Inquisition; Father Vives de Llevaneras, a Spanish Capuchin, Definitor of his order and Consultor for several Roman congregations; Father Cormier, a French Dominican, procurator-general of his order at Rome. These are all, says *The Independent*, believed to be warm supporters of the present policy of the Vatican and of Cardinal Rampolla, and are cordial personal friends of his. This means that the German party, with the party favoring a compromise with the Italian Government, is outmatched, and that Leo's policy will in all essential respects be continued by his successor when the scepter falls from his own hands.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SALE OF THE CAROLINES.

THE German Parliament and the Spanish Senate have already passed the treaty by which the remnant of Spain's possessions in the far East passes into German hands, and there is little doubt that the Spanish Lower House, tho the opposition exploits the matter against the Government, will also pass it. The news of this Spanish-German agreement came as a surprise to nearly everybody, showing how well governments can sometimes keep their business from a prying press. The Spaniards, to judge from the fact that the Senate passed the treaty without discussion, are well enough pleased. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"This reminds us that we once invited disaster at the hands of one of the strongest of European powers. Our downfall would have come sooner had not Germany been willing to submit the Carolines dispute, which so excited us that the German eagles were torn from the consulates, to arbitration by the Pope. It was a similar spirit that led to our late disastrous war. But Germany gives a fair equivalent for what is only the remnant of our empire abroad, and we are now enabled to improve our trade relations with her."

The Republican papers accept the matter as a good chance to attack the Government. The *Pais*, Madrid, says:

"Not enough that nearly a third of our patrimony has been torn from us by force, but now the Government disposes of the rest. . . . Many people will argue that we should have retained those islands as a half-way house for our ships when trading in the Pacific, as a place where they could be fitted out under the Spanish flag. What everybody will criticize most bitterly is that the Government has not even consulted the Cortes before parting with what little the Yankee has not stolen."

The Carlists complain all the louder as it was rumored in the British press that Don Carlos would turn over the islands to Great Britain, were he established in power, and the *Correo*, which is now in British hands, complains bitterly of the "perfidy and incompetence" of the Government.

The islands ceded cover only about as much ground as Rhode Island, but many of them are very productive, and most of the German papers think that the price—\$4,000,000—is not excessive. The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, says:

"The extent of territory thus added to the empire is insignificant enough; but their trade is already in our hands, and as they can be acquired in a peaceful way, it was the duty of the Government to close with the offer. On the part of Spain this sale of her last colonial possessions reveals a determination to break with the past. Spain will never again become a colonial power, but the fact that she has given up that hope speaks well for her chances of healthy internal reforms."

Richter's *Freisinnige Zeitung*, however, thinks it will be difficult to discover which of the islands deserves a prize for being the most worthless, and the *Tägliche Rundschau* says that Germany "only gets the crumbs that fall from the Yankee's table." Some British papers object, chiefly because every additional island owned by Germany is likely to lead to an increase of the German fleet, a subject which no Briton contemplates with calmness. The *Outlook*, London, deplores that "the Kaiser has now another argument to enforce upon his reluctant subjects his demands for funds for the creation of a great navy." It adds:

"Given that, and he will not lag in realizing his dream of making Germany a world-power. But at whose expense? Scattered islets in the Pacific will not suffice, and there is nothing else to be had except by taking it. Contrast with what has happened Sir George Grey's dream of what should have happened—the pegging out of the islands of the Pacific as a dominion in trust for the Australasian nation of the future. To allow European powers to establish themselves there was, in his view, to make the Pacific a new fighting-ground for Old-World quarrels."

The *Speaker* supposes the German Catholic missionaries will desire to extend their work under the German flag. The Edinburgh *Scotsman* thinks the money which Spain receives from "the encroaching Teuton" will give her no small relief. The *Spectator* says:

"Spain, we suppose, as a matter of pride, reserves her right to three coal-depots—one in each group of islands—for her vessels of war and trade, and she is 'to retain the same, even in time of war.' The moral questions involved in selling territory are interesting and important. If the inhabitants really agree, there is, of course, no ground of complaint, but nothing could justify a power in selling a province against the will of the inhabitants. However, no one, white or black, will be likely to object to passing from a weak and inefficient government like that of Spain into the hands of Germany."

In France no objections are raised. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The matter does not concern France immediately, but if we welcome Italy in the far East, we may also be pleased with an extension of German influence. We have never believed that Germany thought of quarreling with the Americans over the Philippines. Everything that has been said to that effect in the English papers bore the mark of being influenced by the desire to make England's friendship appear valuable in American eyes. But if Germany has even greater ambitions in the far East, we have nothing to fear. When she took possession of Kiau-Chou she found France and Russia perfectly willing to give her place, and Germany's influence has assisted in preventing England from grabbing all China. As Germany obtains the possession of the Carolines without hurting the feelings of our Spanish friends, we have no reason to agitate ourselves."

The Dutch papers say that as Germany obtains the islands in a perfectly just and peaceful manner, no one need complain.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ROYALIST ATTACK UPON PRESIDENT LOUBET.

THE demonstration at the Auteuil races against President Loubet seems clearly enough to have been made in the interest of a monarchical form of government, but the aims of those making it were defeated. Baron Christiani, who struck the blow at the President, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment. In all over two hundred arrests were made, and some of the arrested bore distinguished names. Cornély, of the *Figaro*, lectures the Monarchists as follows:

"You, who yourselves have suffered persecutions, have by this act approved of persecution. You, who complain of the intolerance of the freethinker, exhibit the intolerance of the religionist. You profess to believe that all defenders of Dreyfus were bought



FATHER LOUBET TAKES MATTERS IN HAND.

"Come, children of the country."—*The Westminster Gazette.*

with money, and have glorified the forgers. Your connection with foreign aristocrats is the bond which unites France with the nations around her, but you have broken the moral ties which connect you with the nobility abroad, and while all Europe was convinced of Dreyfus's innocence, you remained as obstinate as mules or militiamen. You have failed to see what a splendid chance you had to strengthen your position by defending right and justice."

This, from the pen of a Monarchist and an ex-editor of the *Gaulois*, can not fail to make an impression, for of Cornély's honesty there is no doubt. The *Journal des Débats* thinks such futile attacks upon the republic will only strengthen it. "These people really don't know what they are doing. They are not intelligent enough," says the paper. Many papers in Europe take hold of the occasion to point out that there is a great difference between "smart sets" and real aristocrats, the former basing their claim to distinction upon money, the latter upon genuine superiority over the average man. "The 'smart' world of all countries is the perfection of vulgarity," remarks *The St. James's Gazette*, London. In another place it says:

"One of the features of modern life has been the creation in most countries of a large class of persons who have money and leisure. It is their ambition to be 'aristocratic,' but it is not given to anybody to attain that ideal by mere wishing. The result is the existence, under various slightly different forms, of a sham 'society,' which exists just below the real one, and has a very close likeness to it—when you stand at a distance. Even Spain has not escaped infection. It has such a class, and has invented the word 'cursi' to describe it. In Paris this pinchbeck imitation of a genuine original is particularly numerous, but the French language having largely lost the power of making new words, our terms have been taken. 'Smart' is as familiar in Paris as it is here, and so is 'snob,' tho with a certain extension of meaning, subtle but legitimate. Whatever would like to be taken for the real thing which it is not, is 'snob' in French as well as in English; but on that side mere society fashions are also 'snobs,' which they have not yet quite come to be with us. This is the world which produced the riot at Auteuil as a masterpiece, and has been the cause of much more."

Even monarchic Spain refuses to recognize the Auteuil rioters. Says the *Epoca*, Madrid: "The Government must be firm, even rigorous in maintaining order. That is the opinion of all well-wishers of France outside of the republic, or, which means the same thing, outside of restless Paris. Such occurrences are the signs of degeneration." The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* sarcastically points out that the *jeunesse dorée* have shown their handiness with the stick on another memorable occasion—when they beat down women and children to escape the flames at the Bazaar de la Charité! The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, the organ of the hard-working Prussian squires, has nothing but contempt for these elegant rioters. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"It is quite possible that those dude rioters think they have done a great deed. So they have. They have strengthened President Loubet's prestige. A blow with a cause is, when delivered and received in this way, something one can not guard against any more than the bite of a mad dog. The President sat among ladies of the highest rank—the wife of the Italian Ambassador was one of them—and this alone should have protected him. Prison fare will, no doubt, have a cooling effect upon the blood of these gilded youth, and the man who so hastily attacked the President has been mauled sufficiently to keep him from showing himself on the Boulevards for a while, even if the President should pardon him."

Yet the paper sees much danger to France in the fact that the Socialistic elements have to be used in the defense of the republic. "After all, the republic is only the republic of the bourgeois money-bags," it says, "and the curse of the Panama swindle lies heavily upon it, and the power of the capitalist is on the wane in France."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FILIPINO WAR.

IT was known abroad, much earlier than the press here was willing to admit it, that the Filipinos offer a resistance too determined to be overcome by a comparatively small force. To-day not a few people express their doubts of the ultimate conquest of the islands, as the cost in blood and treasure may be greater than the American people bargained for. It seems certain that the Filipinos have all along considered their position much better than the repeated rumors of their despondency would lead us to think. The *Manila Times*, speaking of the negotiations with a view to establishing an armistice, says:

"Not satisfied with being refused an armistice of three weeks, they came back with a new proposition asking for a complete cessation of hostilities in the 'entire archipelago' for a period of three months. A little questioning promptly elicited the confession that the Filipinos did not claim active sovereignty over all the islands, but they believed it only a matter of time until all the islands of the group would acknowledge the Filipino supremacy, and in the mean time they apparently wished an opportunity to thoroughly canvass the country and learn the disposition of the people. It is indeed a splendid scheme for the Filipinos. Needless to say, the proposition was not entertained."

A leading article in the *Independencia*, Aguinaldo's official paper, runs to the following effect:

The American jingoes will have to learn that 40,000 men can never conquer the Philippines. To get a distance of twenty-five miles, the Americans had to fight a whole month, losing 3,000 killed, wounded, sick, and prisoners. And that along the railroad track! They are masters of just as much soil in Luzon as their feet rest upon. We have freed this country from the Spaniards, and the nation that would annex us must put a garrison in every village. That will take 400,000 men, rather than 40,000. The sooner the Americans convince themselves of this, the better. Else they will lose many millions and only a fraction of their army will return home.

The London *Daily Chronicle* publishes part of the private correspondence of an English journalist in Manila, which we condense as follows:

That the Americans are past-masters in the art of describing



"OTHERWISE ENGAGED."

PEACE: "Dear me! How very dreadful! I wish I could stop to settle that affair, but I've a pressing appointment at the Hague."

—*Charivari*, London.

heroic battles which never took place is well known. But the Filipinos are just as progressive, and their journalistic efforts quite as astonishing. Like the Americans, they set up a big yell over a small scrap. The American papers are full of terrible battles—ending with the loss of two men slightly wounded on the American side. Between February 4 and April 4 there was not any battle quite as exciting as a lively election contest. The American losses average five per day, the Filipino losses ten per day, and that where the forces in the field are 30,000 and 60,000 respectively! The news is always very similar in the press of either belligerent. The Americans always report: "Losses of the enemy heavy, impossible to give exact numbers, as they carry away their dead." The Filipino papers say: "Many Americans succumbed to our fire, but the enemy hides his loss by removing the bodies." An American correspondent here was asked by his paper: "Why did you not cable the taking of Pateros?" He replied: "Because it did not take place," and a sharp reprimand for his "want of enterprise" was his reward. Another American correspondent, told by his stenographer in the midst of an exciting story that it was not true, calmly answered: "Never mind; it's good stuff." Another correspondent was dismissed as incompetent because he never sent such stories.

The Army and Navy Illustrated remarks that probably the Spaniards were right when they said that the Americans would win all the battles and lose the campaign. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"From the despatches issued by the authorities at Washington and published to-day it would appear that a desire exists to make the most of the fighting in the Philippines and to magnify every decent skirmish into a hard-fought battle. The Filipinos are too conscious of their own weak points and of the superiority and resources of the Americans to care about venturing a pitched battle. The United States War Department has to make a show of the troops doing good work, if only as an excuse for the length of the operations and the necessity for increasing the force in the Philippines by five thousand men. It is known also that the press messages handed in at Manila to be telegraphed are revised by the authorities before being forwarded in order that nothing derogatory to the American arms may become known. . . . If the American troops were as successful in the various engagements as the glowing telegrams from Washington make them out to be, the war would soon be over. The United States may find the Filipinos as hard to deal with as Spain did, unless the Spanish plan of buying peace is adopted. The only drawback to this method is that the natives may resume the war each and every time they run short of pocket-money."

The Epoca, Madrid, asks what are the Spaniards in the Philippines who, until recalled, bravely held out against both Tagales and Americans, if the Americans are heroes. *The Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, professes to be amused at American complaints of treachery. "Soldiers must not entrust the enemy with their safety," says the paper. *The Frankfurter Zeitung* fears that the Tagales, even if they consider it convenient to stop fighting for a while, will begin again when it pleases them. *The Temps*, Paris, is informed that the Filipinos are much more incensed with the Americans than they ever were with the Spaniards, as the American troops behave most brutally. Its accounts of the plundering, rape, and butchery of which the American troops are supposed to be guilty is furnished by an Englishman long resident in Manila. Many Canadian papers believe that the United States will discontinue the war. *Events*, Ottawa, says:

"The policy of expansion inaugurated with such a flourish of trumpets in the first warm moments of success promises to suffer a painful collapse in the Philippines, for the simple reason that the Filipinos persistently and so far successfully refuse to be expanded upon, and it looks as if the islanders and an abominable climate between them are going to make the Philippines eventually too hot to hold the Americans. . . . The American public are beginning to realize that they have been systematically 'gulled.' They have been repeatedly informed that the war was all but ended, that the insurgents were utterly crushed, that the best people were shouting for the American eagle to spread its venerable wings over them. Success waited ever on the ban-

ners of the Americans and thousands of Filipinos were slaughtered in every engagement. The truth is oozing out that the Filipinos are stronger than ever and that, when the rainy season is over, the struggle will have to be renewed under the disadvantage of having to cope with an enemy tried against the valor and marvelous fighting qualities of the American soldier."

The Globe, Toronto, says:

"One of the worst features of American public life is the levity with which war is regarded. American newspapers and American public men too often seem to regard hostilities as a rather pleasurable novelty, and they appear discouragingly callous as to the horrors which fighting involves. In January, for instance, the anxiety seemed to be lest the Filipinos should not be 'taught a lesson,' rather than that the crimes and miseries of a struggle should be averted. The centuries-old experience of the British people has given them firm ideas and a just perspective in such matters; they regard war with the aversion which is its due, and accept it when inevitable without repining. After a few years of experience our American cousins will probably take a less flip-pant view of national conflicts."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MAJOR MARCHAND'S RETURN TO FRANCE.

MAJOR MARCHAND, "the hero of Fashoda," has been received with much enthusiasm in France. That the expedition of which he was the commander failed, at the last hour, to attain its end in the face of a British army is attributed chiefly to the incapacity of the French diplomats, while the ability shown by Marchand is taken as proof that French enterprise has not yet declined.

In an article in *The Journal*, the organ of M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the writer expresses himself to the following effect:

Marchand is fêted because he represents French energy. Marchand and his companions bring to our noble race, so much decried of late, a ray of comfort, and that at the most opportune time. These men restore our self-confidence. For they are not the only ones of the kind among us. What they have done, others would do to-morrow, if the signal is given to them.

The Journal des Débats says:

"The Government has done its utmost to honor Marchand. He was a captain, he has been made battalion chief. By exceptional means he has been made a commander of the Legion of Honor. He has every chance to raise himself still higher, for his grand adventures have aroused great enthusiasm among his compatriots. And this unanimity of sentiment should be maintained. A few misguided persons fancy they can make him a cat's paw for party purposes, and little is wanting to make them shout, '*Le brave commandante!*' with the same intention with which they once shouted, '*Le brave général!*'" We need hardly warn Commandant Marchand and his friends against the danger of such ovations. Were he to listen to imprudent advisers, he would lose all that applause which has been given him by Frenchmen of all classes from motives of pure patriotism. He is reported to have uttered words showing little judgment. We will not judge him by these, but by his past actions."

Marchand himself is said to be a little overwhelmed by the manner in which men of all parties have sought his friendship for party purposes. His stereotyped answer to all demonstrative ovations so far has been "Let us be united!" His position is extremely difficult, as all kinds of excited people, like the poet François Coppée, compare his arrival with the return of Napoleon from Egypt, while some people even shout, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" "Marchand is worth something better than to be drowned in a sea of ridicule from which he can not extricate himself," writes George Duruy in the *Figaro*; and Urbain Gohier (whose attacks upon the management of the army caused his arrest some months

* Boulanger.

ago, but who was released because he proved all his assertions), says in the *Aurore*:

"Generally speaking, when a nation or an individual has suffered defeat, it endeavors to bury it in silence. We French are lacking in this sense of shame. We boast of our defeats as if they were victories. The commanders who caused our defeat in 1870 have been given statues. That old fool MacMahon, who made exactly the same mistake as Bazain, was made president. If the English think with pleasure of Fashoda, they are justified in doing so. But it is too much of a good thing that our whole nation is made to play the fool by certain people who call themselves patriots. All Europe will laugh at us."

Europe does think the behavior of France passing strange. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"Major Marchand has placed himself high in the ranks of African explorers, and if he had been an Englishman we too should undoubtedly have wished to make much of him on his return. He would have been met at Charing Cross by Sir Clements Markham, and perhaps by the commander-in-chief; he would read a paper in the theater of London University, and would receive the big medal of the Geographical Society. West End hostesses would compete for his presence at their houses; he would write a book, and then presumably he would go back to his work, and the British empire and the world at large would go on as before. But that is the last thing they think of in France, where M. Marchand, who seems personally to bear himself with modesty and dignity, is in danger of being made a great political personage. . . . The truth will soon dawn on him that he is simply being used as a pawn in a desperate political game, whose object is the destruction of the republic and the substitution for it of a military dictatorship; and, if he is wise, Major Marchand will reflect on the fate of General Boulanger and make his escape from a dangerous position before it is too late. . . . M. Loubet has seated himself pretty firmly in the saddle, the generals have been checked in their speechmaking, and it is clear that the army will not move without a leader who inspires some enthusiasm, whereas the present collection of generals and colonels have only succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. France may be tired of the republic, but she has not yet discovered a Napoleon—not even a Boulanger."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ACQUITTAL OF DEROULÈDE AND HABERT.

DURING the funeral of the late President Felix Faure, February 23, M. Deroulède and M. Habert, two antisemitic deputies, made an abortive attempt to get the troops under General Roget to revolt against the Government. They were tried May 31, and acquitted by the jury amid great enthusiasm, altho they said openly that they would continue their agitation. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, comments upon the affair as follows:

"That the jury should have acquitted the prisoners need surprise no one. They undoubtedly thought that the three months' detention preceding the trial was sufficient punishment, and the court agreed with them. When the instigator to revolt is a Deroulède, and the result of his agitation is *nil*, the authorities can afford to be extremely lenient.

"What these twelve good bourgeois never dreamed of is that they were at the same time condemning the existing form of government. With their *no* they condemned parliamentarism, and called upon the President to resign. But if one were to attach equal weight to similar acquittals which have taken place of late, we would be forced to admit that the voice of public opinion, as expressed by juries in political trials, is extremely incoherent. The truth is that we have passed through such a period of passion and violence, such an epoch of indiscriminate insult and instigation, carried on especially by the press, that we have forgotten what is permissible and what is not. The juries acquit indiscriminately the excited howlers of all parties. It is this weakening of the sense of justice, this decline of respect for law and order, which must be considered rather than the acquittal of a couple of prisoners who failed to harm the state."

The St. James's Gazette probably hits the nail on the head by saying that France needs, above all, a reform of her judiciary system, altho few Frenchmen will be willing to admit this. The paper says:

"France has the very worst judicial system in the world, and it is not aware of that fact. There are, it is true, individual Frenchmen who are far from satisfied with all that is done in their



THE KNIGHT OF THE SORROWFUL FIGURE.

—*La Silhouette, Paris.*

courts, but they are a mere handful, and as a rule Frenchmen believe their code and their tribunals to be the envy of surrounding nations. . . . The ruinous sin of the whole French judicial system is that it is an inquisition on the medieval and ecclesiastical model which has been vitiated by the introduction of a perfectly alien institution—namely, our jury, and is worked by a people who are naturally of a vain, ostentatious, and theatrical temperament. It is not we only who say that French courts are addicted to playing for effect. M. Cruppi, who is an excellent authority, has said so very candidly in his capital little book on 'the Court d'Assizes.' What M. Cruppi, does not say, but what is the fact, is, that the presence of such a motive as this is ruinous to the administration of justice. The judge wishes to show off his skill in the interrogation of the accused, the public prosecutor wants to do the same, or to come off victorious in his combats with the counsel for the defense. The jury want to show their kindness of heart, or their patriotism, or what not. Everybody in fact has something more pressing to do than to get at the truth. And in the long run it is because the court-martial of 1894 worked in such an atmosphere as this that it found its monstrous verdict."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

PAYMASTERS and commissariat officials of the German army receive special training in examining the quality of food supplied to the army.

GRAF GOETZEN, a celebrated African explorer, a promising officer of the German army, husband of an American woman, and well acquainted with the United States declares that, all things considered, our troops were fairly well looked after during the recent war.

As a contrast to the well-paying Russian colonies may be mentioned some French possessions in the tropics, where white men can scarcely exist. There is Yanaon, for instance, a remnant of French power in India. It has fifteen officials, but no colonists. A settler did go there once, but the officials governed him so much that he fled.

THE Danish Parliament is discussing a law for the better protection of the property of married women in case of the husband's failure in business. The property of a married couple is to be classified as follows: (1) Property of the husband; (2) property of the wife; (3) common property under administration of the husband, consisting of the earnings of the husband; (4) common property under administration of the wife, consisting of the earnings of the wife; (5) common property under administration of the husband, with special consent of the wife. Here's a chance for the lawyers, says *Politiken*.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In reply to inquiries by the correspondent of a San Francisco journal (to whom copy of the report has been sent), Consul-General Gowdy writes from Paris under date of February 14, 1899, that he has had an interview with Mr. E. Ducretet, the noted inventor and constructor of electrical apparatus who stated that messages can be at present perfectly transmitted a distance of about 13 miles through space without wire. The messages are despatched and received by masts 30 meters (90 feet) high at the extreme ends of the distance. One of the principal obstacles encountered was the apparent impossibility of accomplishing the automatic registration of the message. This has been overcome by an instrument of Mr. Ducretet.

Consul Howe of Palermo, under date of February 4, 1899, reports the formation of a company, with principal office located at Palermo, which will, after August 1, 1899, control the entire output of sumac from Sicily. The company is organized under the name of "Societa per la Esportazione dei Sommacchi di Sicilia—I. and V. Florio & Co.," with a capital of 1,500,000 lire (\$280,500), and is to continue for the term of five years from August 1, 1899. This combine includes every manufacturer and exporter of sumac in Sicily, together with every factory for preparing sumac for market. All sumac exported from Sicily after August 1, 1899, will bear only the trade-mark of the new company, former trade-marks to be discarded.

Consul-General Gowey, of Yokohama, on January 30, 1899, says:

"An article in *The Japan Times* of yesterday gives the total amount of currency in circulation at the end of December, 1898, as 285,610,000 yen (\$142,800,000), against 330,445,000 yen (\$165,222,000) in 1897 300,445,000 yen (\$150,186,000) in 1896, and 281,997,000 yen (\$140,948,000) in 1895. The currency, at the end of 1898, included 197,399,000 yen in convertible notes, 18,135,000 yen in gold coin, 4,109,000 yen in government notes, 1,866,000 yen in bank-notes, and the balance in subsidiary silver pieces, nickel, and copper pieces, and subsidiary notes."

The following, dated Brussels, February 13, 1899, has been received from Consul Roosevelt:

"The expert commission for examining alimentary commodities recently reported that there were numerous contraventions of the law relative

to the trade in chicory and coffee. In consequence, the Minister of Agriculture has again called the attention of dealers and officers concerned to the fact that it is positively prohibited to sell or expose for sale chicory which at 100° C. loses more than 15 per cent. of its weight; chicory dried at this temperature leaving in the process of incineration more than 10 per cent. mineral matter in pulverized chicory or more than 8 per cent. in chicory in grain, the constituent parts of which, soluble in boiling water, will be less than 50 per cent. As regards coffee, no substitute whatever for this commodity can be sold under any denomination comprising the word 'coffee,' its derivatives mixed, or homonymous, or the names of origin of the natural coffee."

Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, writes on February 14, 1899:

"The first international congress of doctors connected with life insurance companies will be held at Brussels from the 25th to the 30th of next September. All Europe and the United States will be represented at this congress, which proposes to establish universal formulae for the examination of persons desiring to be insured. As a result of the congress, it is hoped that permanent offices will be created in every country composed of five medical members, who will see that the decisions of the congress are observed, and whose work may serve to lessen the difficulties of application."

Consul Ridgely, of Geneva, on February 13, 1899, says that the steady decrease in emigration from Switzerland to North and South America seems to be a source of satisfaction to the Swiss press. *The Tribune de Geneve* says:

"It is satisfactory to note that the emigration from Switzerland to America is steadily diminishing. Already last year, there was a considerable falling-off in the number of emigrants, and it may be predicted that the figures will show a further decrease this year. There were during the month of January but 101 emigrants, as against 122 in January, 1898. In this fact may be seen an indication of an improvement in the economical status of Switzerland, particularly in so far as agriculture is concerned."

Consul Goding, of Newcastle, writes under date of January 27, 1899:

"On January 1 the selling-price of coal at Newcastle was raised from 7s. (\$1.70) to 8s. (\$1.94) per ton, and the miners' wages increased in proportion. It remains to be seen to what extent this will affect trade. At present the majority of the mines are working full time. The weighing question is still unsettled and the outlook is not too promising; but, as a meeting between the miners and the proprietors will be held shortly, many believe that matters will be so adjusted that the mines will continue to be worked. The fact that over 48,000 tons less of coal was exported to the United States in 1898 than during the previous year has attracted considerable attention. The Mexican trade has fallen off by 50 per cent. This is supposed to be due to the development of the coal-mines on the Pacific coast of America and the threatened labor troubles here."

Peanuts are grown in some provinces of China to the extent of about 1,000 tons. About 100 tons were shipped to Canton this year for the purpose of expressing the oil. Price ranges from \$2 to \$3 per cwt. Chestnuts are grown to the extent of about 500 tons, but not for export. Price ranges from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. Hazelnuts are grown at a great distance, and only a few hundredweight come to New Chwang for sale. Price ranges from \$4 to \$6 per cwt. Walnuts are grown to the extent of about 1,000 tons, of which about 500 tons are exported. Price ranges from \$3 to \$7 per cwt. The above are only used as an adjunct to food—not as a regular article of diet. Walnuts are sometimes eaten raw; sometimes used (like almonds) to flavor cakes; sometimes preserved in sugar. Hazelnuts are occasionally eaten raw; more frequently cooked as below described. Peanuts and chestnuts are always cooked. A quantity of sand, about the size of No. 2 shot, is heated in an iron pan over a wood fire. The nuts are stirred in the heated sand until sufficiently

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roasted. The sand, of course, may be used several times for this purpose.

Under date of February 3, 1899, Commercial Agent Stern, of Bamberg, writes that the exports of hops from Germany during the season of 1898 were 82,270 centners (9,049,700 pounds), against 113,942 centners (12,533,600 pounds) in the preceding year. The decrease is mainly to England, leaving Belgium Germany's best customer in this line. Exports to the United States decreased from 11,032 centners (1,213,520 pounds) in 1897 to 3,326 centners (365,860 pounds). The American article, says Mr. Stern, competes successfully with the German, especially in the English market, and it is only a question of time when exports to the United States will be reduced to a mere trifle. The full text of the report has been transmitted to the Department of Agriculture.

Consul Higgins, writing from Dundee under date of February 14, 1899, notes the use of a milking machine, known as the "Marchand" device, on a farm near the city. The machine has been in use for two years, and the owner indorses it as practical and successful. The cost, he thinks, is about equal to that of hand labor, and the device is most useful when reliable milkers are hard to obtain. Drawings and description of the machine are sent, which, with the full text of the report, have been forwarded to the Department of Agriculture.

Consul Hughes sends from Coburg, January 31, 1899, advice to Americans intending to reside in Germany for the purpose of studying, etc. The German way of living, he says, is not usually understood, and additional demands for food, fires, lights, or service are charged for extra at the boarding-houses, leading to trouble and sometimes to lawsuits. He would warn single ladies or families coming abroad to have a careful contract with boarding-house keepers, with all details specified. It should be remembered also that a written notice of intention to leave must be given in some places several weeks in advance.

OUR MAIL BAG.

An Aerial Suggestion.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

If a balloon could be constructed so as to rise and fall at will without running out of sand or gas, it would be placed in the counter currents and the problem of aerial navigation would be solved. Inventors have seen this. The French method is to use water vapor instead of gas. Then by varying the amount of heat applied, they can raise or lower the balloon and thus accomplish the end. Their theory is good, but as the higher stratum is generally very cold, it would insure great loss of heat, which would cause the plan to fail.

The plan I wish to advance is this: Have two balloons with the volume of one about four fifths the volume of the other. Have the smaller form a division inside the larger. Then the smaller has no aerial displacement, but is contained in the displacement of the larger. Both divisions are filled with gas and the balloon rises; when it is desired to descend, some of the gas from the outer division is compressed into the inner by means of a pump placed in the basket. This lessens the aerial displacement of the balloon and the result is accomplished. When it is desired to have the balloon rise, gas is let back into the large division by means of a valve placed at the top of the smaller.

GO SOUTH AND KEEP COOL.

Somewhat contradictory, do you say? Not a bit. The reports of the mountains of Virginia are delightful from now until November. One important advantage over more northern resorts is a more equable climate—no extremes of temperature—delightful and health-giving day and night. Then you have in close proximity many famous healing mineral waters and those natural wonders Luray Caverns and Natural Bridge—all comfortably and quickly reached by the Norfolk & Western Railway.

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Have in the basket a quantity of sand, or, better, some gas-producing material to insure loss from leakage and the problem is solved. After careful study of this plan I see no reason why it would not prove a success.

ARTHUR DREW.

HOWELL, MICH.

Professor See's Claims Disputed.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In your issue May 13 is an article from *McClure's* in which Prof. T. J. J. See announces "A New Theory of World Formation," and a new law, viz.: "The temperature of a gaseous star varies inversely as its radius." The writer speaks of it as Dr. See's law, and nowhere in the article is there any intimation that any one else had anything to do with it. The fact is, however, that it does not belong to Dr. See, but was discovered by Mr. J. Homer Lane, and published in *The American Journal of Science* for July, 1890. Professor Newcomb in his "Popular Astronomy" (page 508, note) says of his paper: "It contains the most profound discussion of the subject, the theoretical temperature of the sun, with which I am acquainted."

It would have been only just had Professor See, like Professor Newcomb, acknowledged his indebtedness to Mr. Lane. The statement that our universe had a beginning, and will surely have an end, if left to itself, has passed beyond the hypothetical stage, and may now be regarded as a fact.

C. B. WARRING.

PERSONALS.

Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR (Rosa stood for Rosalie) was not without a sense of humor, so it is told of her that when presiding over a school of design in Paris, the pupils being girls, the artist was disgusted with the class because, imitative of their teacher, the young women had cut their hair short. "Grand Dieu!" cried Rosa Bonheur, "how horrid you all look! This is not a class of boys. You silly creatures, let your hair alone and do your best so as to retain all the advantages of your sex."

Now a poem, like Banquo's ghost, rises up before Bellamy Storer, who has just been appointed minister from the United States to Spain, says *The Cumberland Presbyterian*. As Webster and Ingalls, and many another distinguished person, have not considered it beneath their dignity to do a little riming, Mr. Storer indulged in the pastime during our war with Spain. Here are a few lines from his effort:

"O'er the Atlantic
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Telling the 'Latin race,' frantic and old,
Telling all Russia, gigantic and young,
Telling the feudal boy-kaiser romantic,
What the Spanish Armada by Howard was told:
What the winds to the salt seas forever have sung.
Telling the powers:
The ocean is ours,
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

"O'er the Pacific
Comes the roar of the ship guns—
The English-speaking ship guns—
Singing the beard of the don at Manila
As Drake at Cadiz three centuries ago.
Drake's message from Dewey: 'We sank their flotilla
In spite of their forts! As you did, we've done!
The ocean is ours,
The ocean is ours,
Together we pull,
Nelson and Farragut,
Rodney and Hull."

Naturally Spain is sensitive regarding references to singeing the don's beard at Manila. If this poem should reach that country, our minister's usefulness there may be materially curtailed, if his life be not made a burden.

In the June *Century* Professor Wheeler's eighth

"What you want when you want it"

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Delicious, delightful, delectable meat dainties—always all ready—no fire, no bother—all you have to do is to serve—for home, for picnics, for everywhere.

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Put up in convenient sized key-opening cans.

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OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN LITERARY DIGEST, MARCH 28TH.

paper on Alexander the Great describes "Alexander's Mightiest Battle," wherein at Gaugamela, with 47,000 men he overthrew Darius and his million. His pursuit of the Persian king, some months later, and his failure to capture him alive, were among the most striking incidents in the conqueror's history.

There was no time for delay. Men and horses were already fatigued by the forced marches, but there could be no halt. It was a race for a prize Alexander had set his heart upon gaining. On they went again over hill and valley, through the night and on until noon. Then they came to a village which the party had left only the day before, but with the intention of traveling by night. Still they were twenty-four hours ahead. Alexander's troop was almost exhausted. Did the villagers know of no shorter road? There was one, but through a desert country, with no water for horse or man. Quickly transferring five hundred selected infantrymen to as many horses taken from the cavalry, and directing the rest of the infantry to follow by the main road, he set off by the canter by the desert road. Men fell by the way, horses foundered, but all night long the mad chase was forced. Nearly fifty miles had been covered. Then in the gray morning light was discovered on ahead the straggling caravan. There was no preparation for defense. One glimpse of those dreaded horsemen, and then a wild scramble for life. The few who stayed to fight were cut down. Beasus and his aids had tried to induce the captive Shah to mount a horse and flee, but he stoutly refused. Then they drove their javelins into his body and scurried off.

On down the dismantled line of the caravan the Macedonian riders came, no more than three-score able to keep pace with the leader. "They rode over abundance of gold and silver that lay scattered about, and passed by chariots full of women which wandered here and there for want of drivers, and still they rode on, hoping to overtake the van of the flight and find Darius there" (Plutarch). But nowhere was Darius to be found until at last a rider, straggling away from the rest, found a wagon far away from the road, by a valley pool where the frightened, unguided mules had dragged it. In it lay the dying Shah. "Still he asked for a little cool water to drink, and when he had drunk he said to Polystratus, who had given it to him: 'Sir, this is the bitter extremity of my ill fortune, to receive a benefit which I can not repay; but Alexander will repay you. The gods recompense to Alexander the kindness he has done my mother and my wife and my children. I give him through you this clasp of the hand.' With these words he took the hand of Polystratus and died. When Alexander reached the spot he was pained and distressed, as one could see, and he took off his own mantle and laid it upon the body, and wrapped it around" (Plutarch).

AN American who visited the Stevensons at Samoa relates that the Samoans have a practise of begging. They boldly ask for whatever they may covet wherever it may be found. The novelist became tired of this practise, and therefore said one day to a Samoan friend who had acquired from him a necktie, handkerchief, and some other trinket, "Is there anything else you want?"

The Samoan made a hasty survey of the room. "There is the piano," suggested Mr. Stevenson ironically.

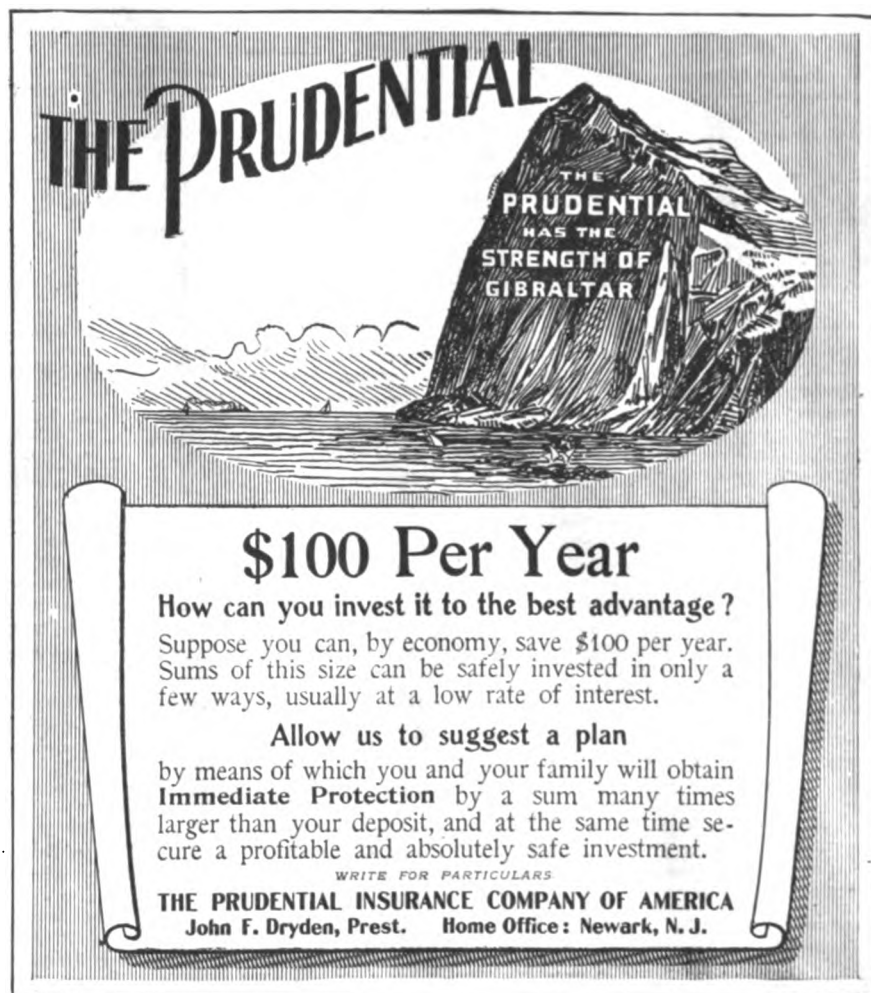
"Yes," replied the native, "I know, but," he added apologetically, "I don't know how to play it."

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

"THE millennium will come when men can make guns ten times as destructive as those we have now, and won't do it."

Money and Ice.—"Money," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "is like ice; the hotter the time, the sooner it is gone."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Wonders of Chemistry.—"Bluffer is getting rich, they tell me." "Yes, he's running a big toilet-article factory in connection with his garbage crematory."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Society—How to Get In.—SHE: "It requires money to get into society nowadays."

HE: "Yes; and it requires brains to keep out of it."—*St. Louis Christian Advocate*.

The Difference.—"I've been riding on the elevated for five years, and I've never offered a lady my seat." "Then you've never had any manners." "That isn't it. I've never yet had any seat."

An Insult.—OLD LADY: "Well, my little boy, do you take after your father or your mother?"

LITTLE BOY (indignantly): "Me farder, of course! D'yer think I wears me mudder's cut-down togs?"

Cut Out his Bacon.—Little Sister is telling a fairy tale to her baby brother. She says impressively: "And the wicked giant seized the man and took a large knife and cut out his heart, his liver, and his bacon."

Cooks and Cooks.—WICKS: "Pon my soul, I

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No. 128 N. Green St., Chicago.

believe a bad cook supplies a doctor with half his patients."

HICKS: "Yes; and a good one supplies him with the other half."

A Description.—"How big was that sea serpent, and what did he look like?" "Oh," answered the seaside journalist, dreamily, "he was about a column long and had a fierce-looking display head."—*Washington Star*.

The Fatal Lack.—HE: "Don't you believe, darling, that my poetical aspirations are noble?"

SHE: "Possibly. But your poetical inspirations are not up to the requirements of commonplace doggerel."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Not Quite.—LABOR AGITATOR: "Up and down that field you toil, poor slave, so your hard-hearted master may fatten and grow rich!"

SMALL FARMER (justly annoyed): "You're a liar! It's me own land!"—*Punch*.

His Position.—"I didn't say he was a Federal employee." "I understood you to say he was a departmental clerk." "He is. He has charge of the button counter in Wholeblock's department store."—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

Family Pride.—"I right proud er my boy," said an old colored citizen, yesterday. "He ain't never been l'arn in school, but ef anybody in dis country kin beat him votin' dey got ter git up fo' day en stay 'twell de polls close!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

No Fault of the Camera.—"I've come to tell you, sir, that the photographs you took of us the other day are not at all satisfactory. Why, my husband looks like an ape!" "Well, madam, you should have thought of that before you had him taken."

Slow Accessions.—MRS. LA SALLE: "You said Mrs. Wabash got her furniture on the instalment plan, didn't you?"

MRS. DEARBORN: "Yes; she's had four husbands, and got a little with each one."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

No Harm Done.—DIX: "I once knew a young man who smoked fifty cigarettes daily without any particular harm resulting therefrom."

HIX: "Is it possible?"

DIX: "Yes; and the only noticeable effect was the death of the smoker."—*Chicago News*.

THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM BY TARTARLITHINE.

Mr. Hunt, of Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I was a great sufferer from chronic rheumatism, having to go around on crutches. Your Tartarlithine was recommended to me so highly that I gave it a trial. In a short time I discarded my crutches and am now a well man. I will recommend the Tartarlithine to others."

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Mean Man.—MRS. LOVEYDOVEY: "O Mortimer, you haven't eaten half of my biscuits! I declare, we have to throw away so many scraps we ought to keep chickens!"

MR. LOVEYDOVEY: (thoughtlessly): "Chickens? You mean ostriches!"—*New York Sun*.

They Approved.—In an outburst of enthusiasm a negro divinity student in a North Carolina missionary college uttered this earnest prayer: "Give us all pure hearts; give us all clean hearts; give us all sweet hearts!" To which the congregation responded "Amen!"—*New York Tribune*.

Judicial Wisdom.—MR. MEEKE: "The paper says the judge reserved his decision. I don't see why it is judges invariably put off deciding a point until the next day."

MRS. MEEKE: "Huh! Judges have sense enough to want to consult their wives."—*New York Weekly*.

The Golden Eagle.—

Here's the Gold Eagle. Very rare. They say this bird is worth ten dollars any day. He has no wings, apparently, yet I, Or you, or any one can make him fly. He's very powerful—held in great esteem; And money talks, so let the eagle scream.

—*Life*.

A Predicament.—FUDDY: "That was an odd predicament that Ben Thayer and Addie Moore found themselves in."

FUDDY: "They are deaf-mutes, aren't they?"
FULLY: "Yes. They clasped each other's hands at the critical moment, you know, so that he couldn't ask her to marry him, and she was unable to reply if he had."—*Boston Transcript*.

As to Cyclopedias.—BASS: "No I don't want it. I have one encyclopedia already."

CANVASSER: "But this is considered prime authority."

BASS: "That's just the trouble. It would contradict my encyclopedia, with which I am now content, so that I should care for it no longer. No, thanks. Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to buy another book of reference."—*Boston Transcript*.

Civilization.—A little boy, who in the course of some conversation of his elders heard a good deal of talk about the progress of civilization, ap-

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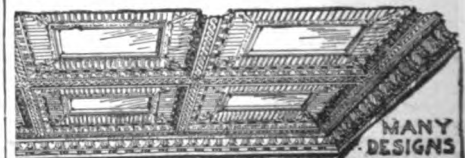
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proached his grandfather, who was taking no part in the talk:

"Grandpa," said the child, "what is the difference between civilization and barbarism?" "Barbarism, my boy," answered the old man, "is killing your enemy with a hatchet at a distance of a step, and civilization is killing him with a bomb-shell twelve miles away!"—*Youth's Companion*.

Credit.—It is said that a contribution box in use in a church in Las Callas, N. M., has the spaces along the outside, inside, and bottom rented for advertising purposes. One of the advertisements reads:

"He that giveth to the poor
lendeth to the Lord."

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Another is as follows:

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"A Bird."—A parrot, in a remote country district, escaped from its cage and settled on the roof of a laborer's cottage. When it had been there a little time the laborer caught sight of it. He had never seen such a thing before, and after gazing in admiration at the bird, with its curious beak and beautiful plumage, he fetched a ladder and climbed up it with the view of securing so great a prize. When his head reached the level of the roof the parrot flapped a wing at him and said: "What d'ye want?" Very much taken aback, the laborer politely touched his cap and replied: "I beg your pardon, sir; I thought you were a bird!"—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

Current Events.

Monday, June 20.

—A report from General Otis, on conditions in the Philippines, is received at the War Department.

—Martial law at Pana, Ill., is revoked, and the troops withdrawn.

—British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain announces that England "will take a firm stand in redressing grievances of the Uitlanders."

—The German delegates at the Peace Conference announce that they will accept no proposals to reduce armament.

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—The *Shamrock*, Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht, which is to compete for the America's cup, is launched.

Tuesday, June 27.

—The reciprocity treaty with the British colony of Bermuda is concluded at Washington.

—Prof. George Harris, of Andover, is elected president of Amherst College.

—The promulgation of the Spanish budget causes rioting throughout the kingdom.

Wednesday, June 28.

—The new cup defender, *Columbia*, beats last year's champion *Defender* in the trial races at Newport.

—Harvard University confers honorary degrees upon Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, General Leonard Wood, Rear-Admiral Sampson, and President Hadley, of Yale.

—Yellow fever is spreading in Santiago.

—The widow of a victim of the *Bourgoigne* disaster has recovered \$20,000 damages from the French line for the loss of her husband.

Thursday, June 29.

—Governor Roosevelt declares that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1900; he advocates the renomination of President McKinley.

—Harvard boat crews defeat those of Yale in three races at New London.

—The passage of obnoxious franchise arguments by the Belgian Chamber of Deputies causes serious riots in Brussels.

—It is rumored that Dreyfus has committed suicide.

Friday, June 30.

—It is announced that the President has given assurances to General Otis "that he can have all the troops he considers necessary for operations in the Philippines."

—Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the novelist, dies in Washington.

—Charles M. Murphy, a New York man, rides a mile in 57 8-10 seconds on a bicycle, paced by a Long Island railroad engine.

—The lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad for 999 years to the New York Central is completed.

—The treaty ceding the Spanish Pacific islands to Germany is signed at Madrid.

—It is rumored in Paris that Captain Dreyfus has been landed and taken secretly to Rennes.

Saturday, July 1.

—The reciprocity treaty with Jamaica is concluded.

—The Filipinos make a night attack on the American lines at San Fernando.

—Senator Hanna makes a speech in London on American politics, predicting the reelection of McKinley and Hobart.

—Mme. Dreyfus sees her husband.

Sunday, July 2.

—Maj.-Gen. H. G. Wright dies at Washington.

—Governor Pingree, of Michigan, makes public a letter to Secretary Alger, in which he denies the recent interview so widely commented upon.

—Rioting continues in Spanish cities.

—German delegates at the Peace Conference assent to the proposal for a permanent court of arbitration.

—It is reported from Havana that Major-General Brook is to assume command of the Philippines and that Robert P. Porter is to become governor-general of Cuba.

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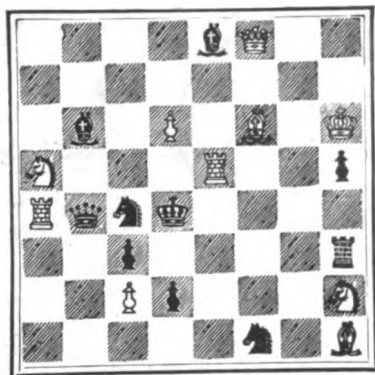
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 394.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize Sydney Morning Herald Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

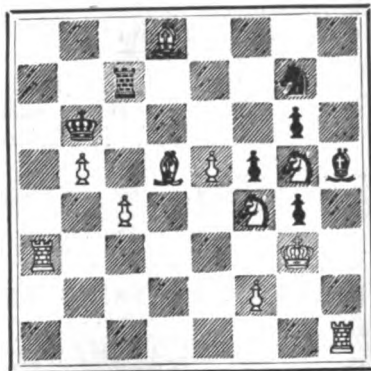
White mates in two moves.

Problem 395.

BY A. NAPOLEON.

From "Caissana Brasileira," a Collection of Problems of Brazilian Composers.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems

No. 388.

Key-move, Q-Q R 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. L. A. LeMieux, Seymour, Wis.; G. E. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; W. S. Weeks, Litchfield, Minn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. J. T. Glass, Womack, Tex.; Dr. S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; I. Chapin, Philadelphia; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; H. A. Norwood, Hoboken, N. J.; S. C. R., Beaverdam, Va.

Comments: "Must be studied to be appreciated"—M. W. H.; "Its purity and beauty far exceed its difficulty"—I. W. B.; "A very pretty, clean problem"—F. H. J.; "Smooth and well-balanced"—R.

M. C.; "First-class"—C. R. O.; "Pretty, but easy"—C. F. P.; "Possesses some fine surprises"—C. D. S.; "First-class in all respects"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful, the easy"—M. M.; "Sly and slippery key"—L. A. L. M.; "Easy but very neat"—J. C.; "Well deserves first prize"—H. W. P.

No. 389.

Kt-Q 6 Kt-Q 7 B-Kt 7, mate
1. K x R 2. K-B 6 (must) 3. R-K 6, mate
..... R-K 4
1. K x Kt 2. K-Kt 3 (must) 3. R-K 4, mate
..... Kt(B 6)-K 8
1. K-K 3 2. K-K 2 or 4 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. R. O., C. F. P., C. D. S., F. S. F., M. M., L. A. L. M., G. E. C., W. S. W., G. P., J. T. G.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.

Comments: "One of Pulitzer's very best"—M. W. H.; "Punctuated with all the pith and pungency, push and pull of Pulitzer"—I. W. B.; "Difficult and neat"—F. H. J.; "This has most, if not all, the elements of a first-class problem"—R. M. C.; "Quite ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A beauty"—C. F. P.; "Interesting"—C. D. S.; "Can stand the severest criticism"—F. S. F.; "Fine, but key a little obvious"—M. M.; "If Black Ps had anything to do, this would be perfect. It is interesting to a high degree"—L. A. L. M.; "An honor to the composer"—G. E. C.; "The P on R 3 gives away the key"—G. P.

C. D. S., J. H. M., and Dr. F. D. Haldeman, Ord, Tex., were successful with 387.

The London Tournament.

LASKER STILL IN FIRST PLACE—PILLSBURY SECOND.

The score, at the time of going to press, stands:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Bird.....5½	15½	Mason.....9	12
Blackburne.....15	10	Pillsbury.....15½	6½
Cohn.....9½	11½	Schlechter.....13	8
Janowski.....15	7	Showalter.....10½	11½
Lasker.....18	4	Steinitz.....10½	11½
Lee.....8½	14½	Tinsley.....4	17
Maroczy.....14	8	Tschigorin.....12	10

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWELFTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK.	O. E. WIGGERS.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK.	O. E. WIGGERS.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	23 B-K 6 ch	K-Kt sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	24 B x P	P x P
3 P-B 3	P-Q 4	25 B x P	Kt-Q 5
4 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	26 P-Kt 5	Kt-Kt 6
5 P x P	Q x P	27 B-B 2	R x R
6 Q-K 2	K-Kt-K 2	28 Kt x R	Kt-Q 7
7 B-B 4	Q-Q 3	29 P-Q R 4	P-K R 4
8 P-Q 3	B-Kt 5	30 P-K R 4	R-K B sq
9 Castles	Castles (Q R)	31 R-K sq	P-R 3
10 P-Q Kt 4	P-B 4	32 P x P	P x P
11 Q-Kt-Q 2	Kt-Kt 3	33 R-K 2	P-B 4
12 Q-K 3	Q-B 3	34 P-Kt 3	P-B 5
13 Q-Kt 5	B-K 2	35 B-Kt 6	R-R sq
14 Q x Q	B x Q	36 R-K 8 ch	R x R
15 P-K R 3	B x Kt	37 B x R	P-Q 5
16 Kt x B	P-K 5!	38 B x P	P-B 6
17 Kt-Q 2	B x P	39 B-Kt 6	Kt-B 6
18 R-Kt sq	Kt-B 5	40 K-Kt 2	Kt-K 8 ch
19 P-R 3 (?)	Kt-K 7 ch	41 K-Kt sq	P-B 7
20 K-R sq	Kt x B	42 B x P	Kt x B
21 Q x Kt	B x Kt	43 Resigns.	
22 Q-R 4	B-B 6		

This game is full of blunders. White's 19th move is something wonderful in a correspondence game. He loses a piece and the game.

Pillsbury and the Press.

Comments and reports of various natures have been circulated anent Pillsbury's reply to Janowski's challenge to play him a match when lately in America. Mr. Pillsbury's reply was reported as being couched in very rough terms, and to the effect that he would not play unless the public was excluded, and the games paid for by the papers using them. Time has brought forth a much more likely construction to be put upon Pillsbury's reply to Janowski, and which, in justice to Pillsbury, should be made known. The San Francisco Chronicle explains that Mr. Pillsbury's attitude has been misunderstood. He would be glad that any one really interested in Chess should be able to be present and watch the play. His wish

is to exclude certain New York "Chess-sharps," who take note of the course of the play, and then rush off to make bargains with the newspapers. If newspapers are to pay money for Chess-games, he thinks it ought to go into the pockets of the players who manipulate the pieces, and not to the "sharps," who "sneak" the scores.—Leeds Mercury.

From the London Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI.	SCHLECHTER.	JANOWSKI.	SCHLECHTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	19 P-R 3 (c)	Kt-Kt 3
2 K-Kt B 3	Q-Kt B 3	20 P-Kt 5	B-Q sq
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	21 Kt-R 2	P-B 3
4 B-R 4	Kt-B 3	22 P x P	B x P
5 Castles	B-K 2 (a)	23 Q-R 5	R-B sq
6 Kt-B 3	P-Q Kt 4	24 Kt-K 4	Q-Q sq
7 B-Kt 3	P-Q 3	25 K-R sq(d)	Kt-B 5
8 P-Q 3	Kt-Q R 4	26 B x Kt	P x B
9 Kt-K 2	Castles	27 R-K Kt sq	R-R 2
10 Kt-Kt 3	P-B 3	28 P-B 3	K-R sq
11 P-B 3	Kt x B	29 Kt x B	Q x Kt
12 P x Kt	R-K sq	30 Kt-R 4	K-Kt sq
13 P-Q 4	Q-B 2	31 R-Kt 2	R-K 2 (e)
14 R-K sq	P-K 4	32 R-Kt 5	Q x P
15 P-Q 5	Kt-Q 2 (b)	33 Q-R-Kt sq	K-R 2 (f)
16 Kt-B 5	Kt-B sq	34 Q x P ch(g)	K x Q
17 P-K Kt 4	B B 3	35 R-R 5 ch	K-Kt sq
18 P-B 4	P-Kt 5	36 Kt-Kt 6	Resigns.

Notes.

(a) The usual move is Kt x P. The text-play may be an improvement, but it didn't result in anything to recommend it.

(b) This seems like a risky move, as it allows the White Kt to occupy a very dangerous position. On the other hand, Schlechter's manoeuvre is very ingenious.

(c) Janowski prosecutes a splendid attack. Here is a fine lesson for students.

(d) Notice this quiet move. Its purpose is to make room for R on Kt sq, and thus increase the pressure.

(e) So that he can play R-K 4, and materially interfere with White's plan.

(f) This is what Janowski was waiting for. Black should have played his Q right back to B 3.

(g) Very fine indeed.

A Brilliant.

The following game took the prize as the best and most brilliant in the recent match, East vs. West of Scotland.

Center Counter Gambit.

CAMPBELL.	FINLAYSON.	CAMPBELL.	FINLAYSON.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-Q 4	12 Q-K 2	Kt x B
2 P x P	Q x P	13 Q-R 4 sq	Castles
3 P-Q 4	Kt-Q B 3	14 R x Kt	B-K sq
4 Kt-Q B 3	Q x P	15 B x K R P	P x B
5 B-Q 3	P-K 3	16 Q-R 5	P-K 4
6 Kt-B 3	Q-Q sq	17 Q x R P	P-K B 3
7 B-K 3	Kt-B 3	18 R-Kt 3 ch	K-B 2
8 Castles	B-K 2	19 R-Q sq	B-K B 4
9 K-Kt-Kt 5	P-K R 3	20 R-Kt 7 ch	K-K 3
10 K-Kt-K 4	Kt x Kt	21 Kt-Kt 5	mate.
11 Kt x Kt	Kt-K 4		

End-Game Studies.

To play an end-game well is, generally speaking, to play good Chess. Very many persons are familiar with the Openings, get along fairly well in the middle stage, but when it comes to an end-game they show their weakness. We recently heard a player say: "I might as well resign; for, altho the game looks like a Draw, yet I can't play an end game." On the other hand, we saw a game in which Black won. An expert present requested that the pieces be replaced, and he demonstrated to a certainty that Black had only a Draw. The British Chess Magazine is publishing a series of "End-Game Studies," from which we select the following:

White (7 pieces): K on L R 8; Rs on K B sq and K R 2; Ps on K B 5, K R 7, Q B 2, Q R 4.

Black (5 pieces): K on K 2; B on Q 7; R on Q B 6; Ps on Q Kt 5, Q R 2.

Black to play. What result?

Errata.

In the Hall vs. Amateur game (LITERARY DIGEST, June 24), Black's 17th move should be P-B 4, and 20th move, R-B 3.

Gunsberg calls attention to the fact that players who have achieved great distinction in tournaments have invariably played at an average of twenty moves an hour.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

RESULTS AT THE HAGUE.

THE American press takes a rather somber view of the prospects of any definite success at the disarmament conference. If the reports sent out by the newspaper correspondents are correct, the plan for limiting armaments will fail utterly, and even the American proposal for the protection of private property at sea will be "laid on the table" for the consideration of some future conference. An arbitration tribunal, temporary or permanent, seems likely to result, but there is much doubt whether such a tribunal will have any real force. Henry Norman, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, for example, says of the proposed tribunal:

"What probability is there of first-class disputes being submitted to it? The great dangers to peace in Europe are three: First, the question of Alsace-Lorraine; second, the Eastern question, that is, the breaking up of the Turkish empire, precipitated by disorders in the Balkans; and, third, the advance of Russia; and in Asia, two, namely, the rivalry of Russia and England for predominance in China and the almost inevitable struggle between Russia and Japan. Would any one of these be submitted by disputants to arbitration? In view of the fact that England will not arbitrate about the Transvaal nor America about an Alaskan boundary, and that only with the greatest difficulty were Chile and Argentina coerced into referring to arbitration their frontier dispute, the answer must be obviously in the negative. The Czar's principal inspiration in calling the congress was for the arrest of armaments. This has totally broken down, altho the delegates have, with natural diplomacy, made the collapse as palatable to the Czar as possible in view of his undoubted sincerity and lofty aim. William T. Stead telegraphs to-day that many delegates forebode that the net result of the conference will be to make Social Democrats more confident than ever. 'The conference, they will say, has countersigned the confession of its own impotence. At the same time that it affirms the urgency of the need for a remedy, it is powerless to supply it.'"

No Laws in War.—"Of course any two or more of the powers could agree among themselves—and it could be done quite as well without as with this conference—to arbitrate their mutual differences, but it would have no effect or force upon those who refused to come into the scheme, not even upon the most insignificant of them. Nothing less than unanimity of the greatest powers could make such a scheme international law, and even at that it would be without effect unless the powers were also unanimously willing and determined to enforce it, in case of need, by a war of vastly greater proportions and greater disasters and calamities than the one it was intended to prevent, which would reduce the whole affair to a monstrous and horrible absurdity.

"The projected ameliorations of the conditions of war on sea and land are, most of them, equally beyond reach. All those which have heretofore been practised by the civilized nations by mutual consent are confined to the abstention from doing things which are cruel in themselves, it is true, but which long experience has shown have no sort of offensive or defensive value. They have never extended to actions by which one belligerent can effectively cripple the other. The poisoning of wells, the slaughter or mutilation of prisoners, the use of explosive bullets, the sacking of captured cities, the seizure or destruction of private property of non-combatants, the covert assassination of the enemy's leaders, and similar savage acts, are no longer practised, not so much because public morality revolted at these atrocities, as because the experience of expert military men recognized that they have no value as means of crushing an opponent. The law of nations which prohibit them has, however, no force when a commander discovers that peculiar conditions make one of them effective, as, for instance, when a whole province is swept clean of all human sustenance to reduce an enemy to powerlessness, or when a city which proves to be otherwise incorrigible is reduced to ashes. The explosive bullet was tabooed because much more effective methods for killing or disabling are in the hands of every army. The explosive shell is a hundred times as cruel as the explosive bullet, but it is also a hundred times more effective, and consequently no one dreams of forbidding its use. Indeed, every modern weapon, every war invention our age has produced, is more savage and more cruel than any of the things which have been forbidden. What primitive war of savages ever presented so pitifully cruel a spectacle as the wretched Spaniards roasting alive in their burning ships at Santiago, fired by our fearful weapons? In short, the only object of war is to kill and to destroy, and the world will never give up any means, howsoever cruel, howsoever atrocious, by which one army may be more quickly and effectively dispose of its opponent and reduce him to helplessness. The conference may make some slight additions to the terms of the Geneva convention whereby the dum-dum bullet, a missile greatly inferior to those in general use as against modern armies, will be prohibited; but even that may still be continued by England against the savage peoples upon whom she now wars almost exclusively, because the ordinary bullets do not stop those virile savages as they do the more delicate European soldiers. And that will be the sum of the great Peace Conference's accomplishments."—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

Arbitration as an Apology.—"Not a single proposition of any consequence has been so far adopted by a full commission; and the most sanguine promoters of the conference begin now to despair of the adoption of any one important proposition. It is possible, of course, that, to escape the ridicule of the world, the delegates may agree in a general way to some quasi-millennial scheme, such as arbitration; but the agreement will be only for buncombe, it will not be intended to effect any genuine result, its sole object will be to save the credit of the delegates in the eyes of the nations. It would be a cause of laughter if the conference after several months of incubation could show no result

of its labors; and it will display an imitation chick if it can not hatch a real one.

"Arbitration is to be the last ditch of the conference. If the delegates can not make a successful stand anywhere else, they will make a stand there, for their own reputation. But the arbitration which they will adopt will not amount to anything; it will be a merely voluntary agreement to arbitrate the least important differences of nations, and it will not even call for the services of a permanent arbitration court. The delegates are to adjourn this week; and when they adjourn, it will not be of course because the conference has proved to be an utter failure; oh, no, its adjournment will be that the delegations may have an opportunity of consulting with their home governments! This ostensible cause of adjournment will save the delegates' *amour propre*, and will probably serve as an excuse for the egregious fiasco as well as anything else.

"But the conference is a flat failure, as it was bound to be."—*The Times-Democrat, New Orleans.*

Yet Its Moral Influence Counts.—"It is great gain to have exhibited, on the most conspicuous stage, the standard of public opinion in the most advanced nations on such subjects as arbitration and mediation, humane treatment of prisoners and wounded in naval battles, and respect for the rights of private property, whether enemy's or neutral's, on sea as on land. Few persons expected present agreement of the nations represented in the conference on these points, but their discussion has brought future establishment of them much nearer. The public opinion of one generation is the law of the next, even in the jurisprudence of nations, which grows more slowly than municipal law, because agreement to it must be unanimous; the majority can not make law for the minority. It is a long step forward, therefore, to have demonstration that most of the nations favor adoption of more just and humane rules of war on all these points, and the demonstration will have wholesome influence on public opinion, even in the dissenting states.

"It is certain that the moral influence of the Peace Congress will



*Frederick Crook
Rear Adm.
U.S. Navy*

Died at Washington, June 15.

be visible in the practise of nations that may go to war hereafter. Nations do many things in deference to the world's moral standards that they will not bind themselves in advance to do. A notable example of this was the adhesion of Spain to the principles of the declaration of Paris in the late war, as well as the zeal with which both combatants exceeded the obligations of the Geneva convention in saving the wounded after naval battle. The most stubborn dissenter from formal agreement will be under moral obligation to go furthest in efforts to avert, humanize, and limit war. Probably the next great conflict will do far more than The Hague conference could do in all these directions."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York.*

American Influence Less than Supposed.—"The United States has not been humiliated, perhaps, by the other powers at The Hague, but it has been clearly demonstrated that the Washington Government has no influence whatever with the nations of Europe when it comes to advising the abandonment of long-established customs. With a good deal more of flourish than consideration for the intelligence of their fellow commissioners, the Americans entered the congress to tell the other powers how war should and should not be conducted. An elaborate plan was formulated to bind all nations to protect private property on the high seas, except contraband articles, in times of war, and the proposition was submitted to the congress with an air of self-sufficiency which implied no doubt whatever that the powers would quickly jump at the Americans' wise and glorious discovery. The Americans were listened to patiently and courteously as they unwound their theme from the reel of oratorical finish, and then came the response by all the nations of Europe, which was, in effect, 'Not any of that sort of thing for us.'

"Even Great Britain, our supposed confidential friend and co-partner in various prospective ventures, refused seriously to consider the proposition. Private property on land might be respected in time of war, but ships fat with rich merchandise, precious metals, and other things of value, including the ships themselves, should never sail past a British war-boat, and to this all the other powers of the Old World said amen. Great Britain's anxiety for an Anglo-American offensive and defensive alliance should have prompted her commissioners to give the Americans a 'tip' so that they might unroll their beautiful discovery with less self-important satisfaction to themselves, and thus escape a sitting down upon before all the world. But our British cousin-brother did nothing of the kind. He sat quietly but attentively through it all with a ready-made 'no' to drop upon the devoted heads of our distinguished representatives. And so the old rule to run down and appropriate the merchantmen of the enemy will remain in force, the eloquence of America's commissioners to the contrary notwithstanding."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

Nebraska's New Employment Law.—An example of the attempts of the state legislatures to deal with labor problems comes from Nebraska, where the working of a law that went into effect July 1, dealing with the employment of women, is attracting interest. The Chicago *Times-Herald* says of it:

"The dangers attending the attempts of legislatures to correct industrial inequalities and to govern the relations between employers and employees by legislation are illustrated by the new Nebraska employment law, which aims to regulate the employment of women in the various industrial and mercantile establishments of the State. The law . . . is sweeping in its provisions. It not only regulates and limits the hours of employment of women in manufacturing and mercantile establishments, but requires every employer to provide suitable seats for them to occupy during working hours. Heavy penalties are provided for infractions of the law.

"The law was doubtless conceived in a most commendable spirit to protect women workers from the oppressive exactions of inhuman employers. The motive behind its enactment was the amelioration of the hardships to which women employees are subjected, but, like all laws of this character, there is danger that its drastic provisions will defeat the purposes of the law, and instead of improving conditions of female labor will throw thousands of women out of employment. Proprietors of big mercantile establishments declare their inability to comply with the provisions of the law, and are therefore compelled to displace women with men. Even tho the women protest their indifference to the law and their willingness to work under former conditions, the employers can not afford to take the risk of being continually arrested and subjected to heavy fines."

WILL THE PHILIPPINES PAY?

MR. WORTHINGTON C. FORD, late chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, doubts whether our islands in the far East will ever fulfil the rosy prophecies that have been freely made as to their commercial future. Many of the most earnest expansionists, notably Whitelaw Reid, one of the Peace Commissioners who negotiated for the islands, have based their expansion arguments upon the great commercial benefits supposed to be in store for us in the Philippines. Mr. Ford, who writes in *Harper's Magazine*, thinks that these expectations will not be realized. If wisely administered, the islands may sell considerable amounts of their products in Asia, but Mr. Ford sees little prospect that commerce will greatly increase between the Philippines and our Pacific coast. Our trade with the islands in 1898 was less than \$5,000,000; while in addition to the \$20,000,000 we paid for them, it is estimated that they have been costing us since February 4, in war expenses, \$2,000,000 a week or more. As to what figure the natives will cut in the commercial advance Mr. Ford says:

A population that can never be assimilated, and whose most active industry is rebellion against foreign domination promises little in the way of progress through internal change other than through extermination. This may be accomplished by war, by labor akin to slavery, or by contact with a higher civilization and its consequent disastrous results to the weaker race. Even if the native population be subdued, they will make unwilling toilers; if driven out of the larger and more fertile islands, some form of labor must take their place. It will not be American, it will not be European, for it can not be either. It must be Asiatic; and, if left to a free settlement, would be Chinese. Yet our laws as applied to the Hawaiian Islands prohibit the introduction of Chinese, and is it right to apply another rule to the Philippines—American territory? Yet this question of labor is the most important one to be faced."

The exact state of our trade with the islands before the Spanish war is briefly sketched as follows:

"Products take care of themselves. Climate and soil and mild pressure of commercial exchanges have determined that the Philippines should contribute to the world's trade a few leading commodities. The most important is hemp, a natural monopoly; for the many species of this plant are found in the tropics, none produces the same or as good a fiber as is obtained in the Philippines. More than that, attempts to raise this particular variety elsewhere have failed. The value of the exports of hemp in 1897 was \$8,500,000, and a nearly equal value of sugar was also exported (\$7,000,000). these two commodities making nearly 74 per cent. of the value of the total exports. If three other items be taken from the export tables—copra (\$2,687,978), tobacco in leaf (\$1,323,445), and cigars (\$805,000)—

about 97 per cent. of the entire export value is accounted for, and every leading article entering into the export movement.

"This is a narrow foundation on which to build a great export commerce in which the United States looks to have an immediate interest. It is well to remember that the best direction of our foreign trade is toward Europe, and in that direction moved in 1898 nearly 70 per cent. of the value of the total import and export commerce. Of the \$635,000,000 of imports, \$4,100,000 came from the Philippine Islands; and of the \$1,255,000,000 of exports, less than \$150,000 went to those new possessions, whose benefits to our commerce we hear sung on every side. Such a combined trade is not to be measured by percentages; it could disappear entirely and not be missed in the totals. The material of this trade, on examination, appears in quite as disappointing a light. Of Manila hemp, it is safe to say the United States gets all that it needs, and at as low cost as can be expected. Great Britain and ourselves are the only two buyers of this product, and while its uses may be extended, it is not likely to be in such a demand as to double its present importance in European and American markets.

"About one half of our imports from the Philippines is represented by hemp; and sugar will bring the average to 98 per cent. of the whole import. A little coffee, indigo, and tobacco will complete the count of articles entering into this trade. In 1893 the United States was third in importance among the countries receiving Philippine products, being surpassed by the United Kingdom (45 per cent. of the total), China, including Hongkong (22 per cent.). Counting in Spain, the four countries took a little less than 90 per cent. of all the exports of the islands. With Egypt, 95 per cent. of the total will be covered."

We have found that we can buy many Philippine products elsewhere cheaper than they can be produced in the Philippines:

"It is to be noted that some of these exports come to the United States in very small amounts, altho taken freely by other countries. A striking fact is the decline in the trade of the United States in certain commodities at one time favored. Coffee was for many years imported, but is not mentioned in recent returns, save occasionally and in small quantities. Indigo, hides and skins, dyewoods, and even tobacco have shown the same disposition to disappear. The imports of sugar were much larger between 1880 and 1890 than they have been since. This is not to be attributed to mismanagement by Spain so much as to the competition of other and more favorably situated producers. Hemp has always held its own—a monopoly. Sugar has been produced



MR. BRYAN: "I stand just where I stood three years ago."—*The Post, Washington.*



TEDDY: "That's right, Mac; help yourself to the pie and pass it on."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES IN CARTOON.

in larger quantities, but its market in the United States is small, that in the United Kingdom, now about the same as our own, is shrinking, and the markets of Asia are growing. At present, as much as 600,000,000 pounds could be obtained from this source; but less than one fourth of that quantity is absorbed by the United States. All the copra is sent to Europe and Asia; Spain, where a strict monopoly exists, takes the larger share of the leaf-tobacco export, while Asia takes the cigars. To Spain is sent the sugar, and to China the dyewoods. When the entire trade is balanced, Europe and the United States have taken 68.5 per cent., and all the rest of the world 31.5 per cent. of the exports."

So much for the trade in the past; what of its future possibilities? Mr. Ford writes:

"With a change of ownership, and free trade, it may be assumed that the export interest remains as it is. What future has it? Hemp is unassailable and may double its output. Sugar, shut out from European markets, and not wanted in the United States, must seek an enlarged sale in Asia, and in competition with other islands—the Dutch and British—suffering from the same closure of the markets they once enjoyed. Copra promises well, but it must be multiplied five times in value to touch the ten-million-dollar mark. All other products combined will not give \$2,000,000. The magic of a sugar bounty will not work wonders here; and no favors of a free market will increase to an appreciable extent the exports of other products. It will be many years before the total can exceed \$25,000,000, and of that the United States can not take \$10,000,000.

"Nor does the import interest promise greater elasticity. The largest import on record was that of 1881, when it was \$18,500,000, and 4 per cent. of that sum was credited to the United States. As sufficient rice is not grown for the needs of the people, it is imported; but wines, flour, and provisions are also important food imports, but in none of these items, save some flour, do we have a share. More than \$7,000,000 in cotton goods is imported in a year, but that coming from the United States has never touched \$21,000. Spain and the United Kingdom held almost a monopoly between them. With Spain out of the race, and the same equal conditions of entry for English and American cottons as have existed in the past, what prospect is there of our wresting this trade to our mill products? In looking over the long list of imports into the islands from Europe, it is seen that they constitute what is required by the white man, and the increase will be slow, dependent upon the possibilities of a producing and commercial phase that has not yet been even approached."

"This phase," says Mr. Ford, "is one on which I have dwelt before, and which becomes clearer the more I study the question. Whatever profit is to be derived from these islands must be sought in Asia and not in Europe." He continues:

"This reverses our whole experience, for in Europe are found our best buyers and sellers. Yet on this reversal of policy alone can I see any future for these Philippines. We must grow what Asia wants, and establish factories to make what Asia will buy. The French recognize this, and have just floated a loan with which to build cotton-mills in Tonkin and Indo-China, employing Chinese cotton and Chinese labor. Even Japan, in the treaty of Shimonosaki, obtained an express concession of possible future importance: 'Japanese subjects shall be free to engage in all kinds of manufacturing industries in all the open cities, towns, and ports of China, and shall be at liberty to import into China all kinds of machinery, paying only the stipulated import duties thereon.' If the United States intends to make the Philippines great importing islands, it must be by centering the intention in Asiatic products. British India no sooner began to manufacture on her own account than she turned to China and Japan for a market.

"In this light it is useless to look for the rise of a great free port in the Philippines. 'Manila,' says an enthusiast, 'should be the mart of Eastern Asia.' No, I answer, for Hongkong and Singapore are already in possession, and offer every facility that Manila can afford. We have a great historical parallel. Was America made commercially from Cat Island or San Domingo? Have the West Indies of any power been a lasting factor in European trade? Have not such as were prominent become so only under prohibitions, trade monopolies, exclusive tariffs, and navigation laws? What open ports existed? The Havana rose to

importance because of the immense Spanish possessions near at hand, or monopolized trade. Yet with all England's possessions in North America no great port arose. Curaçoa and Carthage became ports through smuggling, as have some in late years on a smaller scale, through their endeavors to counteract Spanish restrictions. Under free competition one and all have lost this factitious advantage and found their level; but they cater to American rather than to European commerce. There is little reason to look for other results in the Philippines. They face toward Asia, not toward California, and face a coast bristling with undetermined claims of occupation, of protection, and of spheres of influence—containing promise of many things other than 'open ports.'"

Free trade, Mr. Ford thinks, is the logical policy for the islands. He says:

"What, then, must be the trade policy of the United States with the Philippines? It would be absurd to extend the navigation laws to them; equally absurd to apply the Chinese exclusion act. No system of bounties, direct or indirect, will suffice to favor the growth of solid trade connections in natural products. Native industries are of no account, and even with coal and iron it does not follow that rails or machinery could be made in competition with our home products. A native mill for making cottons would employ a small amount of capital, but beyond that can not favor the mother country. The markets for the cloths made in those mills must depend upon the favor of the powers who are parceling China among themselves, and whose claims have now preempted the whole Chinese coast and command all the leading ports on coast and frontiers.

"I can see but one policy to pursue—that of free trade in the Philippines, permitting the islands to find their place under the full stress of competition. . . . The example of a corrupt use of tariff legislation should not be extended to these new possessions."

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

THE feeling of solidarity and mutual good-will that seemed to spring up spontaneously between the two great English-speaking nations with the beginning of the war with Spain, and the alliance or "understanding" that was freely talked of, have made a stir in Russia; and Mr. Vladimir Holmstrom, a Russian writer, appeals to us through *The North American Review* to beware of England's false friendship. Russia, he declares, has ever been a true and disinterested friend of America, her strategic situation is similar to ours, her political and ethical ideals are of the same high quality, and, most important of all, the benevolent attitude of the two nations toward subject-peoples is identical. He advocates, therefore, a Russo-American "understanding." England, he argues, is a rapacious nation, engaged in a ruthless career of conquest, and desires our friendship merely to aid her in her selfish schemes. He undertakes to demonstrate the avaricious character of the British expansion policy by reviewing, at some length, the British policy in China. England, according to Mr. Holmstrom, was the originator of the scheme to cut up China and divide it among the powers; and her slogan of "the open door" is raised merely to drown out the righteous protests of Russia, who would like to preserve China a nation. Russia's expansion is a "peaceful movement, bearing with it the seeds of culture for barbarous tribes."

After remarking upon the many symptoms of friendship and good-will between Russia and the United States, Mr. Holmstrom points out the qualities that the two nations have in common:

"The position of Russia and of the United States in their respective continents is identical. Both are self-contained, self-supporting communities, with a destiny naturally imposed upon them by the prominent place they occupy, each in its own sphere and within its boundaries. Their expansion in their respective continents has been a natural movement, paralleled only in the case of China; it has been peaceful in the main and brought enlightenment and the higher civilization in its train. I have shown elsewhere what the character of Russian expansion in Asia has



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SENATOR SAMUEL PASCO, OF FLORIDA.
LIEUT.-COL. O. H. ERNST, U. S. ARMY.
PROF. LEWIS M. HAUPT, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PROF. WILLIAM H. BURR, OF CONNECTICUT.
REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, CHAIRMAN.
PROF. EMORY R. JOHNSON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GEORGE S. MORRISON, OF NEW YORK.
COL. P. C. HAINS, U. S. ARMY.
ALFRED NOBLE, OF ILLINOIS.

NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

been. The wars that Russia waged in Europe were carried on in self-defense against the pressure of the Teutonic order, against the Swedes, the Poles, and the Turks. Russia saved Europe from the hordes of Asia, and the mere fact of her growth enabled the Balkan states to throw off the Turkish yoke, the weight of which was once felt as far as the walls of Vienna. The peaceable disposition of Russian Europe is evident from the fact that during the whole of the present century Russia has never been the aggressor in Europe: other nations have risen in arms against her, but with no success worth mentioning. Continuing to demonstrate the identity of the positions of Russia and the United States we must remark that both these countries, as well as China, are, each in its own sphere, a world, a universe, wherein various races and creeds are brought together into a harmonious whole, and I sometimes think that if ever the union of the churches were to become an accomplished fact, it would be in America. Both countries, too, afford opportunities for liberty in the highest sense of the word, as founded on genuine equality of rights, and certainly realize this idea more than any other country. The Czarism of Russia rests on a democratic foundation; the Russian

Czars have always fought for the masses against the classes, whenever the latter have shown a tendency to oligarchy and caste exclusiveness. The Czar is always the Czar of the commons, of the common people whom he has freed from serfdom, altho it is admitted that existence of the classes is a condition of regular and healthy life for the community. Our nihilists are maniacs in their good intentions, corresponding to the anarchists of Western civilization; as are the latter, so are the former, the expression of some unhealthy symptom in the life of the nation.

"The identity of interests between our respective countries springs from their requirements, as self-supporting communities, in the best conditions for the development of their faculties and the fulfilment of their destiny. Russia and the United States have a common interest in seeing the road they follow cleared from obstacles without their coming into conflict with one another."

The plan of the proposed *entente* is then outlined by Mr. Holmstrom as follows:

"The Russo-American understanding we now advocate is no

alliance, no agreement on all or some points or, indeed, on any particular point, but simply cooperation of a spiritual nature founded on mutual good-will and a strong inclination to keep the peace on every occasion. We have common foes, bent on mischief, as Americans will soon realize on their own continent; it would be well for us to reach one another a helping hand where needed."

There is a deep ethical side to the Asiatic problem, according to Mr. Holmstrom's view, which should influence America, with our strong religious and humanitarian principles. Religion has its springs in the East, and if we ruthlessly destroy the Oriental nations in our march of conquest, we commit ethical suicide by destroying the origins of our religion. He says:

"Our close relationship with the Asiatics imparts to our advance in their direction the character of a communion with the sources of our individuality, with the vital creative forces of spiritual greatness which were in a condition of dissolution for want of any inner creative work in the Asiatic native. We seek to unite in spirit with the races which carry in them the seeds of our national individuality. It is a brotherly union with a civilizing influence that we seek—one that has for its object the preservation to the Asiatic races of their originality, with a view to their participation in our common life and to their spiritual regeneration as well as ours. We must not forget that it was from Asia that the glorious principles of truth, of faith, and of love were sent into the world for the salvation of mankind. Accordingly, the idea of intercommunion with the Asiatic races should be the object of every Christian and really civilized nation."

If our expansion policy shall aim to preserve and help the peoples in its path, we shall ourselves be helped by it; if it becomes a career of conquest, we will feel its evil effects:

"The political forms inherited from the ancient world by the United States, in order to be living forms, the American democracy itself in order to be something whole and undivided, must

keep in touch with the spiritual forces which are the symbol of unity—yea! which are unity itself—and which underlay that ancient civilization; the Americans must look far back and far into the Asiatic East in order to shape their progress. As Emerson said: 'He that will do anything well must come to it from a higher ground.'

"If the Americans view their progress toward Asia and their participation in the Asiatic question in the way I have indicated, this movement will mean to them increase of power and spiritual renovation, and will be heartily welcomed by the Russians. On the other hand, if they follow the lead of Great Britain and view their advance in the Asiatic East in the Western Anglo-German sense, as that of conquerors coming with the 'mailed fist' to subdue the Oriental nations, dealing death and destruction to their spiritual individuality, then will they simply be committing suicide; they will destroy the foundations of their state and endanger their democracy, which will die out as Western imperialism gains ground.

"Psychological and philosophical conceptions, it is true, are rarely grasped by the masses, whose advance is guided by some catchword or truism. But a '*mot d'ordre*' may bear a special meaning and have a moral sense; in this instance siding with England will mean the destruction of China by revolutionary methods—and such destruction is not in the interests of the United States; it will also mean 'murder for gain' in the name of trade. On the other hand, cooperation with Russia, the interest of which in upholding the existence of China is of vital importance, will mean the preservation and strengthening of America's glorious traditions of peace and development along the lines of national conservatism, it will strengthen the true spirit of Christianity and healthy democracy.

"May Heaven preserve America from the curse of Western imperialism with which England is now tempting her!"

WHAT THE "SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS" ARE DOING.

THE "Social Settlements" in our great cities are pretty generally recognized as founded on the principle of studying a problem where it exists. Few of the general public, however, have definite ideas as to what the settlements aim to accomplish as a result of this study. They are sometimes spoken of as "sociological laboratories," as if the aim were to formulate a classified system of knowledge; sometimes they are considered as an advanced form of organization for charity disbursement, and again they are sometimes represented as an effort to help the poor to help themselves—to teach them to rise to higher planes of life and thought by their own efforts. This last conception, according to Miss Jane Addams, of the Hull House Settlement in Chicago, is the correct one. True, the aim of the settlements is scientific, artistic, literary; but only for the sake of people who can be helped thereby; not for the sake of literature, art, or science. Miss Addams, writing in *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (Philadelphia), says:

"The ideal and developed Settlement would attempt to test the value of human knowledge by action and realization, quite as the complete and ideal university would concern itself with the discovery of knowledge in all branches. The Settlement stands for application as opposed to research; for emotion as opposed to abstraction, for universal interest as opposed to specialization. This certainly claims too much, absurdly too much, for a settlement, in the light of its achievements, but perhaps not in the light of its possibilities.

"This, then, will be my definition of the Settlement: that it is an attempt to express the meaning of life in terms of life itself, in forms of activity."

The Social Settlement is not content with giving the poor more money, more light, better air, and less bacteria, but aims to raise and broaden the mental and spiritual elements of their natures:

"The application which I have in mind is one which can not be measured by its money-making value. I have in mind an application to a given neighborhood of the solace of literature, of the



MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH E. WHEELER,
Ordered to report for duty at Manila.

uplift of the imagination, and of the historic consciousness which gives its possessor a sense of connection with the men of the past who have thought and acted, an application of the stern mandates of science, not only to the conditions of sewers and the care of alleys, but to the methods of life and thought; the application of the metaphysic not only to the speculations of the philosopher, but to the events of the passing moment; the application of the moral code to the material life, the transforming of the economic relation into an ethical relation until the sense that religion itself embraces all relations, including the ungodly industrial relation, has become common property."

In some cities attempts to better the condition of the poor are made by free lectures; but the Settlement workers find that the application of knowledge without the statement of it is better than statement without application. To show how far the Settlement idea is from that of many worthy educators, Miss Addams gives this illustration:

"Permit me to illustrate from a group of Italian women who bring their underdeveloped children several times a week to Hull House for sanitary treatment, under the direction of a physician. It has been possible to teach some of these women to feed their children oatmeal instead of tea-soaked bread, but it has been done, not by statement at all but by a series of gay little Sunday morning breakfasts given to a group of them in the Hull House nursery. A nutritious diet was thus substituted for an inferior one by a social method. At the same time it was found that certain of the women hung bags of salt about their children's necks, to keep off the evil eye, which was supposed to give the children crooked legs at first, and in the end to cause them to waste away. The salt bags gradually disappeared under the influence of baths and cod-liver oil. In short, rachitis was skilfully arrested, and without mention that disease was caused not by evil eye but by lack of cleanliness and nutrition, and without passing through the intermediate belief that disease was sent by Providence, the women form a little center for the intelligent care of children, which is making itself felt in the Italian colony. Knowledge was applied in both cases, but scarcely as the statistician would have applied it."

It will be seen that the aim of the scientist engaged in learning for learning's sake is quite different. Miss Addams continues:

"The residents [of the Social Settlement] are actuated, not by a vague desire to do good which may distinguish the philanthropist, nor by that thirst for data and analysis of the situation which so often distinguishes the 'sociologist,' but by the more intimate and human desire that the workingman, quite aside from the question of the unemployed or the minimum wage, shall have secured to him powers of life and enjoyment, after he has painstakingly earned his subsistence; that he shall have an opportunity to develop those higher moral and intellectual qualities upon which depend the free aspects and values of living."

The Settlement is led by this aim to teach the poor a higher theory of politics than that taught by the ward politician; and the Settlement workers are themselves led to a realization of the fact that politics is politics in all gradations of society, and that the business man who "swears off" his taxes or helps buy the legislature is not very far different from the man whose political iniquities are less reputable. Miss Addams closes by saying of the Social Settlement that:

"Its social relations are successful as it touches to life the dreary and isolated, and brings them into a fuller participation of the common inheritance. Its teaching is successful as it makes easy and available that which was difficult and remote. Its most valuable function as yet lies along the line of interpretation and synthesis."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE favorite fish of the anti-expansionist coterie is carp.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

WHAT the Peace Congress should have done was to appoint judges and debate for points.—*The News, Detroit.*

TO raise money Spain has sold several of her war-ships and a lot of others are in soak.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

SECRETARY ALGER has one strong claim to a seat in the Senate—he can not make a speech.—*The News, Indianapolis.*

"Do you think," said he, "that one can live in New York and remain absolutely ignorant of the ways of this wicked world?" "No," was the answer, "not unless he happens to be chief of police."—*The Star, Washington.*

A COLUMBIA College professor claims to have communicated with the dead. He neglects, however to specify whether the person at the other end of the line was John J. Ingalls or Arthur Sewall.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*



"WHO'S BEEN A-MONKEYING WITH MY BELL?"—*The World, New York.*



UNCLE SAM: "So I see."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF IN PARIS.

SOME new facts about Marie Bashkirtseff's life as an art student are given by Mr. J. J. Conway in the last number of *Quartier Latin*, based on the writer's personal acquaintance with several of her instructors and friends in the Julian schools of Paris. According to Mr. Conway, this remarkable young girl, who died at twenty-three, is still much talked of in Paris, and the



MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

studios she frequented are sought by many American and other literary pilgrims. He thus writes of her extraordinary mental powers:

"She was a female Admirable Crichton. It is said that Russian children have no childhood. Marie Bashkirtseff was certainly very precocious. She knew Greek and Latin, she spoke five living languages, she sang with all the art of a finished singer, she played six different instruments well. We read with astonishment of the marvelous memory of Lord Macaulay, who used to test and train that mental faculty by repeating Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' Marie Bashkirtseff performed feats of memory almost as wonderful. Often after having returned from a long visit to the Chamber of Deputies she amused her companions of the studio by repeating one of the *séances*. Taking the part of each speaker, she would reproduce not only his speech, but also his gestures and attitudes and mannerisms, the inflections of his voice and the various tricks of his oratory, to the uproarious delight of her fellow students."

Mr. Conway gives a number of anecdotes of Marie which he learned from M. Fleury, who is still an instructor in the Julian schools. The latter thus speaks of her reported love episode with her fellow pupil Bastien Lepage:

"There was something in her life which made her crave for change. Shortly before her death she went from painting to sculpture. The impression was that Marie Bashkirtseff had had a love affair, and that it left a strange impress upon her proud spirit. Yet it does not seem to have been a disappointment in love which sent her to study art as a distraction. Were distraction the impelling cause, she could never have succeeded so well. She loved art for art's sake. She had an exquisite voice, which somehow became impaired, and then she gave a more undivided

attention to her art. The girls at the studio used to gossip about an unhappy love affair, and because of it, they played the rôle of the magnanimous, and pretended to overlook what they called rudeness, but what was in reality the eccentricities of genius. One of the reasons why her fellow students reveled in a little feminine tittle-tattle about her was because she did not think women sufficiently intellectual, and preferred the company of men. Another reason was because the nude model used to have to take up attitudes at her orders, given in frank and fearless fashion, perfectly intelligible to a mind thoroughly imbued with the artistic spirit, but slightly shocking, perhaps, even to the average girl student. The name of Bastien Lepage is sometimes mentioned in connection with hers. There is no evidence that she was in love with him. The fact that he was extremely ugly would not have deterred her from loving him, for she liked extremes, and her artistic eye could see in superlative ugliness the point where it meets beauty. A commonplace man she could never love; an unqualifiedly ugly man, yes! The truth seems to be that she admired the talent of Bastien Lepage, and for this reason she liked to work with him. At all events she knew him for a short time only; and four weeks after her death poor Lepage followed her to the grave."

Indeed, in the opinion of her instructor, she was really incapable of feeling the influence of the blind god. M. Fleury relates some amusing anecdotes which he thinks show this. He says:

"Her intellectual development may have crushed the ordinary tendency of the young woman to have some hero of her heart. She was sought in marriage, but the wooing seems to have made no impress upon her further than to gratify a vanity. When a prince asked her for her hand she rejoiced, forgetful of the fact that Paris is the happy hunting-ground of all the European princes who are bankrupt in morals and in purse. Another evidence of her incapacity for romantic attachment is that when on a certain occasion two young and wealthy suitors presented themselves, she wrote to her father for advice, disclaiming all personal preference, and saying that both were the same to her. The woman who has outlived the susceptibility of early feeling, or the man who has passed his time amid the gay heartlessness of a dissipated life, could not be more apathetic to amorous attachment than was this lively young girl."

Mr. Conway concludes with the following story illustrative of her distaste for the thought of marriage and her high opinion of her own personal gifts, shown also so frankly in her letters:

"A hitherto unpublished anecdote told to me by one of her professors throws more light upon this aspect of the character of Marie Bashkirtseff. Her mother suggested marriage to her. She consulted her teacher, and the latter coincided with Mme. Bashkirtseff, whereupon the young woman said: 'What, you also! Can anyone find a husband to suit me? He ought to be my equal in rank, in fortune, in talent, in knowledge, in ambition. More than that, he ought to be my superior. Where can you find such a man?' The professor, evidently subdued by this sublime torrent of self-appreciation, quite meekly admitted that he did not know where such matrimonial timber existed. 'Quite true, there is Gambetta,' he continued, 'but you would be an ill-assorted pair. You are a delicate and refined creature; you would be disgusted by contact with this gross man, who, doubtless, will one day be President of the republic.'"

Two Authors Who Have Doubles.—A series of fairy tales entitled "The Lively City o' Ligg," by Mr. Gelett Burgess, a San Franciscan who has recently come to New York, is appearing in *The Critic* in this country, and in *The Queen* in England. The similarity of his name to that of an English writer has caused not a little confusion in the literary journals, witness this letter from the English author to the American *Bookman*:

"SIRS: I do not demand your sympathy, but I ask for it in all humility. A gentleman who, I believe, hails from California, is possessed of a very ready wit. He loves children; so do I. He writes nonsense; so do I. He is fain to have kinship with the fairies; I am already one of their best friends; free of their craft."

"Sometimes, in various periodicals, I sign my name; so does

he. We have even clashed in the same issue of the same paper. His name—one must be courteous in these matters—is GELETT BURGESS. Mine is horribly similar—GILBERT BURGESS.

"I recently wrote some signed art criticisms in a daily paper concerning the pictures that should never have been painted at the Academy and New Gallery. To him, in many quarters, was accorded the discredit. He, telling monstrous child tales in a paper devoted to the interests of women generally and fashion-plates in particular, has made a great success. But part of this has been accredited to me.

"What am I to do?

"Shall I go to California and become a humorist under his name, or shall I persuade him to stay in this country and become a critic under my name?

"I respect him; but I fear him, seeing that he gets the credit of all my worst work and I get the credit of all his best. And he is bound to have his revenge.

"Perhaps you, sir, can arrange a meeting between us, so that we may be able to effect a compromise. For instance, a bond might be drawn up thus: I, in future, will sign Harold Brown; he, in his turn, will inscribe himself John Smith. I am, etc.,

"GILBERT BURGESS."

Another case of mistaken identity in Anglo-American letters is that of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose novel, "Affairs of State," is running serially in *Macmillan's Magazine*, and Mr. Winston Churchill, author of "The Celebrity," and of the recently published and highly successful "Richard Carvel." The English Winston Churchill, who is a son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, will probably hereafter add "Spencer" to his first name.

THE COST OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

ONE of the New York daily papers has recently been collecting information as to the cost of obtaining an education at the leading colleges of the United States. It appears from the statistics collected that while great diversity prevails between various institutions as to the amount of money required, the absolutely necessary outlay is moderate even in the more expensive colleges, and many men in all of these institutions are able to pay for their education in whole or in part by their own work while there. We quote from an article in the *Hartford Courant* based on the statistics given in the *New York Tribune*:

"The only Western institutions represented in *The Tribune's* returns are the Leland Stanford Junior University (California) and the University of Michigan. The former reports a nominal yearly tuition fee, \$20; average yearly expenditure of students, exclusive of clothing and railway fare, \$225 to \$300; no loan funds, no free rooms, no free scholarships; a faculty committee to assist students in getting work to do; 'a large number make their own way.' The University of Michigan reports small tuition fees, \$30 to \$45; a few free scholarships, 'no requirements'; many students at work for themselves in the city; yearly expenditure, \$300 to \$600."

Concerning colleges in the Middle States, *The Courant* says:

"The University of Pennsylvania last year gave 315 students \$43,242 in free scholarships and fellowships. No requirement except good standing. No money loaned, no free rooms. Many students support themselves in part, and a few wholly. Average expenditure per year, exclusive of clothes, railway fares, etc., \$450.

"Princeton University remits tuition and fees (\$150 a year these come to) to 'prospective ministers and other worthy men of promise.' The other worthy men are expected to pay up after they get out into the world and begin to earn money. Many undergraduates obtain work as tutors, newspaper correspondents, etc. Yearly expenditure, exclusive of clothes, fares, and vacation outlays, \$329 to \$663. . . .

"Colgate University has a number of free scholarships, \$60 to \$90 a year. Requirements, good character and good standing in studies. Free rooms for prospective ministers. Students can earn one third of their yearly expenses, which need not exceed \$250.

"Columbia University has 71 tuition scholarships in the academic department, 35 in school of applied science. Has also a loan fund; repayment of loans expected. Beneficiaries required to maintain good standing and good conduct. An employment committee assists needy students to get work. Average yearly expenditure per student, \$550.

"Cornell University gives free tuition and free rooms to seniors and juniors of good standing in their studies and good habits. Has 36 two-year scholarships (\$200) for freshmen, won by success in competitive examination. Has also 512 state tuition scholarships. Many students support themselves in part by waiting at table, shorthand, newspaper work, etc. A few pay their way entirely. Average yearly expenditure per student, \$500.

"Hamilton College has no loan fund; 50 tuition scholarships; holders of these must be 'faithful and orderly'; hardly any chance for earning money while in college; some boys get through on \$200 a year; it costs the majority from \$273 to \$380—clothes extra.

"Rochester University has free tuition scholarships, and makes loans (without interest) to needy students of good standing; abundant opportunities for earning money by collecting bills, waiting at table, taking care of furnaces, etc.; total yearly expenditure, \$300 to \$400, covering everything.

"Syracuse University has many tuition scholarships; makes loans; 'no special exactions'; one professor helps needy students to get work; yearly expenditure (clothes not included), \$250 to \$400.

"Union College reports many tuition scholarships and ten (\$50 to \$100) prize scholarships; beneficiaries required to maintain high rank in their classes; students who have employment just about earn their board; besides clothes and railway fares, their college year costs them \$280 to \$400."

As to the New England colleges, Amherst, Dartmouth, Brown, Trinity, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Harvard, and Yale are represented in the returns:

"Amherst makes a free gift to prospective ministers of their tuition; has 100 tuition scholarships for other students of good character, habits, and standing; has some free rooms; makes loans at low rates; students have chances to earn money at tutoring, table-waiting, shorthand, care of buildings, etc., newspaper correspondence, agencies for laundries, sale of books, etc.; \$500 a year will defray all necessary expenses.

"Bowdoin has 80 scholarships, \$50 to \$75 a year; 'no limit placed on habits or social privileges of recipients'; students getting employment in the library or laboratories can earn about one fourth of their expenses; these will be for the college year \$300 to \$400.

"Brown University has 100 tuition scholarships and a loan fund; often remits room rent in return for services about the college buildings; studiousness and economy required in the case of assisted students; some students earning money in various ways; average yearly expenditure, \$500.

"Dartmouth has nearly 300 scholarships; those above \$50 conditioned on class rank; some rooms at nominal rents; requirements, economy and total abstinence; work of one sort and another to be had by needy students; a few get through on less than \$250 a year, several extravagant fellows spend more than \$550, average expenditure about \$400.

"Harvard: 206 scholarships, \$60 to \$400 apiece; large beneficiary and loan funds, distributed or loaned in sums of \$40 to \$250 to needy and promising undergraduates, freshmen (usually) barred; a faculty employment committee; some students earning money as stenographers, typewriters, reporters, private tutors, clerks, canvassers, and singers; yearly expenditure (exclusive of clothes, washing, books and stationery, laboratory charges, membership in societies, subscriptions and service), \$358 to \$1,035. 'I think it probable,' says the Harvard corresponding secretary, 'that the average student who belongs to societies and enters into college life generally spends about \$1,000 a year. Our Trinity College has some tuition scholarships and some larger scholarships, but no loan fund. Good class standing and good conduct are required of scholarship-holders. Students who need to do so can earn one fourth of their expenses, which are \$600 to \$750 a year.'

"Wesleyan University remits tuition wholly or in part to two thirds of its undergraduates. Loan funds are available. Beneficiaries must be frugal in habits, total abstainers, and maintain

good standing and conduct.' Many students entirely self-supporting; 35 per cent. of the whole undergraduate body earning money. Yearly expenditure, \$325.

"Yale is pretty well off now for fellowships and prizes; remits all but \$40 of term bills, in case of worthy students needing help; requires such students to be regular in attendance and studious; many such students earning money for themselves; average yearly expenditure about \$600. Yale's dean writes: 'I think well of our system, and only wish we had larger funds for this purpose. As a rule the men who receive financial aid at Yale are among the best scholars in college, and among the most successful and useful of our graduates. There are hundreds of prominent Yale graduates scattered over the country who could not have gone through college without this assistance.'"

One of the questions asked of the college authorities was, "Do self-supporting students lose caste with the other students, or are such efforts approved by their well-to-do fellows?" All the replies received to the first part of this query were an unqualified *No*. We quote from *The Courant* as follows:

"The Harvard corresponding secretary writes: 'Many of the men here who have attained high social honors, many of the most popular men, have in great part worked their way through the college.' The register of the University of Pennsylvania writes: 'The student body here is a very democratic one, and I am sure that there is no less respect shown to students who are helping themselves through college than to those who are not.' A Cornell don writes: 'A number of our faculty were self-supporting students. Our librarians shoveled sand in student days. A professor of history worked as a printer in the days when we had a university press, and not only supported himself in Cornell, but for a time his sister also. A distinguished alumnus, who has been president of two great universities, waited on table as a student. Such are the traditions of Cornell.' The dean of Yale writes: 'Students who support themselves by work do not lose any social standing. If they are worthy they are elected to societies and receive college honors on an equality with others. In one class not long since, out of the fifteen men admitted to the oldest senior society, seven were persons who earned their way wholly or in part.'"

PUSHKIN, THE FATHER OF RUSSIAN REALISTIC LITERATURE.

FOR the past year the Russian press has been filled with manifold details concerning the forthcoming celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Russia's greatest poet, Alexander Serghiewich Pushkin, which was to take place in May last. Hardly a magazine has appeared which does not contain some detail of his life, long-forgotten criticism of his works, or anecdotes of him or of his ancestors. Hundreds of volumes and brochures have been written about him, minute researches have been made. Hundreds of men were for months occupied with the vast preparations for the festivity in the Soyatogorsk monastery where he is buried. Great hotels were constructed for the occasion, and a large theater was built where his plays will be performed by the best Russian actors. Thus do times change and thus is greatness honored after the writer's bones have for long years moldered under the sod.

In his excellent essay on Pushkin, the famous Russian critic Bielinski said that he considered Pushkin one of the greatest artists, and that in this is contained the whole meaning, or, as he expresses it, the whole pathos of Pushkin's literary activity. It is easy to see that such an estimate belittles the real literary worth of the poet, as in such case the value of Pushkin as a writer would be wholly lost for those who are void of artistic sense. Other later Russian critics also spoke of Pushkin either in too vague a way, like Gregorovich, or in too shallow a way like Strachoff. Speaking on this subject the *Nedielia* says:

"The reader is thus thrown upon his own resources; he loves

Pushkin instinctively without taking account why he does so, simply because Pushkin's works call out his utmost sympathy; and he feels in accord with the writer. This is the reason why Pushkin is so extensively read in our day, while the works of authors who wrote long after him are deemed insipid and stale.

"Bielinski was mistaken in his belief in a narrow national art. In reality there is no such art, and Europe knows only of one common art and literature which first saw the light of day in Old Greece and develops continually, thanks to the new nationalities coming into and taking part in the historical life of Europe and contributing to it their inner content. But historical events help to clear and light up the everlasting questions of art from different points. Bielinski thought that the only merit of Pushkin was his creation of a Russian literature. In reality Pushkin brought in the first instalment of the Russian national spirit into European literature. Beginning with Pushkin, the Russian genius participates in the common life of the cultured nations and contributes to it his elements. Goodness of heart, fraternal feeling toward foreigners, tolerance for the opinions of others constitute some of the purely Slav features which Pushkin contributed to European literature. The love of bragging of the victories of Russian arms was entirely foreign to him. He dreamed of eternal peace between all nations, and of the time when they will all be but one family."

Like all other great poets, Pushkin selected as subjects for his inspiration the most everyday occurrences and the commonest feelings. He sang of love, of friendship, of the passions and the struggle with them, as well as of religion and of freedom of thought, and like other poets he also cared for details only so far as they were needed for lighting up the whole. We quote again from the *Nedielia*:

"But there is a great difference between Pushkin and other great poets like Shakespeare, Byron, or Goethe. In all these poets an interior struggle is easily discernible; the spirit is always at war with the flesh, and one or the other is perpetually the victor. On the contrary, in the poetry of Pushkin a perfect harmony is reigning; his soul is at peace with his body, and one helps the other.

"By his style Pushkin belonged both to the classic and the romantic schools; but by his way of grasping things he belonged neither to the one nor the other, since he always painted the common happenings of everyday life just as they are, only shading them in a poetical light. These are the attributes of a realist—not of a naturalist, of course, for the latter tries to bring forth all that is gross in human nature, while Pushkin always tried to bring out the noble qualities of human nature and all that distinguishes man from the animal.

"Pushkin left us a very small inheritance. It will hardly be more than a few volumes; but every word in them, every line is precious to us. It is with just such a mental outfit that one comes safely into the realm of immortality. In Pushkin we find crystallized the whole substance of Russian literature."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Some Famous Books Under New Names.—One would hardly think of turning to a bookseller's catalog for humorous entertainment, yet an unconscious humor certainly pervades the following list of titles quoted by *The Bookman* (July) from a recent London trade publication:

TITLES GIVEN.	WHAT THEY SHOULD HAVE BEEN.
Shakespeare's Judith. Ed. by Black.	Judith Shakespeare. By W. Black.
The Curtain will not Rise To-night.	Thorpe's Curfew must not ring To-night.
By Thorpe.	
His Equals and other Poems.	Ezekiel and Other Poems.
Paradise of Burglars.	Burglars in Paradise.
Four Wings and an Arm.	Four Winds Farm.
The Newcomers.	Thackeray's Newcomes.
Harry Snoodle's Masterpiece.	Aristotle's Masterpiece.
Genaire.	Jane Eyre.
Darwin's Indecent Man.	Darwin's Descent of Man.
Galloping Midwives.	Galabin's Treatise on Midwifery.
Moses Hart's Twelve Masses.	Mozart's Twelfth Mass.
Homer's The Ills He Had.	Homer's Iliad.
How I Roasted Moses.	How I Reached the Masses.

THE NEWLY FOUND STORY BY DUMAS.

SOME further particulars of the unpublished manuscript by Dumas the Elder (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) are given in a recent number of the London *Outlook*. Mr. Home Gordon, in whose hands the custody and translation of the manuscript have been left, writes as follows of the scene and chief characters of the first of the two stories which were discovered:

"Dumas has indeed gone far afield for the scene of his romance. The action passes in or near the town of Derbend, an important

port on the Caspian Sea belonging to the province of Darghestan. At the opening, the inhabitants of the town are suffering from a terrible drought. A venerable mollah addresses the townsfolk in the court of the mosque, and after reference to the ancient customs in time of a plight constantly recurrent in that torrid land, suggests a solution as poetic as it is new in literature. The task of achieving that solution is entrusted to the hero of the story, who sets out on a perilous journey accompanied by a

self-invited comrade, who provides most of the humor of the tale. This portly Hadji is a whimsical creation, own brother to Parolles, and a nephew on the literary side to Sir John Falstaff. He tells as many stories as Sancho Panza, but they are all to his own glory. A bigger poltroon was never sketched by a great writer, and even more comical than his encounter with the wife of the brigand chief is his subsequent narrative of his own prowess to his scornful but tormenting friend. The adventures are not only exciting, but often fantastic, and odd changes stimulate the attention of the reader. The brigand chief figures largely throughout the book. At the outset he is an object of terror, his very name frightening the children and terrifying the inhabitants of Derbend. Later he is disclosed as a mournful dignified outlaw, a man whom Dumas obviously intends to inspire pity, and who is Byronic in his outbursts of wrath, of sorrow, or of sardonic humor. A curious conclusion to his career is abruptly reached after he had appeared to fade out of the life of the hero.

"That hero is in love, and, needless to say, Dumas does not permit the course of his affections to flow smoothly. A broken pledge causes a fit of despair, in which Dumas subtly shows his sense of the difference between an Asiatic and a European. The latter would have been resolutely working to win his bride; the former gives way to passionate and childish despair. Yet so completely is the Oriental atmosphere suggested that the outburst seems perfectly logical, and the hero in no way loses what interest he has been able to inspire the reader with. The various actors in the earlier chapters are brought into the closing scenes, and the influence of the brigand chieftain proves paramount in determining the destiny of the lovers."

With regard to the general features of the story, Mr. Home Gordon says:

"But the story is far from being the sole attraction of this romance. Dumas has saturated himself in the customs of Darghestan. Not only is the manuscript bristling with Turkish, Russian, and Persian words—the majority of which have still to be deciphered—but the book is full of Eastern customs and habits.

The account of the play, the religious rites in the mosque, and numerous details of private life are detailed with graphic lucidity. Even more impressive is the description of mountain scenery. Dumas appears to have grasped the idea of presenting a mountain range under various aspects of light and weather. So careful is he to give reality to his sketch that, after translating the account, I feel as tho I had seen the mountains and have a general notion of something not unlike the Mediterranean Alps.

"Manner is much with Dumas. In the present tale he labors to catch the Oriental method of deliberation. His narrative proceeds without haste and with digressions full of value to the student.

The feminine interest is purely subordinate, and the heroine might have come from one of Moore's Eastern poems. But the male characters are sharply contrasted and boldly sketched. The task of estimating the literary value of this unexpected find is naturally not for me; indeed, a story must always suffer, while still in manuscript, by any critical survey. On a later occasion I shall have something to say about the other romance. But I may here be permitted to prophesy that it

*61-demarguy le ch. Jéssai fu -
- demarguy le - demarguy le - les héritiers d'if - y croit
quit a des griffes - et mettons comme le faison tous le faison
- qui en ta que mielleux ta - voyons mon ami au plus
Lendroy
Mikhaïl Papoukha de faissant
- le mu d'autre de jé - le plus a de grands yeux
t un brigand, est un buisson de dergu d'envo - l'homme
chr. Youmay le d'aurai mielleux fait d'allo Chercher de la ou
un ancala faissant q'ue d'envo au d'aurai Chercher de la ou
au muh. Chahk Dargu -
- un buisson - Actordelay que d'aurai le ch. lui un
huguenot ou un labouching - mais il m'aura mielleux l'aurai
a mon pays d'aurai d'aurai malade -
- il t'aura mielleux la main a t'aurai mielleux - pas une
grande obscurité - quand t'aurai d'aurai mielleux l'aurai
a impatolobum*

PART OF FIRST PAGE OF NEWLY FOUND DUMAS MANUSCRIPT.

will become the more generally popular of the two. Both can afford to court criticism on their own merits as well as because they are the posthumous literary legacy of the fine old French writer."

IS KIPLING ON THE DOWNWARD TRACK?

MR. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN is not one of those who fall down and worship before the Kipling shrine. In the intervals of fighting the New York traction corporations and taking Governor Roosevelt to task for the things he has done and has left undone, Mr. Chapman has found time to pen a trenchant editorial article on Kipling in a late number of *The Political Nursery*. Kipling's recent illness has set the world to wondering what his work really stands for, and Mr. Chapman tries to answer this by an examination and comparison of Kipling's early and later literary product. He readily admits that Kipling is a figure before which to pause in wonderment:

"He is probably the most famous writer alive. He undoubtedly can reach a larger public with a bad thing that any man alive or dead ever has done. He has the greatest immediate political influence that has ever been seen in literature. He is like the Spanish war, a very sudden upheaval of passion, some of which we know to be good, which awakened masses of the English-speaking peoples and caused millions of men to think the same thought for a day. There is something overpowering and splendid about this, no matter what the thought may be.

"The natural history of Kipling's genius is much easier to follow since he left India than before. All we know about India we learn from his early tales. They must be true to life. The natives speak for themselves and the Anglo-Indians speak for themselves. The heroism and the slight social degradation of England in India, the power and the coarseness are given by magic. This is India. Kipling did not create this. It created him. A careful rereading of these wonderful things reveals some

claptrap in the midst of the vigorous hurly-burly in which they are flung off. Nevertheless many of them are beyond criticism. They are revelation."

Kipling, the laureate of Anglo-Saxondom, appears to Mr. Chapman in this wise:

"Kipling knew more about the ways and means by which the Anglo-Saxons had been spreading than any other man; and when he began singing and story-telling, while Rhodes was prospecting, and Gordon and Kitchener were fighting, he was really an authority. All that was best in conquest and expansion he saw and said. Then he went to England, and there, by act of genius, he acquired the truly British religious note. He not only got it, but he got it right. He not only struck it, but he struck it true. The 'Recessional' is the finest piece of deeply felt British sentimentalism that ever has been struck off. The timeliness of this poem illustrates the wonderful receptivity and sympathy of Kipling. The Venezuela trouble, the African trouble, the French trouble had thrown England on her haunches and made her realize what was at stake. Not since the time of Chatham had she felt so much alone. Then she was triumphant, but now she is reflective. The man who could express this was to her a poet—a great genius—a great spirit. The 'Recessional' is in reality a bit of good reflective verse tinged with that deeply human and very familiar superstition, that pride goes before a fall and the gods must be worshiped or some disagreeable thing will happen. It is much too self-regardent to be great or permanent. It is not strong. But England was not at her strongest. In fact, she had recently been very much afraid. Inasmuch as everything that England has of value is as important to us as it is to her, we did well to give her all sympathy, and her support of us in the Spanish war made us more than grateful. As a piece of politics the 'Recessional' was a ten-strike. It is perfectly sincere and yet perfectly acquired. From this moment Kipling was an Englishman. He became the Pindar of the Pan-Saxon forward movement, and it is not only his license but his duty to write verses whenever all the world looks one way over an international episode. His philosophy of imperialism provides him with his attitude of mind, and his swinging rhythms, filled with biblical words, give him an excellent popular vehicle."

Yet Kipling has much to answer for, Mr. Chapman thinks, in preaching a gospel of force to the white races:

"The compass of imperialism is, however, limited, and perhaps he sometimes strikes false notes. 'Adam-zad the Bear' is a bad-hearted, foolish poem, which brings out the seamy side of British imperialism, that is, its hostility to Russians, its disbelief in human nature. 'Take Up the White Man's Burden' is a sloppy and senseless lyric. It is a wonder the American householder does not laugh at it. The truth is, we have been so pleased at the idea of taking part in the world's history that we do not know the difference between Cecil Rhodes and Livingstone. 'Of course,' we shout, 'our duty, right or wrong!' When the Princess Eulalie of Spain was in Chicago in 1892, we stood her on a platform, and walked round about her, like countrymen at the Eden Musée. So with this Philippine affair. It is the novelty which excites us. 'We killed four thousand of them yesterday. White man's burden; glorious; more to-morrow! Kipling was born in India and understands these things.'"

Kipling is not only not a true political prophet, in Mr. Chapman's view, but his fame is doomed to eclipse, even to extinction:

"Since Kipling left India he has done nothing first-rate. It is all journalism and cleverness. Even the 'Jungle Book,' which is about India, is not as good as 'Plain Tales' and 'Soldiers Three.' 'The Day's Work' is a *series jeux d'esprit*, with some touches of the old power in the Indian stories. Permanent interest can not attach to anything which does not consist, from rind to seeds, of instructive truth. A thing must be interesting from every point of view, as history, as poetry, as philosophy; good for a sick man, just the thing for Sunday morning. It must be true if read backward, true literally and true as a parable, true in fragments and true as a whole. It must be valuable as a campaign document, and it must make you laugh or cry at any time, day or night. Lasting literature has got to be so very good as to fulfil all these conditions. Kipling's work does not do so since the time he began making money out of it. There is, moreover,

a harsh substratum in the man that genius can not atone for. It ruins his poetry. This is India, and in India it belonged. It is a part of the place. The man is a wonderful apparition of power, which every circumstance has combined to intensify, but in himself he is neither England nor America. He is the greatest product of journalism. He is flung out by conditions and reflects conditions, but they are not of the sort that remain comprehensible. They become a bore.

"He will vanish. If he had died he would have fallen like a bright exhalation in the evening and no man have seen him more. The obituaries would have sold another edition or two of his books, and five years would have ended his fame. But he lives, and what will he do next? He can not become a poet. He is not in the class. Kipling can not expand expansion into any cosmic force or solar myth. He meets Russia and barks. A poet must think he is the voice of humanity. He sings and sings, and it turns out afterward that he was the true spirit of Pike County. A man who schedules himself as the poet of Anglo-Saxondom is a littérateur. He is a class poet. We can not accept this race prejudice. There is nothing in it. Every one knows that the Emperor of Germany is a human being. He and his must be counted in. They are in already and affect our personal comfort, and are part of our destiny and of our problem.

"As for novel-writing, Kipling never got the stride of it. He has acquired the terrible habit of receiving large sums for his wares, and he is about to be torn to ribbons before our eyes by the vultures he feeds. At each trial more effort, less inspiration—disappointment. His talent is as doomed as that of Bret Harte. The thumbs are turned down on him already."

Mr. Chapman finds in Kipling neither the fidelity of Sir Walter Scott, who was content to serve his age "without becoming its lackey," "the cosmogony" of Tolstoy and Balzac, nor the equipoise and rationality of Thackeray and Fenimore Cooper. He has rather an insatiable itch to be an Admirable Crichton in the eyes of the world, and stands for nothing in particular except force, and the noise and fury that proceed from it. Mr. Chapman concludes thus:

"Kipling is lopsided. He is all turmoil and passion, but he is not all humanity. He is like a hull that is flattened on one side and can only go round in circles. Why could not Kipling have been—somebody else! This is what we always and most ungratefully ask of any newcomer, forgetting that what he is he must be; forgetting that he is only significant because he is the product of inherent powers, manifesting themselves inexorably, unfolding themselves continually, evolving like a plant.

"The accomplishment of this man is dazzling. He has covered the globe and run down the gamut of readers from the highest intelligence to the lowest before his first note has stopped sounding. But his work has no future. There is no beyond to his mind. There remains nothing but repetition. Meanwhile, whatever happens, he will have been a sort of rainbow, a strand of galvanic influence crossing the sky above the English-speaking peoples and to some extent qualifying their history."

NOTES.

THE new edition of "The Life of Charlotte Brontë" shortly to be published will contain the much-discussed suppressed portions which Mrs. Gaskell was induced to omit on account of the threats of the relatives and friends of the Brontë family.

M. LARROUMET, from whose article upon Sarcey we recently quoted, and who has succeeded the latter as the dramatic critic of *Le Temps*, belongs less to the "scientific school" of criticism than his predecessor, and follows Lemaitre rather than Brunetière. He is said to be quite ready to state that a play is "delightful" without adding "but unfortunately its construction is inartistic."

THE sale of "David Haram" has now reached 175,000 copies, altho it was first published only last September. The average daily sale during April was 1,300, tho the sale often reached 2,000 a day, and on one day reached 5,500 copies. Some idea of the enormous amount of material involved, says the *New York Times*, may be gathered from the fact that if the number of copies of the book which has been sold up to the present time were laid end to end, they would reach from New York to Rye in the same State, a distance of twenty-two miles. The manuscript, after having been rejected by four publishers, was read by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock of the Appletons in December, 1897, and at once recognized as work of uncommon value.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS A GERMLESS WORLD DESIRABLE?

THE condition of things in a world destitute of all microbes is pictured by Dr. Henry S. Gabbett in an article on "Beneficent Germs," contributed to *The Nineteenth Century*, June. Dr. Gabbett reminds us that Mr. H. G. Wells in his "War of the Worlds" has described the planet Mars as a germ-free world. What kind of a world would such a one be? Says the author:

"Suppose that air, water, soil, animals, and plants have all been thoroughly *sterilized* in the bacteriological sense; suppose that by the universal application of an ideally perfect germicide every microbe has been killed, while higher living things remain unharmed; and suppose that no new agents have been created to perform the functions of the extinct families. What is the result?

"First, we observe with gratitude that we have done with a large number of diseases, acute and chronic, affecting beasts and men. Rinderpest and glanders have disappeared; anthrax no longer slays its thousands among sheep and cattle; tuberculosis in all its forms is unknown. The plague has vanished, never to reappear in East or West. Leprosy, the mysterious scourge of many ages and many lands, at last dies out. In all probability we may expunge scarlatina, measles, and all the common infectious fevers from our text-books; certainly no one need fear cholera, typhoid, diphtheria, or erysipelas. . . . In this changed world wounds and injuries are robbed of half their terrors, and surgeons take no precautions against septic trouble. Food-poisoning by ptomaines is never heard of. Sanitation becomes easy; evil odors are almost banished from our streets. Various minor sources of annoyance have been abolished; milk does not turn sour, nor butter rancid; eggs keep always fresh; in the hottest summer our meat never becomes 'high.' It would almost seem that everybody should be satisfied, except the bacteriologist, whose occupation is done.

"But very soon we begin to miss some things in our germless world. There is no beer, wine, or brandy, all the yeast plants having perished by the germicide. No doubt chemists will sooner or later devise a substitute, but natural fermentation is at end. For the same reason artificial methods of aeration must be universally employed in making bread; the leaven that has been used for so many ages has lost its potency. Our cheeses will not 'ripen,' owing to the absence of certain bacilli that used to effect the change; and there is a distinct falling-off in the flavor of our best butter. The manufacture of vinegar is stopped, because there is no longer a *bacillus aceticus* to work upon weak alcoholic solutions. Along with these changes in our diet we seem to notice some impairment of our digestive powers, which may be explained by the absence of those innumerable microorganisms which used to inhabit our alimentary canals and which assuredly had some influence upon the processes therein. Certainly the health of our herbivorous animals suffers on this account; they lose the power of digesting the cellulose which enters so largely into their food."

This, however, would not be the worst of it, for to the microbes of the soil we owe the nitrification and other chemical processes that fertilize it and that enable plants to obtain their nutriment from it. Says Dr. Gabbett:

"If the soil were rendered 'sterile' in the bacteriological sense—that is, if all the lower fungi in it were destroyed—it would soon be sterile in another sense also; our crops would perish, and agriculture would come utterly to an end. Neither grass, nor herb yielding seed, nor fruit-tree yielding fruit after his kind, could survive the deprivation of their natural nourishment; and as animal life is ultimately dependent upon plant life, the fatal consequences would not be confined to the vegetable kingdom.

"But, indeed, when we consider the matter from another point of view, it becomes still more evident that the activity of these lowly forms is a condition essential to the continuance of higher life on the earth. For nothing is more certain than the fact that the processes by which organic bodies, animal and vegetable, are converted after death into simpler combinations or into their ultimate elements—the processes known to us as putrefaction and decay—are absolutely dependent on microscopic organisms, espe-

cially bacteria. But if such processes did not take place, whence would be derived the materials for the construction of successive generations of animals and plants? The amount of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, etc., available for the composition of living bodies is not an unlimited quantity, but is constantly utilized over and over again; there are necessary economies in the working of the laboratories of nature. At present all living things die and return to the earth from which they are derived; and their substances are again used to construct the substances of new living things. A part is at once assimilated by 'necrophagous' creatures, the scavengers of the soil; but the important economy consists in the slow decompositions set up by bacteria, resolving dead organic matter into elements available for fresh life. If these decompositions were to cease, if animals and plants were to remain incorruptible after death, how can we escape the conclusion that sooner or later the supply of such available elements must be exhausted, and life itself must come to an end?"

Dr. Gabbett's question answers itself. In his article, altho the items of information it contains are familiar to most of us, he has marshaled them so skilfully as to present the average utility of the microbe in a most striking manner, and few of his readers would vote to have this world of ours sterilized, even to gain immunity from leprosy and smallpox.

TOBACCO IN ITS RELATION TO ALCOHOL

IT is often stated that the use of tobacco leads generally to overindulgence in alcoholic drinks by creating a craving for them, but this has been strenuously denied. In *Modern Medicine*, July, Dr. J. H. Kellogg brings up numerous facts that seem to him to show a very close relationship between the two habits. He says:

"A very conspicuous fact in reference to these drugs is their exceedingly common association in use. Quite a considerable number of persons may be found who make use of tobacco without habitually using alcoholic liquors; but the number of persons using alcohol who do not use tobacco in any form is exceedingly small. This fact may be attributed to two causes:

"1. The use of tobacco is usually begun at an earlier age than the use of alcohol (this is true at least in the United States), the use of alcohol being later grafted on as a result of the associations to which the use of tobacco naturally leads.

"2. The use of tobacco creates a demand for the use of alcohol (a) by the production of a drug habit which naturally leads to the development of other habits of kindred sort, and (b) by the production of morbid conditions and discomforts from which alcohol affords temporary relief.

"If, as has been argued, the tobacco habit is a rival of the alcohol habit and a substitute for it, so that smoking and other forms of tobacco using should be encouraged as a means of antagonizing the use of alcohol, we should expect to see, as a result of the early acquisition of the tobacco habit, two general classes as regards the use of alcohol and tobacco—one large class using tobacco only, and another smaller class making use of alcohol only. But instead of this we find practically these two classes: those who use tobacco only, and those who use both tobacco and alcohol. It is evident, then, that the use of tobacco is not a protection against the use of alcohol, but rather an introduction to it."

Dr. Kellogg lays special stress on the fact that the physiological effects of tobacco create a distinct craving for alcohol, which is a temporary antidote for those effects. He says:

"Perhaps one of the most characteristic effects of tobacco is the excitation of the vasoconstrictors produced by it, as is evidenced by extreme pallor of the skin. Alcohol, on the other hand, produces, in moderate doses, the very opposite effect. The smoker finds himself suffering from dryness of the throat, thirst, general depression of spirits, perhaps slight giddiness, and some cerebral anemia. It requires but a single experiment to convince him that beer, wine, or whisky, or alcohol in some form affords very prompt relief from these distressing symptoms; hence the very natural association of cigars with wine or beer. The user of these two drugs, by their alternation, is enabled to secure a repetition of pleasurable sensations long after tobacco alone has ceased to

elicit pleasurable responses to its stimulus by reason of the development of its recognized toxic effects.

"These facts I have verified in the treatment of many hundreds of cases of alcohol and tobacco addiction."

Dr. Kellogg states his belief that the alcohol habit can not be radically cured while the patient continues to use tobacco, and that if we wish to check the growing tendency to alcoholism, which he regards "a disease of civilization," we must turn our attention first to the tobacco habit. He asks in conclusion:

"Has not the time fully arrived when those who recognize in alcohol a race enemy and one of the most potent causes of race deterioration, which at the present time is becoming so painfully evident, should also recognize in tobacco the strongest and most active ally of alcohol? And should not those whose efforts are directed toward the suppression of alcoholic intemperance seek likewise to oppose in every legitimate manner its brother evil, the tobacco habit, not only on account of its intimate relation to the alcohol habit, but also on account of the evils which are the direct outgrowth of tobacco intoxication itself?"

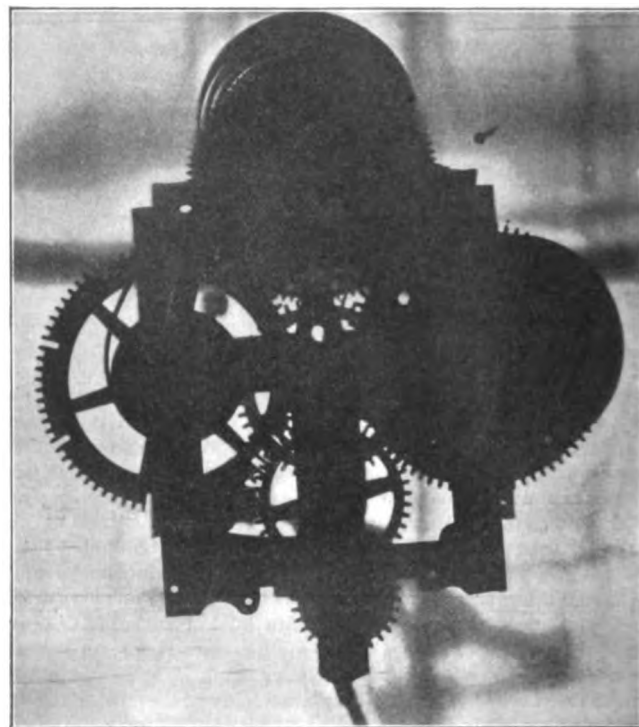
PERPETUAL MOTION AND THE X RAYS.

THE Roentgen ray, which now has a well-established reputation as a revealer of hidden things and an exposé of frauds, has just punctured a "perpetual-motion" bubble. As related in *The Scientific American*, July 1, one J. M. Aldrich, of Bradford, Pa., has for two years past been exploiting a perpetual-motion machine. A fellow townsman secured a model last March and sent it to the Patent Office, where it was found that the machinery is driven by clockwork hidden in the wooden base. The X-ray photograph shows the wheels and spring clearly enough. *The Scientific American* gives an interesting analysis of the probable steps by which this would-be inventor was led to become a swindler. It says:

"We can conceive it is quite possible that the builder of this 'perpetual-motion machine' did not set out with any deliberate

any external agency. The type of motor aimed at was one in which the force of gravity should supply the motive power, and it took the form of a rotating shaft, two transverse arms placed at right angles to each other, and jointed levers which should always present an excess of turning moment on one side of the shaft.

"Now we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Aldrich believed that his extensible arms with the weights flung far out on one side



X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE CONCEALED CLOCKWORK.
Courtesy of the *Scientific American*.

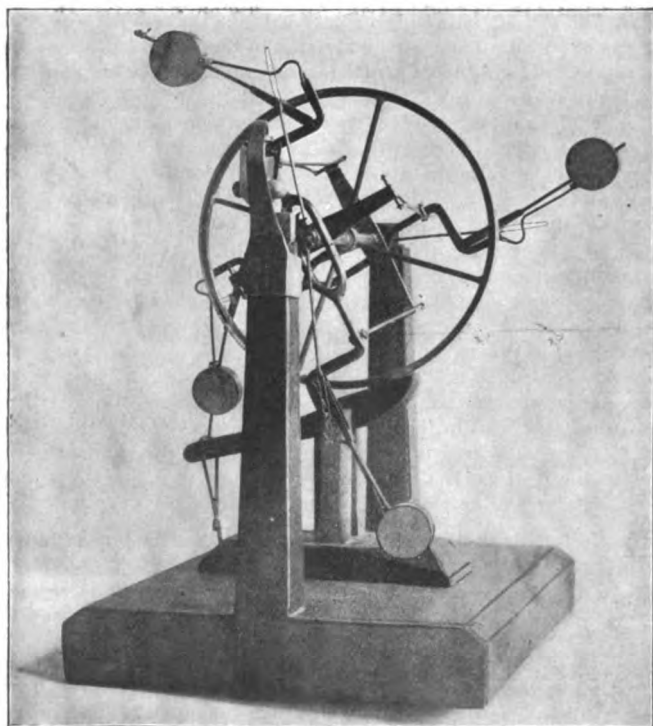
of the shaft and drawn snugly in on the other side, would not only insure perpetual rotation, but in a machine of sufficient size would exert a not inconsiderable number of horse-power. As a matter of fact, even in a frictionless machine there would be no turning moment whatever, and, as it was, Mr. Aldrich found that on starting his machine it was very quickly brought to rest by the energy consumed in overcoming the internal friction.

"If he had been content, as many another unfortunate had been before him, to consign his machine to the scrap heap, it would have been better for him and for his victims; but being of an ingenious and resourceful mind, and doubtless 'tempted of the devil,' he conceived the idea of overcoming the troublesome friction by means of concealed clockwork, and acting upon the thought he carefully carved and whittled out the wooden bed-plate of the machine and placed therein the springs and the train of gears shown in the illustrations."

IS ALCOHOL A FOOD?

IT was held by Liebig and the earlier physiological chemists that alcohol is a food. In recent times, however, it has been generally agreed that it has no food value whatever, but is a pure stimulant. Now comes Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, with experimental proof that alcohol possesses at least some of the qualities of a food; that is, it yields energy, altho it does not form tissue. Thus, he asserts, it is as much of a food as sugar, starch, or fat. Professor Atwater's results were presented by him in a paper read before the Middletown [Conn.] Scientific Association, on June 12, and are thus described by *The Scientific American*:

"These experiments were conducted with the aid of his respiration calorimeter. . . . Sensational accounts of the experiments have appeared in newspapers from time to time, but Professor Atwater in his paper gave, for the first time, an authentic ac-



MOTOR AS IT LOOKED TO THE PUBLIC.
Courtesy of the *Scientific American*.

intention to deceive the public. Like many another, before and since, he was doubtless attracted by this will-o'-the-wisp of the inventor, and started with the honest intention and expectation of building a machine which would run without the assistance of

count of certain of his experiments which were conducted under the auspices of a committee of fifty for the investigation of the drink problem. The special objective of the experiments was to determine the nutritive value of alcohol. Pure alcohol was administered with water or coffee. Sometimes it was also given in the form of brandy or whisky, wine or beer. The alcohol was taken with the ordinary diet. The amount consumed was equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of absolute alcohol or 5 or 6 ounces of average commercial liquor. It was found that the alcohol was oxidized as completely as bread, meat, or other form of food. In the oxidation all of the potential energy of alcohol was transformed into heat and muscular work, that is to say, the same use was made of alcohol as that of ordinary food materials. The alcohol protected the material of the body from undue consumption as effectively as the corresponding amount of sugar and starch. Alcohol, like the fats, starch, and sugar, does not form tissue, but it yields energy. To express it popularly, it serves as fuel for the system. Professor Atwater was careful to explain that his experiments were simply to get at the real facts in the case. Of course the conclusions which he deduces are not to be considered as advocating the use of alcohol. At the same time, it is no more than fair to state that the results of scientific experiments and the latest researches tend to show that alcohol is not a poison, but is a food."

THE STRUGGLE FOR CARBON.

UNDER this heading M. Charles Richet gives in the *Revue Scientifique*, June 10, what may be called a chemical view of evolution. His statistical estimates are so long, altho cleverly conceived, that we can not give them here, altho they form the basis of his whole article. His conclusions are contained chiefly in the paragraphs that we translate below. Says M. Richet:

"In order to move about, living beings need to accumulate in their tissues a certain amount of energy. We may conceive of the living creature in its simplest form, as an unstable chemical compound, capable at a given moment of liberating a certain quantity of energy under the influence of exterior stimulation. The source of this energy is of chemical origin, and the chemical phenomenon that produces the energy is generally one of combustion or of hydration.

"Each cellule is like a mass of explosive which, in detonating, sets free heat and force. an excitation of the nerves can be compared to a small explosion which, by the deflagration of carbon and hydrogen in the presence of oxygen, disengages force.

"Thus animals and vegetables need the elements that alone can give them strength; that is to say, oxygen on the one hand, and carbon and hydrogen on the other, in a form that enables them first to be assimilated, then burned.

"These elements are foods."

The struggle for existence, then, is, in its last analysis, a struggle for the possession of these three elements. Oxygen can be obtained easily, so abundant is it in our atmosphere. M. Richet estimates that only about 13,000,000 tons of oxygen are consumed daily by the whole sum of animal life on the globe—an unimportant amount in comparison with that contained in the vast atmospheric reservoir, which is at least ten million times as much. Even the combustion of fuel does not lessen it appreciably. Hence there is no struggle for oxygen. But it is different with carbon, which is relatively much less abundant. The earth's carbon is contained, first, in living beings, animal, and vegetable; second, in the atmosphere; third, in the earth, as coal and in the carbonates of various elements, forming rocks and minerals. The mineral carbon is not of direct use as food, and that of the air can be used thus only by the vegetable world. Animals can make use only of that which exists already in organized beings. The amount of animal carbon M. Richet estimates at 800 milliiards of kilograms [800,000,000 tons]. The whole amount of available carbon he puts at about 3,290,000,000 tons, or only one three-hundred-thousandth part of the available oxygen, by weight. There must thus be a struggle for carbon. Our bodies contain

carbon that has been won from other organic bodies and by them from others still. Says M. Richet:

"At bottom, it makes little difference, from the point of view of general biology, under what form living carbon appears. Mollusk, fish, bird, or man, it is always the same mass of combined carbon, destined to give rise to motion and heat, and then, after passing into the state of carbonic acid, to return into plants, to become a new mollusk, fish, bird, or man. The struggle for existence consists in a contest to see what shall be the form of this organic carbon. If man, as seems probable, is to triumph over other living creatures, he can give what form he desires to this alimentary carbon, by cultivation and breeding on the one hand, and by the destruction of noxious creatures on the other. What was left to the chances of natural selection and the struggle for existence, before man's appearance on the earth, will become, by the fact of human intelligence, the result of men's will. The cereals, rice, coffee, the vine, palms, will be the only plants. Horses, dogs, cattle, sheep, goats, swine, will be the only living animals, besides such fish as a more skilful marine pisciculture shall learn to propagate.

"If life tends to a maximum, this maximum will perhaps be realized by man. . . . But, powerful tho he may be, he can not create carbon, and the quantity of carbon at his disposal is limited. It will not be oxygen that is lacking but assimilable carbon—carbon, source of force and energy.

"The limit of terrestrial life seems, then, to be the quantity of carbon that the earth contains. . . . Supposing that all the carbon of the air and the earth should enter into the composition of animal and vegetable bodies, the number of human beings could become a hundred thousand times as great as it now is. This is evidently a prodigiously distant limit—a limit almost absurd, and impossible to reach; but it is a definite limit, which can not be passed."

To answer the objections of those who may urge that other substances, such as nitrogen, are indispensable constituents of the animal body, and that perhaps there may be a struggle for these also, M. Richet shows that the necessary quantity of these is so very small, comparatively, that there would be a great superabundance after all the world's carbon should be exhausted. The struggle is, therefore, one for carbon and for carbon alone. Says the author in conclusion:

"Thus, life on the surface of the terrestrial globe appears to us under a very simple form. It is a small quantity of carbon, engaged in very complex and very varied unstable combinations, which are living beings with their innumerable forms and all the varieties of their aspects, colors, and habits.

"This mass of carbon, forming part of these unstable compounds, is continually burning, uniting with oxygen in slow combustion, passing from one form to another and finally ending up in carbonic acid. Then the sun's heat, through the intermediary of the chlorophyll of plants, decomposes this carbonic acid, and the carbon reappears, first as vegetable matter, then in the living animal, and so on perpetually. There is, then, in nature an incessant circulation of carbon that enables motion to take place in living creatures, and it is the sun's heat that maintains this circulation and restores the energy that has been transformed.

"The struggle for life determines the forms under which, at this or that moment, the carbon shall appear.

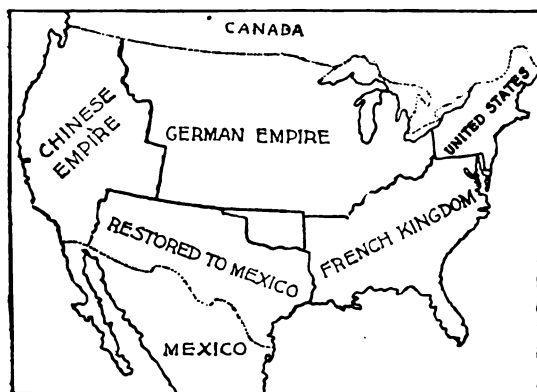
"Now we find that the struggle for life is a struggle for carbon. It seems, then, that there is, as it were, an incessant conflict between these molecules of carbon to form certain combinations rather than others, just as in a crucible where a series of successive chemical reactions are taking place.

"But, unlike what takes place in ordinary chemical action, it does not appear that this agitation of chemical molecules tends toward a stable state. The sun intervenes to modify it and add to it continually a new store of energy. We can not foresee, then, what will be the final form of combinations of carbon on the earth's surface. It is probable that stability will never be reached, and that the cooling-off of the sun will surprise living beings while still in a state of evolution.

"This evolution . . . is a conflict of the carbon molecules one with another; it is the struggle of carbon for carbon."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROPHETIC GEOGRAPHY.

A FRENCHMAN, M. Francis Laur, has recently made an attempt at geographical prognostication, which tho it is intended seriously as a contribution to ethnographical science, and is as seriously noticed in French scientific journals, will appear to Americans as the biggest kind of a joke. We gather from an abstract in *Cosmos*, June 24, that M. Laur believes that the real



American is a thing of the past. A crisis favoring disunion will come sooner or later, and then the country will break up into regions whose character will be determined by the nationality of the emigrants therein. Thus, says M. Laur:

"The concentration of Germans in the Northern States will form there a German empire.

"The French in the South will join together and form a kingdom of Orleans. And who knows whether the Chinese of the Pacific coast may not ask for the protection of the Celestial Empire?

"Then, too, we shall see Mexico retake the provinces torn from her in the time of her weakness. The poor Indians, too, will aspire, perhaps, after well-won independence."

In short, we shall be split up as shown in M. Laur's map. The capital of the German kingdom, he tells us, will be Chicago; that of the French, New Orleans; while New York will be at the head of the United States, now including only New England and the Middle States. San Francisco is to remain as a sort of free city in her Chinese environment. "Thus," comments *Cosmos*, "will end a great and beautiful experiment in democracy." All this is not from a humorous journal, but is put forth as a genuine deduction from sociological premises.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Adoption of a Lamb by a Dog.—A correspondent of *L'Eleveur*, M. Lucet, a veterinary of Courtenay, France, relates an interesting case of adoption between different species of animals. "It is well known," says the *Revue Scientifique*, in noticing his article, "that in such cases extremes occasionally meet—as, for instance, when a cat adopts young rats, notwithstanding the proverbial enmity of these two kinds of animals. In the case cited by M. Lucet, the circumstances were less extraordinary, but they are still curious. The case is one of the adoption of a lamb by a female dog. The latter had a litter of pups, which had been killed, as the owner did not desire to keep them. On the same farm was a newly born lamb, whose mother had just died. The experiment of giving the dog charge of the lamb occurred to some one, and was very successful, the latter taking a great fancy to its mother by adoption. At the time when the case came under the observation of M. Lucet, the dog was running about in the courtyard, going from her master to the gate of the sheepfold and barking joyously. To her barks the bleating of the lamb responded from the inside of the fold. The gate having been opened, there ran out a little lamb, about three weeks old, which, bleating gaily and wagging its tail, ran toward its foster-mother and endeavored to nurse. The dog caressed the lamb, and, lying down, allowed it to take nourishment. The repast being finished,

the lamb remained lying between the paws of the dog, who set industriously to work to wash her adopted child."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

American Speed in Bridge-Building.—The English papers are still disturbed over the speed with which the Pencoed Works of Philadelphia prepared the Atbara Bridge for erection in the Sudan. *Engineering* remarks that undoubtedly the firm tried to make a record, but *The American Machinist* asserts that this is untrue, and that, on the contrary, the works made only their ordinary speed. *The Machinist* believes that English builders are habitually slow because of unsystematic methods. It says: "To particularize, the English bridge-builder shows a strange fear of the template system of locating the holes. American bridge works have developed a new trade—that of the template maker, whose duty is to lay out the bridge and locate the holes in wood, these pieces then becoming simple templates from which the holes are transferred to the iron. In English works the whole truss in iron is assembled and laid out in order to locate the holes, and is then taken down to have the holes made. The whole process of construction is necessarily at a standstill while this is being done, and it has to be gone through for every truss—in the most favorable case twice, for the two sides of the bridge, and where several spans are identical twice for each span, whereas for such cases a single template answers for all trusses that are alike, and the template making going on side by side with other work, it saves enormously in time as well as in cost. The template made, all similar parts of all identical trusses are put through together, whereas under the English system they are handled one at a time, with a resulting confusion and slowness that would drive an American mechanic mad. Excepting the far-reaching results of unified and consistent designs, it is probable that this template system has more to do with the quickness of delivery which puzzles our English friends so much, than any other single feature of American bridge practise."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A PRIZE having been offered by *The Electrical Review* for the best name to designate "the electrically propelled, self-contained vehicle for roads and streets," the judges selected the word "electromobile" from about 400 proposed terms.

"THE Merchants' Association of San Francisco has been trying the experiment of sprinkling a street with sea water," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "and finds that such water binds the dirt together between the paving stones, so that when it is dry no loose dust is formed to be raised by the wind; that sea water does not dry so quickly as fresh water, so that it has been claimed when salt water has been used that one load of it is equal to three loads of fresh water. The salt water which is deposited on the street absorbs moisture from the air during the night, whereby the street is thoroughly moist during the early morning, and has the appearance of having been freshly sprinkled."

LIQUID AIR AS A CAUSTIC.—According to *The Tri-State Medical Journal and Practitioner*, the use of liquid air as a cautery is already spoken of favorably. "It having a temperature of 312° F. below zero, its action is, to all intents and purposes, the same as that of the most powerful actual cautery. It does not really burn, but utterly kills the tissues, leaving a blister not unlike a burn. Hence it has been suggested for cauterization in surgical practise. It is not only a good deal cheaper than the ordinary cautery, but it is much more efficient, and its action can be absolutely controlled. A well-known surgeon has already performed a difficult operation on a cancer case with liquid air, and he has reported the case as cured."

ELECTRICITY NOT PROPERTY IN GERMANY.—"It seems," says *The Western Electrician*, June 24, "that the theft of electricity is no crime at present in Germany, there being no express law against it. In December last the provincial court at Elberfeld sentenced three mechanics each to one day's imprisonment for stealing electricity. The men had secretly attached wires to a circuit in the house where they lodged, and thus got their room lighted by electricity for nothing. The court decided that electricity possessed the essential properties of a movable object, but this was appealed against, and the case has finally reached the senate of the supreme court of the empire. The senate holds that the judgment of the provincial court must be quashed, for the reason that those properties are wanting in electricity which would be necessary to constitute it a movable object in the sense of the law. In the sentence it is stated that electricity must be reckoned as one of the energies of nature, like sound, light, and heat. As the law provides only against theft of movable bodies, it is inapplicable in the case. Damage to property can also not be pleaded, for this requires that the substance of the object must be affected. It can not again be said that a property has been withdrawn from the wire, for electricity is not one of the properties of copper wire. The senate came to the unanimous conclusion that, with the law in its present state, tapping an electric current is not theft."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MENTAL HEALING AND THE "MEDICAL TRUST."

THE principles of mental science—altho not that conception of it for which Mrs. Eddy stands—find an outspoken defender in the editor of *Mind*, who condemns the medical profession for what he terms their jealous persecution of mental healers. Demetrius, the silversmith and idol-maker of Ephesus, crying to his fellow craftsmen that this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people and that their craft is in danger is, in the opinion of this writer, a type of the physicians of to-day. He writes (in *Mind*, July) :

"For once in the history of medicine the doctors may be said to have agreed. They are practically a unit in declaring that Christian Scientists and all other 'irregular' practitioners of the healing art should be suppressed. To this end, during the last few months, they have carried on in this city an aggressive newspaper propaganda, the ostensible motive being the protection of the community against 'charlatany.' The new crusade received its initial impulse from the death of a woman while under Christian-Science treatment—a fact to which the doctors point as evidence of the 'danger' of allowing individuals to choose their own mode of treatment when ill. The same issues of the journals that lend their space to this medico-political persecution of a rival profession, however, contain daily an alphabetical list of scores of persons that have presumably died under 'regular' treatment; we are therefore constrained to believe that the 'danger' apprehended is really to medical incomes rather than to society.

"We do not presume to speak for the Christian Scientists. *Mind* is not in any sense a representative of the cult founded by Mrs. Eddy; yet we are convinced that, on the abstract questions of liberty and justice as interpreted in recent discussions, these people have by far the best of the argument. Their position is the more logical and tenable, whether the appeal be made to results or to theory. We are not unaware of the inconsistencies that may be pointed out in the dogmatic teachings of this school; yet it is our observation that it suffers more from misrepresentation and misconception than from the defects of its emotional method of presenting fundamental truths. For instance, by the medical and secular press Christian Science is almost invariably confounded with the theological 'faith cure,' when the truth is that these systems have absolutely nothing in common. And when the president of the New York Board of Health declares that sorcery, clairvoyance, incantation, necromancy, witchcraft, etc., should all be grouped under the head of Christian Science, it is evident that what he does not know about that system of religion and healing would fill several volumes."

With regard to the medical man's plea that mental healers should be subject to the same conditions and restrictions that govern graduates of regular, homeopathic and eclectic systems of *materia medica*, the writer says that the two cases are wholly different. Physicians are surrounded with restrictions because they deal in deadly poisons; while those who practise mental healing by the power of metaphysical enlightenment may be likened, he says, to those who merely turn on the electric light in a darkened room, or that connect the wires or the gas-pipes. It requires no architect to do this. He continues:

"But we are informed that these gentlemen propose to exempt the use of *hypnotism* in therapeutics from the operation of their intended infringement upon personal liberty, since 'healing by suggestion' has received the indorsement of the most eminent medical men. In such a modification, however, will be presented an inconsistency far greater than any that a Christian Scientist has ever been guilty of; for the doctors will then be conceding the metaphysician's basic claim, the very foundation of his system of cure—that in every case of genuine healing the direct curative agent is the *mind*. In view of the fact, moreover, that suffering humanity has learned that between the practise of *medicine* and the practise of the *healing art* there is often a very wide gulf,

we do not hesitate to predict that no legislation of the kind proposed will ever be enacted in the State of New York. The fundamental law of this commonwealth will never abridge the right of its citizens to choose their own religion, their own lawyer, their own reading matter—and their own physician.

"Less easy to understand than the self-interest of the medical fraternity in this agitation is the attitude of some members of the clergy on the general question of spiritual healing—as expounded in the New Thought. They generally uphold the position of the doctors; yet how they can reconcile their opposition with their New Testament is difficult to comprehend. They grant that Jesus healed the sick without medication, but are inclined to regard it as a miraculous performance. Yet the apostles accomplished similar cures, and our modern metaphysicians are doing likewise by the same means—frequently in cases that have been given up by the 'regular' practitioners. We know the means are the same as those employed in apostolic times, because the same results flow from the application of the identical principles that the Master inculcated in the minds of His hearers. The cures, therefore, are not and never were miracles; they are the effect of natural law, definitely understood and applied. Jesus Christ gave no lessons in chemistry, or anatomy, or physiology; He pointed instead to a deeper realm of truth—a storehouse of power beyond the pale of 'experiment' and accessible to the individual himself: the human soul, whose instrument is *mind*."

The writer offers the following semi-ironical explanation of the medical profession's hostility to the new healers:

"Perhaps in the psychology of suggestion we may find an indirect clew to the real motive of this latter-day persecution of believers in the unorthodox and unconventional. The startling increase in number and magnitude of the 'conspiracies in restraint of trade' known as trusts, which threaten the stability of American institutions and bid fair to rob the individual of his power of initiative in commercial intercourse, is certain to have serious consequences in reconciling the average mind to the idea of *monopoly*. The monopolist is becoming respectable. He that is 'first on the ground' is beginning to reassert his right to preempt everything in sight. Competition has been transmuted into combination in apotheosis of greed. And the injustice of exclusion, restriction, and absorption is no longer confined to industrial pursuits; it has seemingly placed its blighting finger on the learned professions. Are we to have a medical trust?"

A FACTORY BASED ON THE GOLDEN RULE.

AS an antidote to pessimism, and a cheering proof of the practicability of "Christian Socialism" applied to a great business organization, a visit to the factory of the National Cash Register Company, at Dayton, Ohio, will prove to be very efficacious, in the opinion of the Rev. E. W. Work. *The Independent* (June 29) contains an account of what he saw there recently. He says:

"A great factory system organized upon principles of brotherhood, openly professing the Golden Rule as its doctrine, advocating the care and training of men's minds and spirits, while employing their hands, is so unique, so altogether captivating, that it would require not above half an hour's inspection most effectually to silence for the time being the loudest grumbler at modern industrial conditions. Quite the most unique thing about it all, too, is the naive confession by the company that they find business profit in what they are doing for their people. Enter the women's dining-hall on the upper floor of the Administration Building, or the 'rest-room,' or the bath-rooms, or bicycle sheds, or the working-rooms, kept as clean as your mother's kitchen, painted in Colonial yellow to be easy for the eye—everywhere the same frank placard greets you—'It Pays.'"

"The company pays good wages and gives unusual attention to matters of sanitation, cleanliness, light, ventilation, heating, and ornamentation. The health of the employees is made a first consideration. Several years ago the president found a young woman heating coffee in a tomato can on a heater for the noon lunch. He promptly furnished a stove for heating lunches, and from this has grown the generous noon lunch provided to the

young women, at a cost of one cent. The dining-room contains flowers, rugs, pictures, a piano, and a 'rest-room' adjoining with couches and medicines. The lunch is estimated to cost *three* cents, but the company figures that the increased efficiency of this department amounts to *five* cents per person. The young women are required to wear white aprons and cuffs, which are furnished and laundered at the company's expense. They go to work an hour later than the men in the morning, and leave ten minutes earlier in the evening. There is a ten-minute recess each morning and afternoon for calisthenics or rest. They also have regular holidays. They receive ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. The chairs have high backs and foot-rests. The young women in the binderies and at the machines look as neat as high-school girls. The object-lesson in cleanliness is too plain to be mistaken. The men work nine hours and a half with ten hours' pay. Weekly baths are granted to all, on the company's time.

"It is believed that pleasant surroundings are conducive to the economical production of good work, while they attract a much better class of workmen."

Evidences of the attention given to pleasant surroundings are manifest on all sides, both within and without the buildings, and this attention is not a mere matter of taste but of business policy:

"Hence here and there a waving palm among whirling wheels and belts. The lawns and grounds were carefully planned by a landscape gardener. One of the streets near the factory has been pronounced in summer-time the most beautiful in the world. The section of the city in which the factory is located was formerly 'Slidertown,' disreputable and unsightly. Now it is 'South Park,' and is rightly named. The employees themselves have formed the 'South Park Improvement Association.' For many squares about the factory the effect of the factory's attention to beauty is seen in the homes, in a window-box of flowers, a vine-clad porch, a well-trimmed lawn, or a well-kept backyard. The company keeps a landscape gardener who instructs the people in the best methods of planting trees and training vines, and the company offers prizes, for example, for the best-kept backyard. Realizing the difficulty of occupying boys and of teaching them usefulness, a boys' garden has been furnished. Each boy has a plot of ground assigned him and is permitted to raise vegetables. Prizes are given for the best result. This year athletic grounds have been added and a club-house for the boys of the neighborhood.

"There are no strikes here and no lockouts. Why, indeed, should there be? A prominent German Socialist, visiting the factory, said: 'This is all I mean by Socialism.' Another said: 'You make money and happiness at the same time.' All this costs the company a large sum, but, besides getting its own profits, the lives of thousands of men and women are broadened and made more happy. When capital becomes generous to labor, labor becomes generous to capital. The employer realizes that it is to his interest to make the employee as much of a man as possible, physically, intellectually, morally. This represents a distinct advance in factory life. The workman is not merely a 'hand'; he is a 'soul.' Put more into his soul, give him more to think about, give him a better dwelling and better surroundings, open new vistas of life, and he will, out of his strengthened manhood, give you a better service."

The factory has no general manager or superintendent, but is directed by a committee of five experts, representing the different lines of factory work. Employees are encouraged to offer suggestions constantly for the improvement of any detail of the business, and for this purpose suggestion-boxes are placed here and there. The best suggestions receive generous prizes. The more valuable features of the business have been suggested and brought about in this way, and the originality and individuality of each employee are thus constantly stimulated, while courtesy is exacted of all.

Besides many other interesting features for the intellectual and moral improvement of the *souls* here employed, such as lectures, stereopticon talks, and Saturday half-holidays, there are two institutions of a social and partly religious nature:

"The House of Usefulness is the social settlement. Here re-

sides the deaconess, and here center all the social organizations—boys' and girls' clubs, musical organizations, kindergarten, mothers' meetings, relief associations. The leverage obtained here upon the lives of boys and girls seems incalculable."

As for the other institution, the Sunday-school, Dr. Work writes:

"It has seven hundred members, and meets on the third floor of one of the factory buildings. A printed program is used, with a Scripture lesson. First there is a drill of the Boys' Brigade; then a choir processional; then singing and responsive reading, and quotation of selected verses, Scriptural and otherwise; then a twenty-minute address, and remarks by the deaconess. The subjects of study are practical life lessons, such as 'Work,' 'Charity,' 'Child Life,' 'Liberty.' The basis of the study is the Scriptures, but illustrative material from every source is welcome. Often the stereopticon is used in the school to show scenes of travel, the beauties of nature, best methods of home-making or landscape gardening.

"There is nothing traditional, nothing hoary-headed about this factory system, not even in the Sunday-school. Walking amidst these new industrial conditions, one feels as if he had already pushed through the door of the new century."

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT POPE?

ALTHO the astonishing vitality of Leo XIII. makes it appear not unlikely that he may still see several years, yet his extreme age added to the general precariousness of human life renders the question of the succession to the papacy of immediate interest and importance. One of the most authoritative forecasts of the next conclave is given in *The Catholic World* (July). The writer thus prefaces his account of the several papables or papal candidates:

"As a word of preamble to the consideration of individual aptitudes and claims, it may be stated that, in forming conjectures regarding a conclave, an important matter is supposed to be the policy of the various members of the Sacred College with regard to the attitude that should be adopted by the church toward the state in Italy. It is believed that when, according to custom, they shall have been walled up by the stone-masons in that part of the Vatican where their deliberations are to be held, the cardinals will divide themselves into two main groups, according as they desire conciliation with the Italian Government, or wish a continuance of hostilities toward it as the despoiler of the temporal power of the Holy See.

"Should both these groups be strong, as the rules require that the person named to the pontifical throne must have a two-thirds majority of all votes cast, it might happen that the candidate of neither group would be elected. The suffrages would then inevitably converge on some one whose connection with a group was not explicit or definite."

The writer then gives a sketch of the nine leading candidates for the tiara. We quote as follows:

"By far the most conspicuous figure among the present members of the Sacred College is the pontifical secretary of state, Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro. . . .

"This eminent ecclesiastic has already acquired for himself a world-wide reputation, and has the merit of being recognized as an able and conscientious lieutenant of Leo XIII. in all the latter's views and undertakings. In Italy Cardinal Rampolla is considered the leader of that policy of non-compromise toward the Italian state which has been brought out into much greater relief at the Vatican since his assumption of office. Cardinal Rampolla is also believed to be politically favorable to France and averse to the Triple Alliance. . . .

"One of the most conspicuous of those who are called Cardinals di Curia—that is, who have their residence in Rome and form part of the administration—is Lucidio Maria Parocchi, vicar-general of Leo XIII. for the diocese of Rome, and known as the 'cardinal vicar.' Cardinal Parocchi is sixty-six years of age and his life has been filled with stirring and important events. . . .

"Cardinal Parocchi's name has recently been kept prominently



THE LEADING CANDIDATES FOR THE PAPAL THRONE.

before the world from the fact that journalists and speculators in general name him as the prelate having most probability of being elected to succeed Leo XIII. Cardinal Parocchi has had his hand in politics, and it is well known that he is a conspicuous friend of France and an adversary, to a greater or less extent, of the Triple Alliance. He is in the same line of ideas with Cardinal Rampolla, the pontifical secretary of state.

"It is a rule of the church that two brothers shall not simultaneously be cardinals. Exceptions are sometimes made, and this has been the case in favor of the brothers Vannutelli, who are at present members of the Sacred College. Both have figured prominently as papal nuncios and pontifical representatives at important functions in various countries of Europe. What gives them their prominence among the papabili is the fact that the brothers Vannutelli are the most prominent members of that group within the Sacred College of Cardinals which has as its policy the conclusion of peace, or at least the arrangement of a *modus vivendi*, with the Italian state, as a means of furthering the interests of religion. The adherents of this group are called the Concilionisti (reconciliationists). The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy would naturally hail the arrival to power of a member of this group, and is consequently in favor of the candidature of one or other of the brothers in question for the pontifical throne. England has manifested similar sentiments, and many draw like conclusions regarding the sentiments of the United States Government in the matter from the fact that General Draper, the American Ambassador in Rome, is a close friend of both prelates, has had them to dinner in the Piombino Palace, and frequently dines with them at the table of common friends."

Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti is a Genoan. He early became

superior-general of his order—that of the Discalced Carmelites. When the relations between the new Brazilian republic and the Roman See had become strained after the downfall of Dom Pedro, Gotti was sent thither and did invaluable work in restoring a satisfactory understanding between church and state. Says the writer in *The Catholic World*:

"Cardinal Gotti has his residence in a palace overlooking the Trajan Forum. He is rather small in stature, of kindly features, and exquisite affability. He is still endowed with all the energies of youth and conversant with every subject under the sun. All the best qualities of the scholar, the diplomat, and the saint enter into his composition. Into Italian politics he has never thrust himself, and this fact, joined with his intrinsic qualities, makes him be regarded by many of the most qualified judges as the cardinal very likely to succeed Leo XIII. on the pontifical throne. He represents neither the Conciliationist party nor the Intransigents. He is not one of any group, but he is regarded as the outsider, or the 'dark horse,' who has many probabilities of winning.

"Since the death of Cardinal Bianchi, Cardinal Domenico Maria Jacobini is the only member of the Sacred College who is a Romano di Roma (Roman of Rome), as they phrase it. He was born in the Eternal City sixty-two years ago, and is a man of the most brilliant parts. As a young ecclesiastic in Rome, Monseigneur Jacobini resolved to dedicate himself to the service of the workingmen. In the face of obstacles of every kind, he began by founding artisans' clubs, afterward organized laborers' libraries, and later on established savings-banks and loan-fund institutions in various parts of the city. It is safe to say that the

popularity which Monseigneur Jacobini acquired with the public of Rome has rarely been equaled, and possibly never surpassed, by any ecclesiastical personage.

"Venice is the only city in Italy which has a patriarch as its hierarchical head. Its patriarch at present is Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto. . . . No one knows if Giuseppe Sarto is a Concilionista or an Intransigente, but they do know that if there is sickness or suffering in Venice he is there in the midst of his flock, ministering to them with his own hands. And they do know, too, that he is a man of great learning, for he preaches great sermons and has written important books on virtue and morality, and they know that when Cardinal Sarto enters into an undertaking, whether it be the building of a church or the waging of a fight with the purse-proud, he will never desist till his enterprise is crowned with success. He is a native of the north of Italy, was born at Riese, in the diocese of Treviso, in June, 1835. He was created cardinal in June, 1893.

"Cardinal Svampa is one of the 'young' cardinals. He was born at Montegranaro, in the archdiocese of Fermo, June 13, 1851. Leo XIII. elevated him to the cardinalate in May, 1894. It may be stated, however, that even in face of the promising outlook by the Malachian prophecies, Cardinal Svampa is not oversanguine of his prospects of the papacy. He jests freely on the subject himself, and to the present writer he remarked: 'It would be all very well if it did not happen that there are two other cardinals alive to whom the prophecy applies no less clearly than it does to me.'

"Angelo di Pietro, now a prince of the church, was born in the charming village of Vivaro, among the Sabine Hills. But dire poverty was the lot of his parents, and many a day the child, as the cardinal now relates, traveled long miles to school and returned in the afternoon to break bread for the first time in the day. The parish priest of Vivaro early perceived that young Di Pietro was endowed with mental and moral qualities of a high order, and he accordingly had him received as a prospective ecclesiastic in the diocesan seminary at Tivoli."

During this period a prophecy was made by a peasant woman, it is said, that Di Pietro would one day "be ordained priest, become canon of the Cathedral of Tivoli, would fight the cholera, be prefect of the papal council, and finally Pope." Thus far, all but the last item in the prophecy has been fulfilled, says the writer. He continues:

"Is the plenitude of the prophecy to be fulfilled, and will Cardinal di Pietro be placed on the papal throne? Many who have followed his career believe so, despite the fact that he is now in his seventy-second year."

THE INDEX CONGREGATION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE condemnation of the works of the Roman Catholic professor of theology at Würzburg, Dr. Schell, has, in connection with some other events of the day, drawn special attention to the institution known as the Index Congregation, with headquarters at Rome, of which the church makes use in order to publish to the world the list of books which she condemns as dangerous to the faith and which she will not allow her adherents to read. One of the best of the many articles that have lately been published concerning this body and its work is found in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic, No. 20) from the pen of Alfred Hegler. We extract from it the following data:

Since the invention of the art of printing and the spread of Protestantism the preparation of such an index of prohibited books was systematically made the work of a special body of ecclesiastics—altho the oldest lists of this sort did not originate in Rome, but in England, followed by the Netherlands and by France, and later on in the Italian states. On more than one occasion great universities, such as Paris and Louvain, prepared such lists by command of the political authorities.

The first Roman Index constitutes the basis of the Roman Indexes down to our own day, and has been continually enlarged. Originally the Index consisted of three parts, one containing the

names of authors all of whose works are condemned; the second with a list of special works; and a third with books of anonymous writers. Editions of these lists have been repeatedly published, the last, in the year 1895, making a volume of nearly five hundred pages. Since 1571 the preparation of these lists is the work of a special Index Congregation, altho in certain cases with the cooperation of another cardinal committee, namely, that of the Inquisition. The Congregation proper consists of twenty cardinals, who act with the advice and assistance of other ecclesiastics. At present, the chairman of this body is the German Jesuit, Cardinal Steinhuber. The secretary is appointed by the Pope and is always a Dominican, the office at present being held by Cicognoni. The decisions of the Congregation are subject to the approval of the Pope himself. As a rule, the Congregation passes judgment only on those books which have been reported as heretical. Altho it is the duty of every good Catholic to report such works, yet practically this has become the function of the bishops, rectors of universities, the nuncios and papal delegates. The whole method of procedure has been regulated by a bull of Pope Benedict XIV. in 1753. The author of such a book has no right of appeal, nor can he ask to be heard in self-defense. The censors have the right of deciding on the merits of the books themselves. The constitution of Leo XIII., published in 1897, and entitled "*Officium ac munus*," has inaugurated some new features in the procedure. A transgression of the laws of this constitution brings with it excommunication in its severest forms. Among the books prohibited are not only the works of recognized heretics, but also all translations and editions of the Bible prepared by non-Catholic authors, all religious books for devotional and kindred subjects from such sources, as also all from Catholic sources published without the special permission of the ecclesiastical superiors. By special permission Catholic scholars may make use of certain condemned books for particular purposes. The destruction of such condemned works is a most sacred duty. A leading commentator on this list, Hollweck, declares that the reading of even the introduction or table of contents of such a book is to be regarded as a grievous sin.

The history of the contents of this index is a most unique record of strange literary ups and downs. In the sixteenth century the works of Protestants were so energetically condemned that the Index contains the names of some who never wrote a book, and names of persons are mentioned who never existed. Catholic opponents of the Reformation quite innocently found their place on this list, because their names happened to be mentioned by some Protestant author. The selection was often made at random and in a purely arbitrary manner. In this way, as a rule, only those German and English books were placed on the Index which happened to exist in Italian translations. The best and the most wicked of books are found in close companionship. Side by side with the Bible are found the lewd productions of Boccaccio. Of Dante's works only the "*Monarchia*" is prohibited, altho the "*Divine Comedy*" is anything but complimentary to the church. Hume, Hobbes, and Spinoza are found among the condemned, but not Leibnitz, Hegel, or Darwin, and of Kant only an Italian translation of the "*Critique of Pure Reason*." The great German classical writers are also not represented among the condemned, and the Protestant authors of the present century are conspicuous by their absence, the leading exceptions being Strauss and his "*Life of Christ*," and Ranke on account of his "*History of the Popes*."

If a Catholic author is placed on the list, he finds himself in rather good company, among them being such scientific authorities as Richard Limon, the great philosopher Pascal, and the mystical thinker Fénelon.

From 1890 to 1896 the total number of additions to the list has been one hundred and nine, and among them are to be found all the works of Zola, and about all the direct attacks made on the Catholic church during this period, and works in the spirit of modern naturalistic philosophy. Leading works of this kind are Renan's "*History of Israel*," Sabatier's "*St. Francis of Assisi*," Brough's "*Life of Christ*." Nearly all of these authors are Catholics, and the books have nearly all appeared in French or Italian.

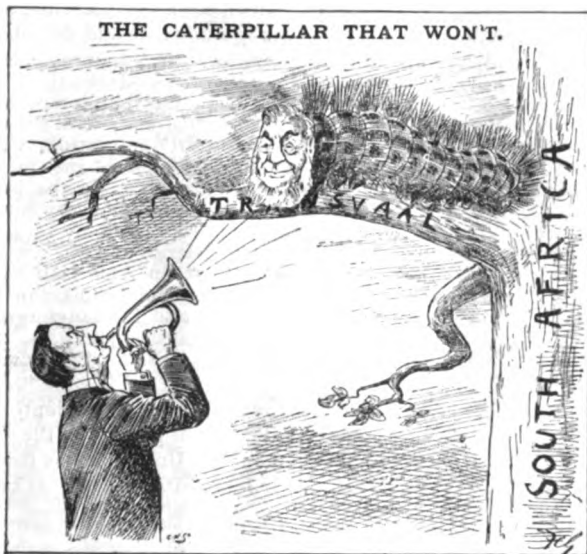
— Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NOVEL, the "*Marked New Testament*," is soon to be printed. Passages which are thought of especial interest to busy students of the Bible are to be underscored and made conspicuous by lines in red ink.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN SYMPATHIES IN THE BOER TROUBLES.

A FEW moderate papers in England agree with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who declared in the British House of Commons that there is no reason for interference in the affairs of the South African Republic. But the great majority say that it is England's manifest destiny to conquer the Boers at this period, and they profess to be certain that France and Germany will re-



The Farmers in one of the Eastern States of America have found out that if they blow horns and trumpets under their fruit-trees the Caterpillars tumble to the ground, and can be destroyed with ease. Mr. Chamberlain wishes he could do the same with the Oom Caterpillar, which declines to tumble.
—*The Westminster Gazette.*

main at least neutral. The continental papers show that the British are the only foreigners in the Transvaal really desirous of British rule, and there is much speculation on the possible results of the war; and it seems very likely that the Boers, if they resist successfully in the beginning, will find assistance. The *Temps*, Paris, believes that "if President Krüger plays his cards well, he will have the majority of the foreigners on his side," and admits that the granting of a vote to people who do not intend to sever their old allegiance is out of the question. The Vicomte de Caix, in a work on "Fashoda, France, and England," writes as follows:

"It seems now that France made a grievous mistake when she stood coldly aside at that time when the Emperor of Germany boldly came forward in defense of the Transvaal. Very likely the mistake was repeated at a later date, for Germany, being isolated in her defense of the South African Republic, was forced to come to terms with England with regard to Delagoa Bay. The importance of that agreement is probably much overrated by the British press, as the terms are kept secret. Yet we made a mistake, that much is certain."

The writer advises his countrymen to adopt Bismarck's maxim as their own, *i.e.*: "Never launch forth upon a policy you can not carry through." The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, thinks the Boers have shown their unwillingness to cringe to England by referring to the damages of the Jameson raid, which never have been settled, "and any one knows that the English do not like their pockets to be touched," says the paper, "but there is danger to British rule in a conflict between the Boer and the Briton." Moreover, the *Journal des Debats* thinks "it's just as well to remember that, holding Madagascar, France is near enough to the possible scene of the conflict to influence it." The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, which is often used as a "feeler" by the German Government, expresses itself to the following effect:

The *Times* and its party are to some extent discredited in

England, and people know that news coming from that quarter is unreliable. Yet war is probable enough. The ordinary Englishman simply follows the rule: England may and should take whatever she is strong enough to obtain, moral impediments do not count. The "Kafir kings" want war, they believe that the ultimate victory of Great Britain is certain, and that victory must bring enormous profits. Salisbury, however, appreciates the danger of the situation, and he may prefer to part with Chamberlain rather than risk war. Germany certainly has no reason to smooth the path of the British Government for conquest in South Africa.

It is officially denied in Paris, Berlin, and Pretoria that other powers have advised the Boers to accept the British terms, yet the English papers continue to set afloat that rumor. On the other hand, French and German subjects have asked for military protection from their governments in case of war. A strong protest has been published by representative German-Transvaalers against the manner in which some German papers, notably the *Kölnische Zeitung*, side with the English. We quote as follows from this protest, as given by the *Tageblatt*, Berlin:

"The object is evidently to discredit the republic. It is not true that the prices of necessities in the gold-fields are rising, they are falling. The head tax is only 18 shillings per year, hence very low. The health of the people in the mining districts is good, and the administration very attentive. The Government is very kind to German immigrants, and we have no reason to complain. What we hate here in the land of the Boers is lying, and what we despise is British cant. We live very comfortably, and do not mean to act as traitors to the people among whom we have settled."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that no fair-minded person can expect the Boers to give in without a struggle, and ridicules the English assertion that the Boers would welcome British rule if it were not for Paul Krüger. The *Süddeutsche Correspondenz* points out that one of the grievances of the English Uitlanders is that Paul Krüger will not pass an ordinance prohibiting German servant-girls from getting married before they are two years in the country! That even the British section of the Uitlanders are not all in favor of war is shown by the many protesting letters in British papers. One Charles Fox writes from South Africa as follows to *The Spectator*, London:

"We may regret, and perhaps we shall ever regret, Mr. Glad-



JOHN BULL AND THE TRAITORS.

JOHN BULL: "See them fellers there, Oom Paul? I don't know nothing about them. Every Englishman's a gentleman. Look at me, for instance."

—*The Amsterdammer.*

stone's quixotic surrender of our principal rights as suzerain; but if we are to maintain our self-respect, we must hold to our word, and not allow our honor to be undermined by our after-thoughts. . . . No one's life or liberty is imperiled. Order is well preserved, and personal security is as perfect in Johannesburg as in Birmingham. All this cry of the 'oppressed Outlanders' is simply on account of *their pockets*. . . . The simple fact

is that these men have gone to dig gold in a country belonging to Dutch farmers, to whom we guaranteed the right to govern themselves as they think proper. These Outlanders (*i.e.*, foreigners) are allowed to come as visitors, but the Dutch farmers intend to keep the management of their country in their own hands, which they can not do if they once give the franchise to this crowd of visitors."

The St. James's Gazette publishes a complete account of General Joubert's movements in case of war, but the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says that so far it is doubtful whether the Boer commander-in-chief is in the habit of telegraphing his plans to English newspaper offices. Another evidence of the errors of the English editors with regard to the Boers whom they write so



much about is the assertion met with in every British paper that German officers have trained the Boers. This is absolutely incorrect. The Boers are altogether unfit for German military drill, but have a very good system of their own. The nearest approach to the Boer on the war-path was the now defunct scout of our prairies. A few German and Austrian officers are in the artillery, but the men are all Afrikaners. The Uitlanders who side with the Boers—chiefly Dutch and Germans—are formed in volunteer companies in which no Boers are admitted.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CRITICS OF OUR PHILIPPINE OPERATIONS.

NOT a word is heard abroad of an attempt on the part of the Filipinos to obtain the recognition of their republic at the present stage of the war, and the natives do not seem to take great trouble to communicate with the rest of the world. Some of the European papers are printing letters reflecting on the conduct of the campaign, somewhat similar to the letters printed in the American press two months ago (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, May 27). Thus *Ostasien*, a monthly published in Berlin by a Japanese, gives the text of a letter by J. Taga-Maynilad, a rebel sympathizer, which shows a native view of the struggle. He writes:

"The rainy season will soon be here, and the American army will be incapable of operations. It will be difficult for General Otis to feed the imperialism of his nation by daily reports of victories. Our faithful allies—fever, dysentery, lockjaw, and other tropical diseases—will reduce the American army of 'liberators' 40 per cent. The same thing happened in the Ratipunan rebellion, when General Polavieja resigned because he could not get 25,000 men sent to fill up his ranks on short notice, and his successor, Primo de Rivera, was forced to conclude the peace of Biak-na-Bató. Yet only a few provinces revolted then, and we could not command above 1,000 rifles. To-day the whole people are in arms against the invaders. We have an army of 62,000 men, better disciplined than the slouchy warriors of Uncle Sam. No wonder that Schurman by his proclamation tried to obtain an armistice from us! But we will not grant an armistice, which would only benefit the Americans. Now is our time to carry on a guerilla war."

The Outlook, London, prints a letter from an Englishman in the Philippines who says that the reports of the looting of which he writes have been suppressed. He says:

"After the shelling of this place [Iloilo] on February 11, a fire party was landed from the American war-ships to try to save the burning houses. The rebels by this time had been driven into the country, and the whole town was swarming with American regulars and volunteers, who commenced to loot right and left. All the horses and cabs were taken and utilized. Needless to say, Iloilo was soon run out of whisky and other alcoholic drinks. The looting was a disgusting sight for an Englishman to witness; but the Americans had got beyond the control of their officers."

"One Englishman found a man wearing a pair of his best riding top-boots, who, on being remonstrated with, said: 'Well, I am much obliged to you, stranger; I guess they are a better fit than those darned clodhoppers,' pointing to his cast-offs."

"Another Englishman who had saved his house from the rebels by a bold face, came back from his 'go-downs,' and found some American soldiers in his dining-room, swilling liqueurs neat from the bottle. Being kindly disposed to them, he offered them some whisky and soda as a more suitable drink for that temperature. This was declined; but they parted friends, and, with the usual Anglo-Saxon 'blood-is-thicker-than-water' salutation, wished one another good luck. The Englishman then went into his bedroom, only to find, after he had managed to pick up the broken fragments of furniture and personal effects, that everything he had of any value had disappeared. The remnants lay in a mass on the floor. His stock of cigars was too large to carry away, so some were strewn over the floor. What an American soldier wants with a silk-faced dress suit is a problem. Well, the Englishman's kindly feeling received a check and his language may be passed over; but, being a fairly elephantine youth, he sauntered forth, and, I believe, had something to say to his 'cousins' during that day."

Similar accounts are given by many foreign correspondents. All agree that the Filipinos have no intention of giving up the struggle. Hence the European papers hope the United States Government will realize that it has a fairly large-sized war on its hands, and furnish adequate means for its successful conclusion. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"The Roman Catholic clergy, in particular, fear for the religious orders, whom the Filipinos would assuredly exterminate if they could. We believe these orders—vicious as clergy, grasping as landlords—will eventually have to be bought out, and the American Congress is hardly a fit body to elaborate a measure which will present as many difficulties as an Irish Land Act. For the present, however, it can hardly be doubted that America must stick to her task."

The Spectator fancies that our troops are even less able to stand the hardship of a tropical campaign than British soldiers. The reason, it thinks, is that the American climate saps the constitution. It adds:

"Our cousins are more nervous, more dyspeptic, and peculiarly liable to heat-apoplexy, which, indeed, during every 'hot spell' is a serious cause of mortality in New York. Bad whisky is a frequent explanation, but the animals display the same liability, and are strict teetotalers."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The Americans are at last constrained to admit that they are not having it all their own way in the Philippines, and the sooner this is officially recognized by General Otis and the United States Government the better it will be for the welfare of the country. . . . The Americans actually hold little beyond Manila and the country immediately surrounding it, and the ground which the operating columns happen to occupy at the moment. The Filipinos have simply adopted the elementary tactics of guerilla warfare. Having lured their enemy far enough, they attack his rear, so that having fought his way forward he has now to fight his way back. The same cocksureness which marked the campaign in Cuba is the prevailing feature of the campaign in the Philippines, and the same faults of underestimating the strength of the enemy, and thinking undisciplined and untrained volunteers, personally brave tho they may be, can do all that is required, are manifest in the war in the far Eastern archipelago."

Meanwhile business is at a standstill in the Philippines. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, points out that the imports of Manila consist of supplies for the troops only, while exports are almost nil. It says further:

"The business of the great European trading firms is seriously hurt by this continual war. These firms have united into a trade chamber, for the purpose of devising some means to avert utter ruin, for the fact that the islands have changed hands has not benefited them. Under American rule the difficulties placed in the way of business men are increased, and the war coming on top of these difficulties, the entire European and American trade is likely to vanish."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

AUSTRALIAN federation is at last almost an accomplished fact. New South Wales has declared in its favor, and soon the few millions inhabiting that enormous island will form themselves into a nation after the manner of the United States. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"It is true they might have gone further, and made their federation after the Canadian rather than the American model. As it is, their central government will only exercise the specific powers delegated to it by the constitution, and will not have that general power of supervision and control possessed by the Dominion Government over the constituent provinces. But that was made possible only by special circumstances in Canada, and was out of the question in Australia, and that it should be so is a healthy sign. As Home Rulers, we distrust the abiding patriotism and the stability of the citizens of a state so centralized that its local institutions have not a considerable degree of independence. . . . The union will fulfil the manifest destiny of the Australian race. It will give an adequate political organization to a new nation which at present forms a part of our empire. And it will go far to insure the continuance of that nation in permanent autonomy even should our empire be fated ever to disappear."

"The establishment of the federation means the establishment of a new British empire at the Antipodes," says the *Edinburgh Scotsman*; and the *Birmingham Gazette* remarks:

"If Australia is to prosper as one great country using one speech and acknowledging one sovereign, it must follow the example shown by the United States of America and by the Dominion of Canada. That the existing local governments should be preserved is essential to the federation scheme, but it is as easy to realize America as a mere muddled conglomeration of independent States as to believe that Australia can become powerful or develop as it ought to do if federation be rejected."

The Daily Graphic, London, thinks South Africa should learn unity from the Australian example, but *The Daily Chronicle* admits that, whereas Australia is a country settled chiefly by Britons, South Africa is largely inhabited by people who do not like British rule. *The Times* points out that some time must elapse ere the fiscal arrangements of the new Dominion are complete, but is confident that no serious discord will retard the actual federation on that account. *The Standard*, London, says:

"A federation, which includes the two great pastoral and agricultural states of the island-continent, with their metropolitan cities of Melbourne and Sydney, and which may comprehend also West Australia, with its gold-fields, and South Australia, with its vast undeveloped resources, will have all the elements of a splendid and prosperous commonwealth, well worthy to take its place among the united peoples of the empire, alongside the existing Dominion of Canada and the future federation of South Africa. The first century of Australian history will close triumphantly with this successful achievement in constructive statesmanship."

Doings in Poland.—The Polish press is very downhearted on account of the condition of Galicia, where the Lemberg Savings-Bank, managed purely by Poles, has burst. As Galicia, the Austrian share of Poland, enjoys a large measure of political independence, the Poles again doubt their own ability to manage their affairs. *The Orendownik*, Posen, says:

"In such cases it is really necessary for us to pause and consider whether we are able to take care of ourselves when a certain amount of political independence is granted to us. What is happening in Galicia would seem to show that we are not. The Polish element appears to be less capable than others to organize itself, from a social as well as a political point of view."

Hundreds of country gentlemen and thousands of farmers and small tradesmen are ruined. The late Austrian premier Badeni alone is said to have lost \$1,000,000. The Cracow *Czas* admits that thirty-nine years of autonomy have produced no good results

for the Poles. The *Liberal Reforma*, Cracow, remarks that the lower classes are ignorant and starving, and the upper do not know how to work, and live beyond their incomes. Much of the emigration at present directed to Canada is said to be caused by the failures connected with the breaking of the Lemberg Bank.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR DISPUTES WITH CANADA.

THE English papers, when referring to the breakdown of the negotiation between Canada and ourselves, throw the blame upon us. Mr. Smalley's view of the question, as given in the *London Times*, has not been accepted as impartial, either by *The Times* itself or by other British papers. We quote the following from *The St. James's Gazette*, London:

"When his weighty message is stripped of mere verbosity, when due allowance is made for the influence which the one, the only Blowitz has had on the style of his colleagues, when we discount the desire of the modern correspondent to play the diplomatist, it is not difficult to get at the meaning of this despatch from New York. What it says is, when interpreted into current English, pretty much this: We Americans, of the party called Republican, are well disposed to make a friendly arrangement with you English, but it must be on the condition that the terms are so favorable to America that the other side—to wit, the Democrats—shall have no excuse for saying that we have yielded the interests of America to the British Government. We have met to discuss matters with the Canadians, and have shown ourselves most reasonable. You can believe that because we say so. But Canada will not listen to reason. . . . The evil consequences of the present relations between Ottawa and London, as understood in Washington, are far-reaching. They threaten to affect disastrously those other relations between England and the United States the recent improvement in which both nations hoped would be permanent. . . . 'To this Government that seems an unfortunate state of things.' Here we quote the very words, for no paraphrase can give the full beauty of the message which American affection sends us by the well-authorized mouth of *The Times* correspondent. We have heard something not unlike this before. There are Frenchmen who have a real admiration for this country and would willingly be its friend, if only it would assume its true position, which ought to be one of respectful deference to France, and of instant acceptance of French views of British interests. When it will not conform to this one indispensable condition—then 'an unfortunate state of things arises.'"

The Westminster Gazette says:

"Mr. Smalley amazed us by telling us that the Canadians, as a condition precedent to any arbitration over the differences between the two countries, insisted that the United States should surrender to Canada practically 'all that they had ever asked for in the conferences of the Commission.' This seemed an extraordinary thing, but we have now a definite statement by Sir Louis Davies:

"(1) That in the first instance Canada proposed a compromise *in re* Alaska, rejected by the Americans.

"(2) That 'then Canada proposed to refer the whole question unconditionally to arbitration on the terms of the Venezuelan boundary arbitration.'

"We are glad to have this reassuring statement, which seems to indicate that for once in a way Mr. Smalley is too 'good' an American."

The *London Outlook* remarks that "Mr. Smalley is conveniently ignorant of many things," including the fact that the Canadians refuse to be jockeyed. "America's absolute insistence on arbitration in regard to the Venezuela boundary dispute," says *The Spectator*, "and our agreement to her demand, binds her in honor not to refuse arbitration in the present case. That is a fact which we can not believe will be ignored by the American people, who have never wavered in their support of arbitration."

The Saturday Review remarks:

"The delusive and elusive attitude of the American negotiators is now only too clear. Arbitration is to be permitted if we first

concede their claims to everything of importance. . . . The Canadian assertion that the United States claimed that all places in the occupation of their own citizens should be admitted to be outside arbitration is absolutely correct, astonishing as it may seem. This is the direct opposite to the attitude we have assumed with regard to Venezuela. There we have consented to submit all disputed territory to arbitration, however clear we believe the title of our citizens to be. Naturally we negated this suggestion."

The Speaker wants to know if *The Times* will apologize for having been fooled into publishing Mr. Smalley's account. The paper adds:

"The mere continuance of American political control over what Canadians believe to be Canadian territory would be of little moment if the Americans allowed a reasonable amount of economic freedom. The complaint of the Canadians is that they do not. The custom-house at Dyce is exacting as against Canadian goods. The American navigation laws prevent any goods, American or British, being carried from San Francisco or Portland to Dyce in British bottoms. It is part of the coasting trade which is reserved to American ships. Thus the political possession of the coast strip between the new gold-fields and the sea is made the means of inflicting infinite economic annoyance."

It is the Alaskan boundary dispute which comes most to the fore just now, and even an observer somewhat partial to Canada must confess that her case appears somewhat weak. Cool heads among the Canadians themselves seem to think it so. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"The British commissioners proposed to adopt the rules laid down for the Venezuela arbitration; but the Americans sought to modify them by making it a condition precedent that, in any case, the settlements on the Lynn Canal should be considered as being within the republic. Under one of those rules, fifty years' possession would give a title to the territory. We are afraid that this might be turned against Canada, before the arbitral tribunal, in an embarrassing way. We have, it is true, our treaty rights under the agreement with Russia, from which the United States derives its title, and if Sir Wilfrid is on sure ground in contending that they would not be affected by the rule of prescription laid down, it would be all right; but there is reason to fear that the American counsel before the arbitral tribunal would insist that the treaty was subject to that rule. We do not say that the contention would be good, but it is desirable to guard against the possibility of its being made so."

The paper would be glad to find that at least the "piece of territory of which the ownership is in question were known as the disputed territory." But most Canadian papers do not take the trouble to enter into the merits of the question. They content themselves with abuse. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"No one has had to do with Washington without feeling that the Yankees are determined to have their own way and to have the best of the bargain no matter what may happen. Uncle Sam has not a friend in Europe, for he has 'done to a finish' every government that has been foolish enough to try to trade horses with him. Great Britain appears to be a friend, and no doubt is sincere, but what is Great Britain getting out of the bargain except an occasional after-dinner speech or some flim-flam message from the President? . . . The Yankee hog still squeals at the trough; untruth and unneighborliness still prevail at Washington. The result will be that the United States will have no friend anywhere, for no man or nation can always successfully demand the best of it and refuse to recognize the rights of others. Canada, I imagine, may yet be the means of imparting to Washington some sense of the delicate nature of international complications. We may not be secure from bombardment or a retaliatory commercial war, but we are safe within the environment of Great Britain, backed as we are by our own resources and the friendship that all nations must feel for a country which dares to peremptorily refuse the bulldozing of people who apparently know no gratitude, ignore justice, and rely entirely upon aggressive strength, selfishness, and wholesale untruth."

Prof. Goldwin Smith admits in the *Toronto Weekly Sun* that powerful private interests may have prevented an understanding so far as Canada is concerned. He says:

"Absolute free trade in minerals, an enlargement of the free list of forest products, an important concession of duty on lumber and on most agricultural products, a liberal adjustment of the sealing question, an amicable method for the settlement of the boundary question, an acceptance of Canada's views in respect of alien labor and the lake fisheries, together with reciprocal mining privileges—all these things the Americans aver were offered by them and rejected by the Canadians, who, they say, rode off on the Alaska boundary question, obstinately insisting upon that as an indispensable part of the settlement. It is not unlikely that fear of the Canadian protectionists, to whose influence our Government has yielded at home, may have operated upon them in their negotiations at Washington."

Events, Ottawa, says:

"It will be remembered that the tribunal proposed by the Americans for the settlement of this burning question was to be composed of six arbitrators, the why such an absurd number should have been chosen, especially as three men were to be nominated by President McKinley and three by the English Privy Council, it is difficult to understand, unless it be on the assumption that an agreement was not desired. One is led into the disagreeable suspicion that our American cousins do not want the boundary settled. Do they want the whole continent?"

A BID FOR FRANCO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

THERE can not be any doubt that the French people, who for twenty-five years hoped that the German empire would once more fall to pieces, have now become used to the idea of a nation on their Eastern frontier as solid as their own. This has encouraged many Frenchmen to speak of a possible Franco-German alliance; with hesitation at first, more boldly now. If we remember that no one in Germany wishes a war with France, and that the Germans are only held back from openly advocating an alliance with the "hereditary aggressor" by historical studies, the international importance of the following summary of Chapuis de Manbou's "*L'Alliance Franco-Allemande et ses Conséquences*" will be appreciated:

Germany is the natural ally of France. The policy of England is the greatest danger to the peace of the world. Inconsiderate egoism, brutal greed, and a megalomania which approaches insanity rule the British Government. The chief aim of the English is to suck the marrow from the bones of the people they manage to conquer. Under the mask of humanity, Christianity, and civilization they follow the nefarious practices of a robber. Any nation that trusts England is lost, for it will surely be left in the lurch as soon as England can gain by making common cause with the enemy. The war of 1870 is, no doubt, a serious obstacle to a Franco-German Alliance. But this hindrance can be overcome if only the French people will consent to be just to France. It will be found that the Germans have, to say the least, as much reason to complain of France as France has to be angry with them. The Napoleonic wars must be regarded from this point of view.

No doubt the German armies made themselves felt in France. But justice demands an acknowledgment of the fact that the Germans were, on the whole, very humane enemies; their soldiers, being fathers and husbands themselves, showing much kindness to French women and children. That the German doctors made no difference between French or German wounded is a fact too well known to need comment. The Alsace-Lorraine question may be a serious obstacle to an alliance. But if Germany took those provinces by force of arms, so did Louis XIV. Frenchmen must learn to accept the inevitable consequences of their defeat. Alsace is German, as every one knows, and the Germans will not be likely to give it up. Lorraine, partly French, may be constituted into a buffer state, if the Germans believe they can trust France to keep the peace.

How necessary is an alliance between France and Germany is shown by the connections of the two nations abroad. German and French outposts treat each other with great courtesy in the colonies, and there is never any complaint of encroachment, of the influencing of native chiefs against the government to which they owe obedience, or of the machinations of missionaries. How the English are in this respect every one knows.

As a matter of fact, prudence demands that France should stand on good terms with Germany. Germany will not attack her. To attack Germany, the help of Russia is imperative, and Russia, moving slowly, may be too late to help France. On the other hand an alliance with Germany would, without a doubt, strengthen France in every part of the world, while the pleasure of revenge is extremely barren, and not at all certain to repay its cost.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Erdman writes from Breslau, 1899: "The export of kid gloves from this consular district has amounted to \$736,587.67 per annum. The glove leather is tanned, dyed, and the gloves are cut at the factories here; but most of them are sewn by girls in Austria, especially in Bohemia. German girls have never been taught the art. There is now an arrangement by which free sewing-schools will be started by the Prussian Government, one to be located in the province of Silesia and the other in the Rhine province, where are located most of the glove factories, the sewing for which has been done in Belgium."

In reply to a letter from a Massachusetts board of trade, Consul Moulton writes from Demerara, April 22, 1899: "Imports into British Guiana are mostly from England; some come from the United States. Surinam imports from England and Germany; Cayenne from France. Men's low shoes sell here at \$1.20 to \$1.68; a few at \$2.40 to \$3.84. Boots sell up to \$5. Split hide and satin hide are used; calf quarters and kid uppers in black. Tan shoes are popular. Footwear for this market must have wide fittings, 4 and 5 English. The Portuguese, who number about 12,000, universally wear shoes made on the Mexican last, which is pointed and has an upward curve to the toe. Out of a total population of 278,000 in this colony, 217,000 people are either black, colored, or East Indian coolies, a majority of whom go bare-footed a great portion of the time, for the reason that their occupation or their personal comfort does not require them to be shod; nor will their limited means permit the expense. Hence the conformation of their feet is such that to crowd them into the elegant and fashionable American boot, on the special occasions like Sundays or holidays, would induce such a fine frenzy of misery that neither religious devotion, peace of mind, nor graceful deportment would be promoted. It is estimated that about 5,000 pairs are made by hand in this city. Probably, not more than 30,000 of the total population wear shoes habitually the year round. During the year ended March 31, 1898, boots and shoes to the value of \$137,590 were imported into British Guiana, of which \$10,000 worth came from the United States and the balance from England. A portion of this importation went to Surinam, Dutch Guiana."

From the tables of the trade and navigation of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1898, recently issued, may be gathered some data of interest to the manufacturers of bicycles in the United States. The total number of bicycles sold in Canada during the year is estimated at 50,000, of which 27,262 were imported from the United States and 46 from Great Britain. In addition to this large importation of complete machines, the value of bicycle parts imported was \$270,752 (of which the United States furnished \$271,175), which is held to represent 12,000 complete machines at \$27 each. In round numbers, the total of imported bicycles sold, complete or in parts, was 40,000, averaging in cost \$22.20, on which a duty of 30 per cent. was assessed and \$179,250 collected, while on bicycle parts the duty collected was \$83,534. In 1897, the importation of completed bicycles was 24,558, or 2,750 less than in 1898. The average cost in 1897 was \$32.40, against \$22.20 in 1898; and the duty, per machine, \$9.72, against \$6.66. These figures show that as the American manufacturer decreases the cost, the demand increases. During the year ended June 30, 1898, 18,617 bicycles were manufactured in Canada, of which only about 10,000 were sold at home. While the United States were encroaching on this market, Canadian manufacturers were reaching out for the trade in foreign countries, and sold 8,617 bicycles for \$373,383, Australia taking 5,229; Germany, 1,441; Great Britain, 616; France, 490; and

the United States, 307, as their largest customers. The prices seem to have been varied for each country as follows: Great Britain and Australia, about \$46; France, about \$41; United States, about \$35; Germany, about \$30.

"A series of questions having been put to me," writes our consul at Marseilles, France, "concerning the possibility of introducing factory-made window sashes and doors in France, I wish to say first that the method of interior construction in this country does not resemble our own, and any manufacturer desiring to do business here should visit the country and study the local peculiarities. All building is done to stay, and the light pine doors and sashes often used in America would not do here at all. Furthermore, there are no window frames in France that slide up and down as they do in the United States. The sashes are as long as doors, a double sash being made for each window, opening inward, clamped with a special fastening, and provided with interior and exterior blinds. In this southern country, where winds are severe, the outside shutters have immovable slats and are very heavy. Taking up the questions in detail, I have to say: There is no existing demand for factory-made doors. The notion prevails that ready-made doors are inferior to the hand-made article, and a demand would have to be created. As to shapes and styles in use, they are many. Sliding doors are unusual. As a rule, even large double doors swing on hinges. The dimensions of single doors of the ordinary type are: Height, 2.20 to 2.25 meters (7.22 to 7.38 feet); width, 80 to 90 centimeters (2.6 to 2.8 feet); thickness, 3½ centimeters (1 4 inches). Doors generally are hung on simple hinges. As no factory-made doors are sold, prices can not be quoted. For hand-made doors of the ordinary variety, the ruling price is 7 francs (\$1.35) per square meter (10.76 square feet), or for double doors, 10 francs (\$1.93) per square meter. One builder ventures to say that from three to five thousand doors are used annually in Marseilles. No dependence can be placed on the guess. The consumption obviously depends on the amount of building. Doors used here are of local manufacture, the lumber generally coming from Sweden and Norway. There are no special door factories in this city. I have no suggestions to make as to packing for exportation. No doors are imported. There are no local exporters of doors. Among the most important local contractors are the following: L. Gassier de Bastide, Rue Consolat, 63; H. Beranger, Rue Clothilde, 36; Jauffret Frères, Rue de la Rotonde, 23; Andre Capel, Rue Consolat, 138.

Vice-Consul Taylor writes from Ensenada, May 20, 1899, in regard to the discovery of very rich gold placers near San José and Santa Clara mountains, within one league of the Pacific coast. The port is Ascension Bay. There are already, says Mr. Taylor, about 2,000 persons on the ground. The mining-camps at Santa Rosalie, San Jawa, and Calmallé are deserted. The placers are three leagues wide and twelve or fifteen leagues long.

Passenger transit in Paris is effected by electricity, steam, compressed air, and horse-power. There are three tramway lines serving Paris and the suburbs, and omnibuses are generally used throughout the city. One of the above-mentioned tram-lines belongs to the Compagnie Générale des Omnibus, and the other two are practically controlled by the same company; so that it can be said to have a monopoly of the entire passenger transit, exclusive of cabs and carriages. It is a stock company, organized in 1855, having obtained from the city by conventions of July 15, 1856, and June 18, 1860, the exclusive right to transport passengers from one point to another in the city of Paris. This concession expires on the 31st of May, 1910. The omnibuses are of two sizes and drawn by two or three horses respectively. The smaller model is arranged for 28 or 30 places (14 outside, 14 inside, and 2 on the platform). The larger model affords accommodation for 20 on top and 20

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inside, including 4 on platform. The fare on the top is 15 centimes (nearly 3 cents); inside and on platform, 30 centimes (nearly 6 cents). The payment of the last mentioned fare entitles the passenger to a "correspondence" or transfer ticket to another connecting or intersecting line. No passengers are taken on when the places are filled, either at a station or *en route*. At the starting-points, numbered tickets are handed to the passengers, and when there are more than enough to fill one conveyance the preference is given to those holding the first numbers. The next omnibus or car starting begins with the number last uncalled on the previous vehicle. The same system prevails at the fixed stations *en route* for vacant places. No standing in the aisle is allowed. It is impossible to say what the company paid for the concession, as the remuneration to the city is based upon a percentage and a royalty on the number of vehicles working.

Consul-General Holloway sends the following from St. Petersburg, May 13, 1899: "The Russian Government has, after many years' discussion, determined to abandon the old-style or Julian-Greek calendar, which is twelve days behind the now universal system of the Gregorian cycle, and which has been a source of annoyance to Russians doing business with other countries, who were compelled to use both dates, as well as to foreigners trading with Russia. The St. Petersburg Astronomical Society has taken the matter in hand, and with the cooperation of the ministers will appoint a commission to be composed of sixteen persons, nine of whom are to be members of the Astronomical Society, who will arrange all details. It is expected that the new-style calendar will go into effect in 1901."

Consul-General Gowey writes from Yokohama to a Pittsburg Company:

"The customs returns show that during the year 1898 there were imported into Japan 274,941 pounds of copper plates, sheets, and rods, valued at \$29,243, and 93,925 pounds of yellow-metal sheathing, valued at \$9,970. What proportion of rods were included in the foregoing, the returns do not indicate. Under the heading of exports, copper sheets and plates do not appear; but of refined copper there were shipped abroad during last year 35,709,650 pounds, mostly in the shape of slabs and ingots, valued at \$3,553,245. Exports of manufactures of brass, at the same time, were valued at \$9,856. The efforts made to produce sheet copper in Japan, I am informed, have not been encouraging, and the press has lately reported the failure of one of the largest concerns in this line of trade at Osaka. Japanese copper, while of fine appearance, has produced much dissatisfaction as sheathing on vessels—salt water destroying it in a very short time. An American vessel was sheathed at this port with Osaka copper purchased from a prominent Tokyo firm during the past year, and in about two months thereafter the metal was discovered to be entirely eaten through in so many places that its removal was made necessary, and Muntz metal substituted. For the latter article or its equivalent, there is undoubtedly a growing market in the Orient."

Consul-General Holloway writes from St. Petersburg, June 2, 1899, that he has been informed that the Minister of Finance will allow a duty-free entry of foreign exhibits for the international section of the dairy exhibition, to be opened in St. Petersburg September 1, 1899. The exhibits which will be sold at the exhibition, as also those which will remain in Russia after it is closed, will have to pay the regular duty levied on such articles.

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OUR MAIL BAG.

Helping a London Editor.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

You will recall that the London *Academy* originally reviewed Selma Lagerlöf's Gösta Berling's Saga as if it were the work of a man. This had to be corrected in a following issue when the discovery was made that she was a woman. In the number just received (April 29) *The Academy* seems to have made still other discoveries as to the Swedish novelist, and reproduces her picture and a half-column of matter—taken verbatim from THE LITERARY DIGEST—and no credit whatever given. It reads as if *The Academy* reviewer himself had seen the Berlin *Echo*, but his words are those of THE DIGEST which kindly did the work for him.

Also, the production of the picture of Selma Lagerlöf in *The Critic* for May seems influenced by the prior production of the same in the article in THE LITERARY DIGEST already mentioned. *The Critic* had already had its shy at Gösta Berling.

The Academy and other English papers condemn American papers for using the material of others—surely here is a case where a part of the account has been balanced. The wonder is that it is *The Academy* that forgets to use special type or quotation marks.

As the writer of the article in question for THE DIGEST, I feel I have a right to call your attention to the dissemination of this bit of seed sown in THE DIGEST's garden. By their fruits ye shall know them.

JOHN B. HENNEMAN.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

PERSONALS.

THE civil authorities of Santiago on June 13 renamed one of the city streets after General Wood, bestowing upon it his Christian name as well. They propose to name the road over which the American troops entered the city after the surrender "Shafter Avenue."

THE United States Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in the famous case of Mrs. Hetty Green, of New York, who has been fighting for twenty years to have her title perfected to a part of the old Gage farm in Chicago, now valued at one million dollars or more, upholding her claims to the property. When notified of the court's decision in her favor, she made this characteristic remark: "This suit is part of the almost ceaseless litigation which began one year before my father's death in 1865, and has pursued me ever since. I do not court public notoriety, but never shirk my duty when I feel that I am being persecuted. The judges of our courts are all right when you can get at them, but the lawyers hamper litigants where money is involved. They want it all. I am a thoroughly determined woman, and the entire Seventh Regiment with shotted guns can not keep me off when once I start in to defend my just rights."

A BASHFUL Chicago man courted a girl for three years without daring to propose. Finally, while he was visiting in St. Louis, he decided to propose by mail. He sent the letter, and for two hours was one of the happiest men in Missouri. Then he began to believe he had been precipitate, and was assailed with doubt. That night he did not sleep. He thought all sorts of things, and vainly wished he could intercept the letter before it reached her. But that was manifestly impossible. It was not until noon the next day that he received an inspiration as he was passing a telegraph office. Rushing in he seized a blank and

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nervously penned the following: "MISS MARY —, Chicago: Mailed you wrong letter yesterday. Please do not open and deliver to me on my return." After that he breathed freer. That evening a telegram was awaiting him at the hotel. It read: "JOHN —, St. Louis: No; you mailed right letter. It was about time."

COL. R. S. MACKENZIE, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, was regarded in 1874 as the next candidate for the appointment of brigadier-general; but another wearer of the silver eagle on his shoulder-straps came into prominence about that time in the person of Col. Nelson A. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry. It is an old story but will bear repetition. In Colonel Mackenzie's regiment there was a grizzled veteran, Captain Napoleon B. McLaughlen. One starlight night he and Colonel Mackenzie were together in camp on a scout upon the plains in Texas. Colonel McKenzie was walking up and down near his tent, snapping his fingers, and showing many signs of inward excitement. Suddenly he stopped and gazed up at the sky. "What are you looking for, colonel?" inquired Captain McLaughlen, stepping out from his tent, from which he had been watching the officer's movements. "Oh, I'm only looking for a star," said the colonel, with some embarrassment. "Colonel," said the veteran gravely, "I fear there's Miles between you and that star!" Events proved that there was reason in his words.

JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER, former husband of Amélie Rives, now the wife of Prince Troubetskoy, who has been an inmate of Bloomingdale Insane Asylum since 1897, has finally been declared incompetent by a New York sheriff's jury, and an application for a committee of his person and estate will now be made to the supreme court.

PRINCESS HELENE of Orleans, wife of the Duke of Aosta and sister of the Duke of Orleans, has sold a considerable part of the valuables in her Turin, Genoa, Milan, and Paris houses, and placed the money thus realized at the disposal of her brother, to be used in the Orleanist cause.

PRINCE LUIGI, the Duke of Abruzzi, who is now on his way to the North Pole, sailed in his ship, *Stella Polare*, on June 12, from Christiania, Norway. He is accompanied by the Crown Prince and Princess of Italy, who will go with him as far as North Cape. Prince Luigi is taking with him twenty-one persons, including Count Quiri, a lieutenant in the Italian navy, Dr. Cavilli-Molinelli, two Italian sailors, four guides, ten Norwegian sailors, and one Eskimo.

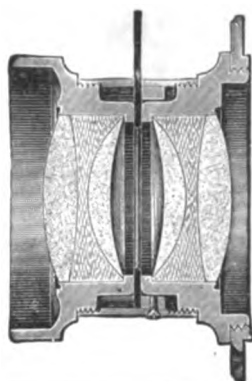
MISS SELINA FITZHERBERT FOX recently took honors in the examination for bachelor of medicine at the University of Durham, in England. She headed the list of candidates, who, with the exception of herself, were all men. Miss Fox studied at the London School of Medicine for Women and at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne. This is the first time in the five years that the qualifications have been open to women that advantage has been taken of the privilege.

As is well known, Mendelssohn was a great favorite of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, and during his visits to London was frequently their guest, playing for them and accompanying the Queen, who possessed a good voice, and who often would sing for him. In "Fragments of an Autobiography," recently published by Felix Moscheles, son of the great pianist, and a god-son of Mendelssohn, a pleasing anecdote of the composer, and his association with her majesty is told. It was in 1847, the year of his death, that Mendelssohn had once more, as in 1842, been "making music with the Queen," and had been genuinely delighted with her rendering of his songs. As he was about to leave, she said:

"Now, Dr. Mendelssohn, you have given me so much pleasure, is there nothing I can do to give you pleasure?"

He answered that he was more than amply re-

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BERLIN-FRIEDENAU.

warded by her majesty's gracious reception, and by what would be a lasting remembrance of the interest she had shown in his music; but when she insisted he said:

"Well, to speak the truth, I have a wish, and one that only your majesty can grant."

"It is granted," she interposed.

And then he told her that nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the nurseries and all the domestic arrangements connected with the royal children. The most consummate courtier could not have expressed a wish better calculated to please the Queen. She most cordially responded and herself conducted him through the nurseries. Nor was the matter treated lightly; she had to show him the contents of the wardrobes and give him particulars of the service, and for the time being the two were not in the relative position of gracious sovereign and obedient servant, but rather of an experienced materfamilias and an enlightened paterfamilias, comparing notes, and giving each other points on the management of their respective children.

ON the 23d of May one hundred years ago Thomas Hood was born, and he died May 3, 1845. To those of an older generation familiar is the name of Tom Hood, for the "Thomas" does not seem to concert with his joyousness. His life, says the *New York Times*, must have been in a measure a troubled one, for he had to fight against bad health and poverty. How he did labor for his bread and cheese, working off trifles for the red satin bound ephemeral volumes, which were called "Keepsakes," or "Friendship's Offerings." There is a disposition to slight Tom Hood, and it is because the critic of to-day is in doubt as to whether the man was better in his merry or in his more serious moods. For ten years Tom Hood worked away at "comic annuals." Is he only to be remembered for these? Because he forced us to laugh, are we to forget how he could make our eyes to be dimmed with tears? Are we to forget the pathos of his "Song of the Shirt," or the sadness of "The Bridge of Sighs"? Are we to pass over the epigrams he wrote, perfect or their kind? Why, some of these are alive to-day and pass from mouth to mouth, and those who say them are ignorant of their source. There was that uncommon stuck-up person Rae Wilson, who abused Hood for what Rae Wilson affirmed was his flippancy. Hood wrote what he called an ode as a reply, and in it are four famous lines:

"A man may cry 'Church! Church!' at every word
With no more pity than other people—
A daw's not reckon'd a religious bird,
Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple."

Walter Savage Landor, who was a most difficult man to please, wrote the most perfect appreciation of Hood that we know of:

"I tried at wit—it would not do;
At tenderness—that failed me too;
Before me on each path there stood
The witty and the tender Hood."

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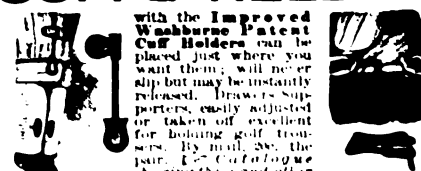
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Two Steps.—"When is their marriage to be solemnized?" "As soon as it has been financed."
—*Puck*.

No Other Time.—"Henry, why do you smoke continually from morning until night?" "It's the only time I get. I sleep from night till morning."
—*Tit-Bits*.

The Size of It.—EDITH: "What does a man mean when he says that comment is useless?"
DAVID: "Means that he can't think of anything else to say."
—*Puck*.

Abreast of the Times.—TEACHER: "What does the abbreviation 'lb.' mean?"
DICKY: "It means 'Lanky Bob,' ma'am."
—*Chicago Tribune*.

Over the Fence.—MRS. RILEY: "Are yez on callin' terms wid our new neighbor?"
MRS. MURPHY: "Av coorse I am. She called me a thafe, and I called her another."
—*Tid-Bits*.

Even.—MRS. BUSYBODY: "Your husband goes out a great deal, doesn't he?"
MRS. GOODWIFE: "Oh, I don't know; he doesn't go out any oftener than he comes in."
—*Yonkers Statesman*.

Used to It.—"When I rejected Dick he didn't seem a bit put out. I can't understand it." "Well, I can. Dick is used to it. He used to write poetry, and get a dozen rejections every week."
—*Chicago Tribune*.

Met His Superior.—HARDENED SCOUNDREL: "How'd you make out at robbin' the train?"
DESPERATE VILLAIN (in disgust): "Done first-rate till I go into the Pullman sleeper. Then the porter held me up!"
—*Harlem Life*.

Quite Easy Then.—"Do you think," said he, "that one can live in New York and remain absolutely ignorant of the ways of this wicked world?"
"No," was the answer, "not unless he happens to be chief of police."
—*Washington Star*.

Covert Enemies.—"Dorothy has quit making me uncomfortable by telling me my hat wasn't on straight." "What stopped her?" "Every time she did it I told her she had too much powder on her nose."
—*Chicago Record*.

Comforting a Friend.—VERISOPHT: "That brute Snodgrass called me a conceited idiot, don't cher know?"
HUNKER: "Is that so? You never struck me as being particularly conceited."
—*Tid-Bits*.

Corned Beef.—JOHNNY: "I know how corned beef is made now, grandpa."
GRANDPA: "How?"
JOHNNY: "I saw the man giving the cows rock salt."
—*Brooklyn Life*.

A Chance.—HUSBAND: "I am going to join an other club to-night."
WIFE: "I don't suppose I shall see you at all after this?"
HUSBAND: "Oh, yes! They have a ladies' day."
—*Puck*.

Making a Choice.—"Which do you prefer?" asked her indulgent father. "It is so hard to decide," she answered, "but at the price quoted I think the duke is a better bargain than the count. I guess you may buy me the duke."
—*Chicago Post*.

Just Comfortable.—Uncle inquired of little Bobby if he had been a good little boy.
BOBBY: "No, I haven't."
UNCLE: "Why, I hope you haven't been very bad."
BOBBY: "Oh, no; just comfortable."
—*Tit-Bits*.

A Rational Argument.—"You once said you would die for me, Jonas, and now you refuse to



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cut the grass." "That's perfectly logical, Minerva. If I died for you I'd be done with it, but if I mow the grass once you'll make me do it every two weeks."
—*Chicago Record*.

Alternative Hypotheses.—"I love you," he whispered. Ernestine trembled, and regarded him perplexedly. "Do my ears deceive me?" she asked herself; "or does my complexion deceive him?" For it was her misfortune to lack confidence in herself.
—*Detroit Journal*.

As Pants the Hart, Etc.—"She felt the strong arm of the law," he said, speaking of a woman who had got into trouble. "How delightful!" commented the demure young thing. "What is delightful?" he demanded in surprise. "To feel a strong arm," she answered softly.
—*Chicago Post*.

Unreasonable Women!—Mrs. Fimsby says that men are so changeable. Fimsby used to tell her that she was worth her weight in gold. When she had to sit on his knees in the coach the other day he said he wished she wasn't so confounded heavy.
—*Boston Transcript*.

At the 'Phone.—Agitated papa at 'phone. "Hello! hello! hello! hello!" "What number, please?" "Two." "Two?" "Two, of course." "Two what." "Twins, confound it. How many do you think—" Finds he has been rung off. Goes away cursing the trusts.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Brooklyn.—HICKS: "What a talker that man Brown is! I always regarded him as such a gloomy, reticent fellow until two or three days ago."
WICKS: "Yes, I understand that his baby just begun to laugh for the first time last week."
—*Brooklyn Life*.

Preparation Needed.—"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy. "I should spank whoever did it," said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son. "Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, gleefully, "'coz papa's broken it."
—*Harper's Bazar*.

Such Sticky Weather, Too!—"I don't like Snaggs's idea of a joke," said Hiland. "No?" replied Halket. "No, I don't." "Tell me about it." "The other night I called to see him, and he said: 'I'll get a small bottle.' 'All right,' I said, 'get a bottle with a 'stick' in it.' So Snaggs went out and presently returned with a bottle of muclage."
—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

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A Hobby of His.—An old country sexton, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at a certain tombstone and say: "This ere is the tomb of Thomas 'Ooper an' 'is eleven wolves." One day a lady remarked: "Eleven? Dear me—that's rather a lot, isn't it?" The old man looked at her gravely, and replied: "Well, mum, yer se it war an 'obby of 'is'n."—*Tid-Bits.*

Egging Her On.—SHE (after some not infrequent domestic disturbance): "I have nothing to say, Keziah."

HE: "So I see, my dear, but—eh—"

SHE: "But what, Keziah?"

HE: "Oh, nothing, except that I am amazed to realize that you don't follow your usual custom under such circumstances and say it."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Association of Ideas.—"I'm looking for a man that's in business somewhere along this street," said the perplexed stranger, "and I've forgotten his name. Had it at my tongue's end five minutes ago. Say, what's the name of that suburb this side of Evanston?" "Buena Park?" hazarded the policeman whom he stopped to question. "No, that isn't it. Isn't there another one?" "Edgewater?" "Edgewater! That's right!" delightedly exclaimed the stranger. "Got it now. The name of the man I'm trying to find is Banks. Know him?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Didn't Even Hesitate.—An Englishman traveling in Maryland had occasion to investigate the running time of the trains that passed through the small place where he was stopping. Carefully searching a time-table, he found apparently that there would be an express train due at four o'clock that afternoon. The Englishman was on time with his grip, *et cetera*, and so was the express train. The intending passenger watched it approach and thunder by the station at top speed. The traveler was annoyed, and turning to a colored man who stood near, remarked: "That train didn't stop!" "No sir," replied the colored citizen, cheerfully, "didn't ev'n hesitate."—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Monday, July 3.

—A special despatch from Washington says that "while the army of the Philippines has been successful, the commanding general has been a failure."

—Judge W. S. Cox, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who presided at the trial of Guitau, resigns.

—The Spanish Senate ratifies the terms of the treaty of peace and adjourns.

—The British Government grants a subsidy for the establishment of a freight and passenger line between Jamaica and Great Britain.

Tuesday, July 4.

—In a speech at the Tammany Hall Fourth of July celebration, ex-Governor Hogg of Texas declares that "Democracy ought to renew its fight for free silver, with Bryan as the candidate."

—A silver wreath, the gift of the United States to the Netherlands, is laid on the tomb of Grotius, "the father of international law," at Delft.

—Disastrous floods occur in Texas.

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No. 83.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when

—Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn announces his candidacy for the United States Senate for Nebraska, to succeed John M. Thurston.

Wednesday, July 5.

—The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Society meets in Detroit.

—By floods on the Brazos River, in Texas, more than 800 lives and a vast amount of property are lost.

—The Michigan supreme court declares unconstitutional the law under which the city of Detroit proposed to buy its street railways.

—Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dies at Saratoga.

—The American delegates at the peace conference secure a unanimous vote in favor of having the question of private property at sea in time of war dealt with at a special conference, to be summoned hereafter.

—Two attempts are made to assassinate the Ameer of Afghanistan.

At the Henley regatta, Howell, the American oarsman of Cambridge, wins the second heat of the Diamond Sculls.

Thursday, July 6.

—The War Department makes public a formal order for the enlistment of ten regiments of volunteers for service in the Philippines; Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler and his son, Lieut. John Wheeler, Jr., are assigned to Philippine commands.

—Robert Bonner, editor and horseman, dies in New York City.

—An attempt is made to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia.

—Mrs. May Wright Sewell is elected president of the International Council of Women, to succeed the Countess of Aberdeen.

Friday, July 7.

—Another shooting in the Howard-Baker feud takes place at London, Ky.

—The draft of the proposed convention providing that a permanent international arbitration court be established is submitted to the peace conference, which adjourns until July 17.

—The American oarsman Howell wins the Diamond Sculls cup at Henley.

—The assassins of the Filipino General Luna are acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

Saturday, July 8.

—The Insular Commission renders an opinion that "the islands acquired from Spain as a result of the war are not United States territory."

—Christian Endeavorers at Detroit adopt a memorial to the peace conference at The Hague.

—Governor Roosevelt calls on the President at the White House.

—Secretary Alger denies that he was interviewed in New York as to his relations with Governor Pingree.

—Severe rains are causing distress to American troops in the Philippines.

—German and French newspapers comment favorably on the German Emperor's visit to the French cruiser *Iphigénie* in the harbor of Bergen.

—The cup challenger Shamrock makes a successful trial spin in the Channel.

Sunday, July 9.

—The British parliamentary committee on Indian currency recommends a gold standard for India with the British sovereign as legal tender.

—The governor of Devil's Island, upon which Dreyfus was imprisoned, has been removed.

—President Krüger, of the Transvaal, telegraphs to the Pope: "Our crisis is over, tho the settlement is still distant."

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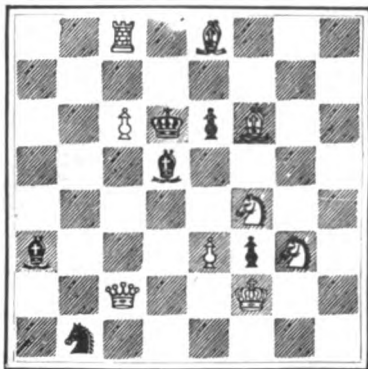
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 396.

By. P. G. L. F.

From *The British Chess Magazine*

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

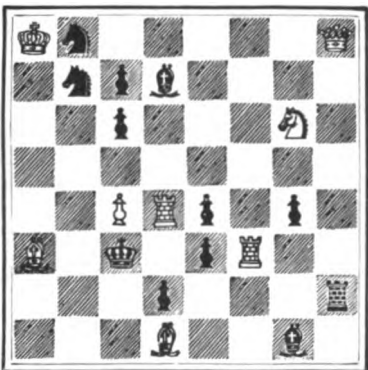
White mates in two moves.

Problem 397.

BY VALENTINE MARIN.

First Prize *Ruy Lopez* Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 396.

Key-move, Q-K 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Mounts-ville, W. Va.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; E. A. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; H. R. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; R. H. Bolster, Roxbury, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; D. E. Thomas, Center, Ind.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; J. H. M., St. Albans, Vt.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Tex.

Comments: "Bold, crisp, and bright; deciphered at sight"—I. W. B.; "Neat; but key-move soon found"—C. D. S.; "Not difficult"—R. M. C.; "Unexcelled for number and beauty of variations"—F. S. F.; "Dead easy"—L. A. L. M.; "These Queen-sacrifice problems are too common to be

difficult"—G. P.; "A splendid sacrifice for position"—E. A. C.; "Most excellent"—C. F. M.; "Fine piece of Chess-work"—H. W. F.

The *B. C. M.*, commenting on 388 and 390, says that "general opinion" would transpose their positions. In 388 there is a "construction flaw." "The variations depending on the K Kt P and Kt on K R 6 are inane." These two pieces and the White Kt on R 5 should be removed.

No. 397.

1. Q-R 8	Q-Q Kt 8 ch	Kt-Q 5, mate
K-Q 4	K-K 2	
2.	Q-B 7, mate	
K-B 4		
3. Q-K R 8 ch	Kt x P, mate	
K-K 2		
4.	Kt-B 3, mate	
K-Kt 4		

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., C. D. S., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. R. O., J. G. L., F. S. F., L. A. L. M., D. E. T., F. M. M., M. M. G. P., T. R. D., E. A. C., H. R. N., R. H. B.; "Try again," Fairfield Center, Ind.

Comments: "I admire this very much"—M. W. H.; "Fine example of succinct sacrifice"—I. W. B.; "An enjoyable exercise"—C. D. S.; "Simple neat, good mating position"—F. H. J.; "Unique and difficult"—R. M. C.; "Deserved the prize"—C. R. O.; "Good play-mate for 389"—F. S. F.; "A peerless problem"—J. G. L.; "Mark this one; it is perfect"—L. A. L. M.; "A beautifully simple problem"—M. M.; "Deserves a premium"—E. H. C.; "Gave me quite a study for a time"—T. A.

W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; F. Rhodes, Center, Ind.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; and the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S., were successful with 388. W. H. H. C., A. P. G., and T. R. D. got 389. W. H. H. C. solved 387.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

THIRTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Two Knights Defense.

V. BRENT.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK.	V. BRENT.	PROF. A. S. HITCHCOCK.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	15 B-P x P	Q-Kt 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	16 P-Q R 4	B-R 3
3 B-B 4	Kt-B 3	17 P-K 6 ch	K-B sq
4 Kt-Kt 5(a)	P-Q 4	18 P x Kt P	B x P
5 P x P	Kt x P (b)	19 P-B 4	B x P
6 Kt x B P	K x Kt	20 Q x B	Q x K P
7 Q-B 3 ch	K-K 3	21 Kt-Kt 5	Q-Q 2
8 Kt-B 3	Q Kt-Kt 5	22 Kt-B 7	R Kt sq
9 P-Q 4	P-B 3	23 Kt-K 5	Q K 3
10 Castles	Q-B 3	24 Kt x P	Kt-B 2
11 Q-K 2	P-Q Kt 4	25 P-Q 5	Q x P
12 Kt-K 4	Q-B 4	26 R x B ch	K Kt 2
13 B x Kt ch	Kt x B	27 Kt-R 5 ch	Resigns.
14 P-K B 4	K-Q 2		

Notes.

(a) This move, while it used to be considered as a strong and somewhat perplexing play, has been discarded, because, with the proper defense, it is supposed to give Black the better game. Nowadays, Kt-B 3 is preferred.

(b) Here is where Black made his great blunder, and permitted White to get an attack which is almost, if not altogether irresistible. Black should have played Kt-Q R 4.

It is not necessary to give any further notes, as Black hadn't a ghost of a show after he permitted White to get the attack he was after.

End of the London Tournament.

LASKER FIRST.—PILLSBURY SHARES SECOND PRIZE.

The final games of the Tournament were played Monday, July 10. Lasker takes first prize, \$1,250; Pillsbury, Janowski and Maroczy divided second, third and fourth prizes, each receiving \$575; Schlechter was fifth, \$325; Blackburne sixth, \$250; Tschigorin seventh, \$200; Showalter eighth, \$150; Mason ninth and final prize, \$100.

The score, stood as follows at the close:

Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
Lasker.....22½	4½	Showalter.....12½	14½
Pillsbury.....18	9	Mason.....12	15
Janowski.....18	9	Steinitz.....11½	15½
Maroczy.....18	9	Cohn.....11½	15½
Schlechter.....17	10	Lee.....9½	17½
Blackburne.....15½	11½	Bird.....7	20
Tschigorin.....15	12	Tinsley.....6	21

Games from the London Tourney.

JANOWSKI OUTPLAYS PILLSBURY.

Vienna Opening.

JANOWSKI.	PILLSBURY.	JANOWSKI.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	25 P-B 4	K-R 2
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	26 Q-K B 3	R-K Kt sq
3 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 5	27 K-R 2	P-Kt 3 sq
4 Kt x P	Castles	28 P-K Kt 3	P-Q R 4
5 B-K 2	P-Q 3	29 Q-Q 5	R-K B sq
6 Kt-B 3	B x Kt	30 B-Q 4	O-B 2
7 Q x B	Kt x P	31 Q-B 6	K-K Kt sq
8 Castles	Q-Kt 2	32 Q-Q 5	R-K B sq
9 K-K sq	Kt-B 3	33 P-R 4	P-R 4
10 B-Kt 5	P-K R 3	34 P-Kt 3	P-R 5
11 B-K 2	B-Kt 5	35 Q-B 3	P-R 3
12 B-R 4	B-Kt 5	36 P x P	R-K Kt sq
13 P-K R 3	Kt x B	37 R-K Kt sq	Kt-Kt sq
14 Q x Kt	P-K Kt 4	38 K-Kt 5	Kt-K 3
15 Q x B	P-K Kt 4	39 B-B 6	Kt-Kt 2
16 B-Kt 3	Kt-Q 2	40 Q-Q 5	Q-K sq
17 Q-R 5	R-Kt 2	41 Q-Kt 2	O-B 2
18 Q-R sq	R-K sq	42 B x Kt ch	R x B
19 R-K B 4	R x B sq	43 R x R	O x R
20 P x K R 4	Q-Q 2	44 Q-K 5 ch	K-R 2
21 Q-Q 3	P x K P	45 Q x P	K-R sq
22 B x P	P-Kt 3	46 Q-R ch	K-Kt sq
23 B-B 2	P-K B 4	47 Q-Kt 5	Resigns.

MAROCZY'S FINE PLAY.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

SHOWALTER.	MAROCZY.	SHOWALTER.	MAROCZY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-K 3	22 Q-Kt 2	Q-Kt 4
2 P-K 3	P-Q 4	23 R-Q 2	R x P
3 B-Q 3	P-Q 4	24 B-P 2	O x P
4 P-Q 3	P-Q 4	25 Q x Q P	B-B 5
5 P-K B 3	P-Kt 3	26 R-Kt 2	B-K 3
6 P x P	Q x P	27 Q-Q 4	O x O
7 Kt-B 3	Q-Kt 5	28 B x Q	R x B
8 Q-K 2	Kt-B 4	29 B x Kt	P x B
9 Q-Kt 2	Kt-B 4	30 Kt-Q 2	R x Kt
10 Kt-B 3	R-K Kt sq	31 R x R	R-K sq
11 R-K Kt sq	B-Q 3	32 R-R 2	R x R
12 B-Q 2	Kt-K 5	33 R x R	P-Kt 6
13 Castles	Kt x B	34 Kt-K sq	B-Q 4
14 Kt-B 3	P-Q 5	35 K-Q sq	B-R 4
15 B-B 2	B x P	36 K x B	P-Kt 7
16 R-R sq	H-Q 3	37 Kt x P	B-Kt 7
17 R x P	B-Q 2	38 K-B 3	B-Q 4
18 R-Kt 1	Castles	39 P-Kt 3	P x P
19 R-R 4	Q-Kt 2	40 P x P	B x P
20 P-K Kt 4	P x P	41 K x B	K-Kt 2
21 Kt-K sq	P-K 4	42 Resigns.	

A Little Skit.

In this game, the white pieces were played by our youngest solver, Murray Marble, only 15 years of age. He also furnished the notes, which are characteristic of this bright boy.

White. Black.
1 P-K 4 P-K B 4

Black, evidently thinking that White is no good, makes a crazy defense, which proves to be no defense at all.

2 P x P P-Q 4
3 Q-R 5 ch P-Kt 3
4 P x P K-Q 2
5 P x P Kt-K B 3
6 Q-B 5 ch P-K 3
7 Q-Kt 6 R-Kt 2
8 Kt-K B 3 R-Kt sq
9 Q-R 6 R-K 2
10 Q-R 3 B-K 2
11 P-Q 4 Kt-K 5

He should attack less and defend more. Kt-B 3 is the move.

12 Kt-K 5 ch K-Q 3
If K-K sq White mates in two. His only alternative gives White a "fork" to win the Q. White ignores the "fork."

13 B-Q Kt 5! R-B sq
14 P-Q B 4! P x P
15 Kt x P ch K-Q 4
16 Kt-B 3 ch Kt x Kt
17 P x Kt Kt-Q 2

At last; but now it is useless.

18 Q-Kt 3 B-R 5
19 Kt-K 5 ch K-K 5
20 P-R ch R x P
21 P x R mate.

End-Game Studies.

From *The British Chess Magazine*.

WHITE (4 pieces): K on K B 3; Kts on K Kt 7 and Q 4; R on Q Kt sq.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on K R 7; B on K sq; Ps on K B 7 and K Kt 6.

Black to play. What result?

Ages of the Masters.

Bird, 69; Steinitz, 63; Blackburne, 57; Burn, 51; Mason, 50; Tschigorin, 49; Showalter, 30; Tarasch, 37; Lasker, 31; Janowski, 31; Cohn, 30; Maroczy, 29; Pillsbury, 27; Schlechter, 25.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS FOR MERIT.

THE announcement following the call for more troops to go to Manila, to the effect that the officers for the new regiments will be chosen solely on the basis of experience and proved ability, has brought out much favorable comment. Governor Roosevelt, after his interview with the President, July 8, made the following statement in an interview:

"The President has told me that he wishes only recommendations based upon the efficiency of the men recommended, and that he will pay heed to no others. Most certainly I should give no others, and I feel that the President's attitude in the matter in the face of the terrific political pressure to which he is and will be subjected is such as to entitled him to the support of all men who feel that politics has no place in the army, who feel that it is in a peculiar sense the property of the whole country, and that in the giving of commissions and promotions alike absolutely no consideration should enter outside of the merit of the men as soldiers."

Many of the papers which have criticized the President bitterly in nearly everything he has done since he took office have a good word for him on this occasion. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), for example, which has censured the President with great freedom and vigor, particularly in respect to his expansion and civil-service policies, says:

"The Administration has given us a striking example of how well the affairs of the army can be run if politics be left out of consideration. The list of regular officers thus far selected as field officers for the new volunteer regiments is one that does unlimited credit to the War Department and to the army. If one of the fortunate officers is a 'son of his father' whose service in the late war was of no particular distinction, he is thus far only the exception to prove the rule of merit which has evidently governed the selection of the others. Of the eight colonels thus far chosen, Kobbé has distinguished himself in the Philippines, where

he has had an independent command, altho but a major; Rice, Hardin, Pettit, Hare, and Gardner commanded volunteer regiments with signal ability and success last year; Captain Craig made his mark as an able and conscientious officer long before a war with Spain was thought of, and Major Bell, a veteran of the Civil War, was badly wounded at Las Guasimas. With the exception above noted, every officer of the seven majors chosen has made his mark, one as the most dashing of the artillery subalterns and another as the best horseman in the cavalry. It is among men of this type that our future generals are to be looked for, and if chosen as such on their merits they will do as well if not better than our Lawtons and Woods and Chaffees. Perhaps the minor places in the new regiments will be distributed in the true Alger fashion. If so, the country will still have had a forcible lesson in the value of the merit system as applied to the army, and a plain demonstration of the ease with which even so important a department as Secretary Alger's could be conducted as one conducts a great business—with an eye single to the results to be attained and to the interests of the employer."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is another paper that has opposed the President's policies frequently. Its compliment on this occasion is characteristic of many of the comments of the opposition press, in tincturing its praise with a word of disparagement. The *Republican* says:

"The President merits the fullest praise for his excellent start in organizing the ten new regiments now being raised for the Philippine war. This start consists in nominating regular army officers as colonels of all the regiments. Whatever may be the qualification of the subordinate regimental and company officers, the regiments as a whole, commanded by such colonels, can not miss being efficient and soldierly bodies of men. The story that the President sought General Miles's advice in selecting officers for the new colonelcies seems reasonable, because the first regimental commander appointed was Col. Edmund Rice, who, at General Miles's recommendation, took command of the 6th Massachusetts infantry in Puerto Rico. No one in Washington could better advise the President in such a matter than General Miles, for his military life has been spent with the line. General Corbin, on the other hand, has been so many years in a department bureau that his knowledge of the merits of line officers could not equal General Miles's. It is a pity that the regulars can not be given the first chance at the commissions under that of colonel, yet the President's compromising faculty here asserts itself, and many of the under officers of the regiments will capture the prizes through political pull."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says:

"The *Times* has criticized the President so freely upon the performances into which he allowed Alger to lead him at the beginning of the Spanish war that it is bare justice to note his good deeds in the same field. . . . The President seems to be doing the very best that a mean and stupid statute, instigated by Gorman, allows him to do for the efficiency of the army. The country owes him thanks."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.), which has been unsparing in its criticism heretofore, says:

"Whatever may justly be said in criticism of President McKinley's course in delaying the call for volunteers, now that it has been issued after a fashion, it must be conceded that he has done well to select his commanding and superior regimental officers from the regular service."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) says: "The President will have the approval of the country if he adheres to this rule he has enunciated." The Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.)

and many other papers that have criticized the conduct of the war freely, join in complimentary comment much similar to that already quoted. The Republican press rejoice that the President has disarmed his critics.

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.), however, learns that the President's break with the spoils men is not complete, and feels disposed to judge him rather harshly. After quoting Governor Roosevelt's statement, *The Ledger* says:

"In the face of this declaration comes a despatch from Washington notifying Pennsylvania soldiers that if they want commissions they must apply to Senators Quay and Penrose, who, of course, will use even this petty patronage to promote Quayism in the State. The despatch says:

"Senators Quay and Penrose were in the city this morning, and called at the War Department and had a conference with Secretary Alger and General Corbin in regard to the appointments of officers in Pennsylvania. They were told that Pennsylvania would have from about twenty-four to twenty-six officers in the new regiments, and the Senators stated to General Corbin that they would consult to-day with the Pennsylvania delegation, and submit to-morrow a list of officers they would indorse. They were given a list of officers picked out by the President who had seen meritorious service."

"The intimation is that the choice of officers is to be made out of a list of eligibles prepared by the President, and that is a distinct advance upon the old method, but the choice is to be made by politicians, and commissions are to be given out not for military merit alone, as Governor Roosevelt hoped, but because of the political influence of the appointees or their backers. Such a method of appointment and promotion is demoralizing to the army, even tho care should be taken to limit appointments to qualified men who have seen service. The soldiers who have no political influence back of them are discouraged, and those who receive appointments must feel that they have not won them by merit alone, but are under obligations to their backers for a favor that must be returned. The President could well afford to break with Quay and all the other spoils-seeking politicians on this subject. The people would sustain him by an overwhelming vote if he should boldly break away from all political influences, and determine to manage the army and the war in the Philippines according to his own sense of right and responsibility. It is a shame to have the brave soldiers of Pennsylvania denied commissions unless they can go to the War Department branded by Quay."

Rejection of Austria's Arbitration Proposal.—The comments on our refusal to arbitrate Austria-Hungary's claim for damages arising from the death of Austro-Hungarian subjects during the Hazelton, Pa., riots in September, 1897, show no disposition to dispute the correctness of our Government's position. As an example of current opinion on the case, we quote the following comment from the *Baltimore American*:

"The demand of Austria-Hungary for damages for the killing of Hungarian miners at Latimer, and the subsequent request for arbitration of the claims, were characterized by *The American* when they were made as inadmissible. These claims differed radically from those made by Italy for outrages on Italians at New Orleans, or for the mobbing of Chinamen in the West, in each of which instances the Government paid a sum of money. In the Latimer case the Hungarians were conspiring with other miners not only to defy the law, but to abrogate all law, and impose their own will on an entire community

"A more flagrant case has never occurred in this country, and the punishment was severe—more severe, many thought, than it ought to have been; but it is a difficult matter to put a limit to the laws of vengeance when once it has been provoked by a ruthless mob, bent upon destruction. After a long and exhaustive trial, in which the rage of the mob was fully represented by very able counsel, the sheriff and his deputies were acquitted, and that should have ended the incident. The trial ought to have been sufficient evidence that there were no valid grounds for interference.

"The Latimer incident was of great service to that class of foreigners who imagine that they can benefit by this country, and make a living out of it, and defy its laws, because they have a

government across the seas that will ward off punishment. They discovered at Latimer that when they band themselves into a mob to terrorize a community they will be treated with the same stern severity which is meted out to Americans under similar conditions, and they now learn from Austria's failure at interference that their governments are powerless to protect them in their lawlessness. It is a good lesson all around, and will bear fruit."

COLLEGE PROFESSORS AND FREE SPEECH.

THE resolution adopted by the University of Chicago "congregation," June 30, has led to a discussion in the daily press concerning the right of a college professor to express opinions contrary to those held by the other authorities of the college. The resolution adopted ran as follows:

"Resolved, 1. That the principle of complete freedom of speech on all subjects has from the beginning being regarded as fundamental in the University of Chicago, as has been shown both by the attitude of the president and the board of trustees and by the practice of the president and the professors.

"2. That this principle can neither now nor at any future time be called into question.

"3. That it is desirable to have it clearly understood that the university as such does not appear as disputant on either side upon any public question, and that the utterances which any professor may make in public are to be regarded as representing his own opinions only."



—The Record, Chicago.

The immediate cause of this is said to have been the fact that at an anti-expansion meeting in Chicago, Professor Laughlin and Professor Hale, of the University of Chicago, made the leading speeches. It was then proposed that a resolution be passed by the University congregation warning the professors to be more guarded in expressing on controverted matters opinions that might involve the university. That resolution failed, however, and the one quoted above was adopted.

Socialists and Populists Compromise the Colleges.—"It is of course a delicate question how far the right of a college professor to utter everything in his mind is to be restrained, but it can hardly be denied that some restraint ought to be applied to professors if they do not have enough sense of propriety to exercise it voluntarily. When Professor Bemis was forced out of the faculty of the University of Chicago he claimed it was because of his attacks on trusts and other combinations of capital, and tho this was denied by the university authorities it may be that his statement was the truth, and that it was Mr. Rockefeller's proprietary interest in the university that made it expedient to unload Mr. Bemis. But there can be no doubt that in the public estimation the university was being hurt by the hardly disguised Socialism that Professor Bemis was uttering in speeches to labor unions and like audiences. Nobody would have interfered with the currency notions of President Andrews had he not taken an active part in a political agitation that in the estimation of most of the people living around Brown University was idiotic theoretically and ruinous practically. It was asking a good deal of public forbearance to demand that he should be allowed to advocate silverism wherever he got a chance. That was no part of his college work, and yet it was his college status that gave a sort of authority to his opinions.

"It is no great hardship to a man whose only claim upon the public attention is his connection with the public service, or a public institution, to remember that he has no right to misrepresent

sent or to compromise the institution of which he is a very small part. He has no right to go before the public in his official or representative capacity and then insist on his right to express himself in his individual capacity. The latest announcement of the university authorities is that the professors may say what they please, but they must not be understood to speak for the university; they must be held to express only their individual views. But Professors Laughlin and Hale would not have been invited to speak for the Filipinos but for their connection with the university, and no university can escape being compromised if its professors are Socialists or Populists, or sympathizers with a public enemy."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Don't Muzzle the Professors.—"When a university muzzles its professors in order to attract either students or money it makes itself unworthy of public confidence. Any limitation upon the right of a professor to give expression to his views must tend to impair confidence in the freedom of the universities. Of course college professors, like other human beings, sometimes say foolish things. The right of free speech means the right to speak nonsense when the speaker has no sensible views to impart. Little harm is done thereby. The foolish and the untrue pass away, and the truth remains. Let the college professors go on speaking their minds, without other restriction than that which their own sense of propriety imposes, and the people will soon come to understand, if they do not now, that the speakers are giving their own views, and not those of the universities with which they may be connected."—*The Record, Chicago.*

"Apropos of the proposed gagging, or 'guarding' as it was gently put, of the professors of Chicago University in their utterances on politics, it is pointed out that the freezing out of President Andrews of Brown University for his political opinions has not yet been followed by a rush of legacies or endowments by Brown's wealthy friends."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

"It is a shame that anybody should question the right of a college professor to express his own individual opinions upon the subjects which are engaging the attention of his fellow citizens; it is a humiliation that persons who question that right should need even to be taken into account."—*The News, Baltimore.*

RAILROADS CONSOLIDATING.

THE lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad by the New York Central, and the announcement, a few days later, that the New York Central and the Pennsylvania systems, old-time rivals, were working in harmony, has provoked much interesting comment upon the general effects of railroad consolidation, the prospects and expediency of government ownership, and the tremendous power wielded by such men as J. P. Morgan, A. J. Cassat, and W. K. Vanderbilt. The accompanying map, from the New York *Tribune*, gives a very conservative showing of the

lines under the control of the Central and Pennsylvania systems. Some of the other maps, which accept unconfirmed rumors of New York Central and Pennsylvania control, represent the two systems as covering the territory from Boston to Seattle and from Winnipeg to Jacksonville, Fla., representing over \$2,500,000,000 capital and covering over 40,000 miles of track—enough to go one and three-fifths times around the earth.

Consolidation a Public Benefit.—"Commerce has little to fear from railroad consolidation. It has certainly suffered more from the unregulated competition of the transportation lines than from any efforts they have made to maintain uniform rates. Railroad discrimination has been the parent of monopoly; the means by which the organizers of 'combines' have grown rich at the public expense. A strict adherence to the published rates would mean a vast increase of prosperity for the railroads, no less than equality of opportunity for all shippers, great and small. The management of the New York Central system is a fair example of what consolidation can accomplish in this direction. The managers of the great parallel roads of the system use all proper means to get each for his own road as much freight as possible, but they do not bid against each other by secret rebates, discounts, or commissions. They may have to meet a cut in rates made by another trunk line, but among themselves they observe strictly the conditions demanded alike by law and the common interest. This simply marks the difference between responsible and irresponsible control; between the possibility of holding some one to account for the failure to observe certain rules and the absence of any effective means of punishing their violation. There is no reason, therefore, why the tendency toward railroad consolidation should not have results entirely satisfactory to the people at large, who have as little to gain by compelling railroads to do their business at a loss as they have from the low rates of which the great shippers monopolize the benefit. Till railroad managers are strong enough to compel the shipper of a thousand carloads to pay the same rate for like service as the shipper of five carloads, their methods of doing business must be a constant handicap on the development of legitimate trade, and anything which tends to elevate them to this standard of independence must be welcomed as a public benefit."—*The Railway World, Philadelphia.*

How They do it in England.—"The voluntary union of strong competing systems, to put an end to costly struggles for business, by which the money of stockholders is dissipated in needless service, is an old story where the development of railroads is further advanced. The great railroad amalgamations of England, by which the very problems that have vexed railroad managers and the public for so long in this country were finally solved, were of this nature, and their result was the substantial divisions of Great Britain into districts, in each of which practically the whole railway service is under one control. Those regions served by the Great Northern and the Great Western are the most important of these. The amalgamations were authorized by Parliament and the roads are managed under strict state



RAILROAD LINES WORKING IN HARMONY.

supervision, for protection of the public, both stockholders and shippers.

"The problem of division of territory and union of competing lines is more complicated here than in Great Britain, and neither the federal Congress nor any state legislature has found the secret of the businesslike supervision exercised over railroads by the British Parliament. But the law of tendency is at work, and the union of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania would exemplify it conspicuously. This would not restrain destructive competition completely in the trunk-line region, tho it would bring strong moral influence to bear. Curiously enough, the most immediate effect of the union would be outside of its own territory. It would put an end to the rivalry that has sustained competing systems in New England and pave the way for consolidation of all of the roads in that region with the united-trunk-line system. Probably New England is the place where the British plan of amalgamation will first be completely tried."—*The Commercial Advertiser, New York*.

Is Mr. Vanderbilt Bigger than the United States?—"When anybody suggests that the railroads of the United States should be owned by the United States Government and managed by the United States Government in the interest of all the people, a splendid American howl goes up.

"The Government is not capable of such work, we are told. The Government can not undertake such a task. The men whom Americans elect to office are not fit to manage such big interests, and so on and so on, until the advocate of government ownership is made to think that he is indeed an anarchist and a worm in the dust.

"But now comes William K. Vanderbilt, a youngish man, of pleasant face, neat clothes, and average intellect. The fact is revealed that he has been buying controlling interests in the various great railroads of the country. He controls the New York Central and more other railroads than one ordinary man can remember by name. He has got control, through foreign investors' holdings, of the great Pennsylvania road. He is reaching out for a railroad trust, which would mean the control in one individual's hands of all United States railroads.

"Does this cause a howl? Does this make people say that Mr. Vanderbilt is incapable of running the combined railroads of the United States? Does this make cautious business men announce solemnly that the favorites, parasites, and appointees of William K. Vanderbilt are incapable of running all the railroads of the country?

"Not at all.

"Our 'respectable men,' our 'solid interests' are quite well pleased. To them it seems reasonable and proper that Mr. Vanderbilt, between trips from Paris to Newport, from the Chantilly race track to the Southampton golf links, should pause occasionally to manage, and incidentally to absorb the earnings of, all the railways of the United States.

"The United States Government, the people of the United States, are not able enough or big enough to own their own railroads.

"But W. Kissam Vanderbilt, the mildly intellectual descendant of a Staten Island Dutchman, is well able to do that work which is above the collective powers of the United States.

"Truly, Mr. Vanderbilt must be a very great man, or the people of this country, especially the 'solid interests,' must be very great idiots."—*The Evening Journal, New York*.

Government Ownership Coming.—"The concentration of power is also the concentration of responsibility. The unification of the railroads will mean either the establishment of justice in the treatment of shippers or the disappearance of all private control in the assumption of the roads by the Government. There are many incidental evidences that the railroad kings have this latter event in mind. There has been a noteworthy disposition evinced of late in conservative quarters toward stock-watering. Lake Shore was a case in point. The Vanderbilts required the stockholders to relinquish their stock, but for every dollar of capital surrendered they gave back two dollars. If the Government ever comes to deal with that problem it will come up face to face with twice as many dollars of nominal capital as if it dealt with the stock.

"Government control is extremely obnoxious to most people who reflect on the matter, but the question is whether they would

not find it still more intolerable to have one man laying down arbitrary and unequal rates which nobody could appeal from and the ultimate aim of all of which was to increase his own wealth and power."—*The Courant, Hartford*.

"These immense concerns can not afford to knock their heads together in competitive warfare on long-distance traffic, and if the laws of the United States forbid rate agreements between them, they will come together under some form of common ownership. But even then long-distance traffic will only be served as local traffic now is, for every railroad holds a full monopoly over its local traffic. The railroad is a natural monopoly, and competition as a regulator is out of the question. We must look solely to government control."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

"The moral effect of such an arrangement between these two leading systems must inevitably be to promote the spirit of legitimate open-face rivalry among the lesser companies whose affairs are now in many cases suffering the ruinous consequences of unrestricted and irresponsible competition for business. When the leading railway companies of the country mutually agree to abandon the foolish custom of rate slashing and conduct their traffic in accordance with the principles of sound business competition, it is morally certain that the lesser and tributary corporations will soon begin to do likewise."—*The Mail and Express, New York*.

"The deal between the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads looks very much like an effective move toward the great railroad trust, in which the private masters of the transportation facilities of the country will be masters also of the lives and property of all its people."—*The Social Democratic Herald, Chicago*.

POPULARITY OF BRYAN AND McKINLEY.

ALTHO several Democratic papers have suggested that the silver question be given second or third place in the Democratic campaign next year, no one has seriously questioned the leadership of Mr. Bryan. Now comes a tribute to him from the *Chicago Times-Herald*, one of the most uncompromising Republican papers in the country. *The Times-Herald* says:

"The same day that ex-Governor Hogg was carrying Tammany by storm with his reference to Bryan, Mr. Bryan himself was received with tremendous enthusiasm both at Atlanta and at Barnesville, Ga. Everywhere it is the same story. The man seems to have suffered not at all in the esteem of the masses of his followers because of his defeat in 1896. True, he has found in several States that the Democratic Party leaders consider the silver issue a disastrous one, and in those States the popular vote would certainly be hostile to his silver policy, but wherever he goes he meets with manifestations of an almost fanatical personal loyalty. Very few American politicians have been the objects of such general or intense devotion.

"What, then, will explain this extraordinary phenomenon? It may be referred to a combination of causes, each potent in its way. Mr. Bryan has character, sincerity, a winning personality, intellectual brilliancy, eloquence, and the elements are so mixed in him as to produce the best possible effect. He is, besides, the leading exponent of a principle which gives him a remarkable influence where the principle is held, while his character, gifts, and attainments secure him the liking of people who regret the principle.

"At one time there was a very natural disposition to ascribe his prestige to a single speech, but the speech was merely his opportunity. Since delivering it he has proved his powers as an orator many times, and he has stood the closer scrutiny of the public, which is attracted but not dominated by oratory. We have known men even more brilliant on the platform who never got beyond the part of performers in a campaign show. With all their ability they could not command respect because they did not possess those moral qualities which the American people desire in their political leaders of the Presidential class.

"Mr. Bryan is clean of speech and act. He has nothing to explain. He is honest in his convictions. What he lacks most is a lively humor, and this sometimes does a politician more harm than good, as S. S. Cox used to confess ruefully. Much as Americans enjoy a joke, they prefer serious men in high places.

"When, therefore, all things are taken into account, it is clear

why Mr. Bryan is popular, and no one should now feel disposed to grudge him the position he has won. Whether he may succeed in commending his political ideas to the voters of the country is another question."

The *Atlanta Constitution*, strongly Democratic, sees in this tribute a growth of the spirit that "permits the recognition of the true merits of men in public life, regardless of their party affiliations," and, as a further illustration of it, continues: "The era should be welcomed in which the Republican *Times-Herald* can say such pleasant things of Mr. Bryan, and when the Democratic *Constitution* feels no hesitancy in saying equally as much for the personal character and qualifications of Mr. McKinley. All this, too, without a sacrifice of political opinion by either."

PIG IRON AND PANICS.

A STRIKING argument by Mr. George H. Hull to show that our disastrous financial panics are principally due to advances in the price of pig iron has attracted considerable attention in the past few weeks; and in spite of the many theories set up in years past to account for these periodical business depressions, such is the force of Mr. Hull's reasoning that hardly any one has ventured seriously to dispute his conclusions. Most papers which do not accept all that Mr. Hull says agree, like the *New York Journal of Commerce*, that even if the advances in iron prices are not the direct cause of "hard times," they are at least warning signals of danger ahead.

The great importance of this argument, and of its practical acceptance by financial thinkers, lies in the fact that exactly such an advance in the price of pig iron as Mr. Hull fears has just taken place, iron which was selling at six dollars a ton not long ago now selling at twelve dollars. If his view is correct, therefore, we are on the verge of another great business depression.

Mr. Hull, who writes in *The North American Review*, begins by showing that the years of financial panics since 1854 have invariably followed advances in iron prices:

"In the recent enormous advance in the price of pig iron, the people of the United States have another opportunity of studying the cause of such advances, and realizing the controlling and disastrous effect they have upon

business of all kinds throughout the entire country. It is well known that this advance is not an unusual occurrence, being only a repetition of what took place in 1854, 1864, 1872, 1880, and 1889. It was not disturbed finances, or loss of confidence, which turned the tide of prosperity in those years. It was the advance of from one hundred to three hundred per cent. in the price of pig iron. The loss of confidence and disturbed finances came months afterward, and were the effects of the turn in the tide. Each of these advances, and its results, were object-lessons, from which we might have learned much if we had seized the opportunity, while the cause and its effect were passing before us.

"The advance of 1899 is a fact of the present moment. It is here, the evidences of it are everywhere around us, and, if history repeat itself, the events which follow its culmination will be a vivid and instructive picture."

He then draws attention to the almost universal use of iron—in the preparation of food and clothing, in building, in water, gas and other pipes, in all forms of transportation, and, indeed, in all the machinery of war and peace. Its use, too, is growing rapidly:

"Fifty years ago one hundred pounds were consumed in the United States annually for each of its inhabitants; ten years ago there were three hundred pounds for each person, and to-day we are consuming iron at the rate of four hundred pounds yearly for each one of our seventy-five millions of inhabitants.

"Whatever restricts the consumption of iron limits, to that extent, the growth of the people in wealth and prosperity."

The natural limit of prosperity comes when every worker is employed, and such a condition has none of the causes of "hard times" in it. "It is the natural condition," says Mr. Hull, "of an industrious people: it is, in effect, simply the whole people at work." He continues:

"Nothing short of war, pestilence, or famine should check such a condition, and yet without any of these causes it is invariably checked in this country after a few months' duration. Is it merely a coincidence that this has occurred, in each case, a few months after an abnormal advance in the price of pig iron, or is there some connection between the two? Is one the cause and the other the effect? This is at least a clew—let us follow it. In the center of growth in this country, iron advanced from nineteen dollars to fifty dollars a ton in 1854; from eighteen dollars to seventy-five dollars in 1864; from thirty-five dollars to sixty dollars in 1872; from twenty dollars to forty-five dollars in 1880; from nine dollars to



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New President of the University of Iowa.



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PROFESSOR GEORGE HARRIS, D.D.,
New President of Amherst College



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WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON, D.D., LL.D.,
New President of Ohio State University.

THREE NEW COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

seventeen dollars in 1889; and iron which was sold a few months ago at six dollars in Alabama, is selling at twelve dollars to-day, with an advancing tendency and a visible supply of but six days' production."

Iron is the chief factor in our greatest enterprises, and most of them pay so small a margin of profit that when the price of iron rises 100 per cent. or more, these enterprises have to stop. The end does not come suddenly, for the large buyers of iron carry several months' supply, hence the general public does not connect the rise in price with the shut-down several months later. The shut-downs soon increase in number, however, business slackens, failures increase, and a panic is the ultimate result. It is plain that whatever is responsible for stopping great enterprises and for the discharge of the men employed is responsible for the panic. Mr. Hull, to answer those who think there may be some other cause, asks:

"If it is not iron, what is it? There is no other article of importance which is subject to such a condition of inadequate supply or excessive advance in price. It is profitable to carry lumber for seasoning purposes, hence we have a stock of two or three years' production, piled up in every town, city, and village; extraordinary demands can be made on this stock without inordinate advances in price. The output of brick and stone can be increased quickly to meet any demand, by increasing the force in the brick-yards and stone-quarries; buildings can be put up to-day, exclusive of the iron used, at an advance of five to ten per cent. It is not food or clothing; there is no great advance in any of these articles. Pass in review every other article, and you find no such famine and famine prices as take place in pig iron from time to time. The more it is studied, the more one will be impressed with the conviction that the unnatural price attained by iron is the cause which puts a stop to our natural flow of prosperity.

"Every great staple, except iron, is either carried in large quantities, or its output can be increased to any desired degree, at short notice; consequently, we have no famine or famine price in the other staples. The average stock of iron carried in the United States, during the last ten years, has been less than twenty-three days' product, and it takes practically a year to build new furnaces. What wonder, then, that as the books of consumers fill up with orders for months ahead, they become alarmed about the supply of iron, and in the scramble that each one makes to get enough to supply his individual wants the price is carried to enormous figures."

The only remedy for the disastrous advances in price, Mr. Hull argues, is to carry an ample supply. The iron men of the country are now laboring under the delusion, it seems, that a twenty-three days' stock of iron is overproduction, and, indeed, a score of efforts have been made within twenty years to restrict the output. Mr. Hull confesses that in 1884 he was himself at the head of one of these unwise attempts.

How to carry an ample supply of iron, then, becomes the problem. The solution, according to Mr. Hull, lies in dealing in iron upon the exchanges, and he argues from the example of other products to show that the great fluctuations in price would thus be stopped:

"At one time there was no profitable system for carrying large stocks of grain, cotton, mineral oil, etc., and, during that time, these articles were subject to enormous fluctuations in price. Means of storage existed, but even then the carriage was attended by loss of the cost of storage and interest, and the price of these articles was inordinately low at the time of harvest. Later on, certificates representing these articles came to be dealt in on exchange; as the dealings in these certificates grew to be large, this carriage, through modern exchange methods, became profitable, and the extreme fluctuations in price were eliminated. The most pronounced instance of this change is found in the price of mineral oil, which fluctuated during the nine years before it was dealt in on exchange from 52 cents to \$7.88 per barrel at the wells, as against a fluctuation of from 64 cents to \$1.06 during the nine years after it was dealt in on exchanges. The largest stock carried during the first period of nine years was five hundred thousand barrels; the average stock, after it was dealt in on Ex-

changes, was thirty-six million barrels. In other words, before exchange dealing existed, a stock of five hundred thousand barrels carried the price down to 52 cents; after exchange dealings were inaugurated, a stock seventy-two times as large was easily carried, with 64 cents as the lowest price reached. Could there be a stronger illustration of the beneficial effect of exchange dealings?

"A three weeks' stock of pig iron in the United States during dull times carries prices below the cost of production. With active dealings in pig iron on exchanges a six months' stock could be easily carried, without forcing prices to as low a point."

Scotland affords an example. Pig iron has been dealt in on the Exchanges there for fifty years or more. Mr. Hull says:

"For thirty years out of the last fifty the stock carried in Scotland, by exchange dealing alone, has amounted to more than six months' production, and at one time, for five years in succession, the stock amounted to more than twelve months' production. . . .

"A forced sale of 20,000 tons in the United States during the last twenty years under normal conditions would have caused a decline in price of from 25 cents to 50 cents a ton; the same amount forced off on the Glasgow exchange would have caused a decline of perhaps a half-penny. On the occasion of a very depressed market, within the last three years, a forced sale of 10,000 tons in the United States caused a decline of \$2 a ton; 30,000 tons were sold on the Scotch Exchange at the same time at a decline of one penny and half per ton. . . .

"In this age, an ample supply of iron, and stability in its price, are second in importance only to a stable government. We may avoid the disasters resulting from a scarcity of money in times of an extraordinary demand by inaugurating a flexible currency system, but we can not build flexible furnaces."

The Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore, says of Mr. Hull's article:

"The fact that Mr. Hull is president of the American Pig-Iron Storage Warrant Company lends additional force to his arguments in favor of the warrant system, whatever difference of opinion there may be about the connection of the movements in iron with fluctuations in industrial life. The system has been found exceedingly useful, particularly in the South, where it has already gained firm foothold. To put it into general operation upon a basis of six months' stocks of iron, however, would require an accelerated output of iron, inasmuch as at present the iron output is upon a margin nearer six days than six months. The general adoption of the warrant system would, we believe, be of great value to the country, as the iron situation would be materially strengthened in being rid of extreme tendencies in either direction, no matter what conditions in other departments of industry might arise."

The Iron Age, New York, says of the iron situation:

"The predicted shortage in pig iron is beginning to be felt, particularly in foundry irons in the West. Instances are coming to light of foundries being obliged to shut down for several days awaiting receipts of needed raw material. So far it is believed that the trouble has been caused by the non-arrival of special brands desired for the usual mixture on which the foundry has been running or to the deferring of purchases a little too long to secure shipments in time to insure steady operation. But it is nevertheless a fact to be considered that the stoppage of foundries for lack of any kind of pig iron is a new experience in the trade which points to further trouble of the same character."

Where Is the Center of Population?—An interesting prediction as to where the "center of population" of the United States will be found in 1900 is given by the *New York Sun*, with a sketch of its travels since 1790. *The Sun* says:

"By the first national census taken in 1790, when the population of the country was not much greater than of New York City to-day, the center of population was twenty-three miles east of Baltimore. It was still in the neighborhood of Baltimore, tho to the west of that city, in 1800. In 1810 it was near Washington. In 1820 it was at Woodstock, Va., and in 1830, 1840, and 1850 in the present State of West Virginia. In 1860 it was a little to the

south of Chillicothe, Ohio, this being the first official appearance of Ohio as the center of population, tho it has remained the political center of population steadily ever since.

"In 1870 the center of populaton was on a line in Ohio between Chillicothe and Cincinnati; in 1880 it was in the neighborhood of Cincinnati; and in 1890, the year of the last national census, it was in Decatur county, Ind., near the Ohio boundary, and on a line between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The government estimate of the present population of the United States, exclusive of countries over which its sovereignty has been extended, was 75,000,000 on June 1, and all sections of the country have participated, tho not equally, in the growth of population since 1890, when it was 62,600,000.

"By the coming census the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States will proably be shown to have gained less from direct foreign immigration than in any previous decade, while the citizens of the Middle and New England States have relatively gained more. There has been a substantial increase in population, larger probably than in any period since the close of the Civil War, in the Southern and South border States, and a much larger increase in those of the Southwest, most notably in Texas, the total vote of which increased from 230,000 in 1880 to 340,000 in 1890 and 550,000 in 1896. The population of Texas (2,200,000 in 1890) is probably near 3,600,000.

"A state census taken of Kansas in 1895, on the other hand, showed the population of that State to be less than in 1890, while in the same period the population of New Jersey had increased 16 per cent. Between 1890 and 1895 the population of Florida increased from 390,000 to 465,000, while the population of South Dakota (328,000 in 1890) was returned as 330,000 five years later.

"The growth of population in American States between 1890 and 1900 will be in accordance with the increase of the urban population in each rather than with the gain in agricultural districts. As a majority of the cities are in the North, it appears likely that the 'center of population' in 1900 will be on or near the banks of the Wabash in the State of Indiana, at some point northwesterly from the present center and nearer the Illinois than the Ohio State line."

HOMES AND STREET-CAR FARES.

PROBABLY few of the immense number of people who use the trolley-car in the United States realize what an advantage we have over the people of Europe in the simple fact that our fare is no more for a ride of five miles than for one of five blocks. Mr. Edward E. Higgins, editor of *The Street Railway Journal*, points out that this difference between uniform and graded street-car fares makes the difference between a city comfortably distributed over a wide area and one crowded to the limit of endurance. In an address before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia published in *Municipal Affairs* (New York), he says:

"In this country a uniform five-cent fare is almost universal; in other countries a variable fare, based on distance traveled, is

equally universal. There is something more than a mere financial policy involved in the discussion of the fare problem. Broadly speaking, a uniform fare means depopulation of the tenement house districts and settlement of the suburbs—means a clear happy life in purer air and better surroundings—means individual homes and plenty of room for the children. A graded fare means enormous density of population in the heart of the city, scanty suburban settlements, pale faces, sickly children, and a miserable home-life for the masses. These words are not too strong, nor is the influence of street railway fares upon these living conditions exaggerated. The difference between the street-railway track mileage and investment in our principal cities and those of equal size abroad is something amazing. Compare, for example, Brooklyn, Glasgow, and Boston, three cities of about the same size. Brooklyn with a population of about 900,000, within 5-cent fare limits, has over 500 miles of track, Boston, with 700,000 population, has 325 miles of track, while Glasgow, with 800,000 population, has but 77 miles of track. The total street-railway investment in Brooklyn is nearly \$100,000,000, in Boston is over \$25,000,000, and in Glasgow less than \$4,000,000. The 800,000 people of Glasgow are distributed over but 23 square miles, Brooklyn's 900,000 inhabitants live in a 45-mile area, and have a population density of but 25,000 per square mile, while Boston's 700,000 inhabitants are happy in 122 square miles of area, with a population density of but 5,700 per square mile. Is not the uniform-fare principle justified by these figures alone?

"For 5 cents a citizen of Brooklyn may travel more than 10 miles. A citizen of any of our great cities can travel 10, 15, or even 20 miles. In doing so he inflicts a loss upon the company, and if there were a large proportion of the total number of passengers carried who traveled so far, or even 5- or 10-mile distances, our city railway properties would be continually unprofitable and probably insolvent. It is in the short-distance riding that the losses are made up, and it must therefore, in frankness be admitted that the short distance rider pays part of the fare of him who rides the longer distance. This is an apparent injustice, which can not, however, be remedied unless the whole principle and policy of American street-railroading be radically changed, and the effect of the change would be undoubtedly disastrous from a sociological point of view, tending to check the expansion of cities into the suburbs and increase the congestion of life in the centers."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ALGER is resigned only to his fate.—*The Record, Chicago*.

ANYHOW, somebody destroyed Cervera's fleet.—*The Commercial Appeal, Memphis*.

It is now said that Dewey will arrive much earlier than was expected. That is just Dewey's way.—*The Record, Chicago*.

SAYS Bryan, "I stand just where I stood three years ago." Sit down, Mr Bryan. You must be awfully tired, too.—*The Press, New York*.

ANOTHER important victory has been won in the Philippines. General Otis has been convinced that he needs more troops.—*The News, Detroit*.

SOME time in March, 1901, the rumor that Secretary Alger is about to retire from the Cabinet is liable to become true.—*The Tribune, Detroit*.

WE apprehend that we shall never have universal peace until science jumps in and discovers that war is a disease and isolates the germ.—*The Journal, Detroit*.

EUROPE'S peculiar idea of American institutions is shown by the fact that over there Mark Twain attracts more attention than Mark Hanna.—*The Star, Washington*.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY. "What's your hurry, Russell? Here's your hat."—*The Herald, New York*.



"To post or not to post; that is the question!"
—*The Record, Philadelphia*.



SECRETARY ALGER. "That's all bosh about carrying a potato around in a feller's pocket."
—*The Pioneer Press, St. Paul*.

RESIGNATION RUMOR IN CARTOON.

LETTERS AND ART.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH AND THE NOVEL OF SENTIMENT.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, who died at Washington on June 30, was undoubtedly the most voluminous writer of fiction in the literary history of America and probably of the world. Something over eighty novels are credited to her, and at one time her vogue was very great among lovers of the



MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

sensational and sentimentally romantic type of literature. The *New York Sun* (July 2), gives the following account of her career:

"Her father, Captain Charles Nevitte, was a native of Alexandria, Va. She was married in 1841. She separated from her husband in 1843, and was thrown upon her own resources. She wrote stories and short sketches for weekly newspapers and taught in the Washington public schools. Her first novel, 'Retribution,' was printed in the *Washington National Era*. It was begun as a short story, Mrs. Southworth has explained since, but lengthened itself out week after week until it became a novel, which was published as a whole by Harper & Brothers in 1849. The story became popular, and she followed it with many others in rapid succession. Among them were 'The Widow's Son,' 'Ishmael,' 'The Deserted Wife,' 'The Discarded Daughter,' 'The Changed Brides,' and 'Beautiful Fiend.' She wrote eighty novels in all, and most of them for Bonner's *New York Ledger*. The work was profitable. Mrs. Southworth, after the third or fourth year of her literary career, lived in comfort and might have lived at ease.

"It was Mrs. Southworth who sent to Whittier the Barbara Frietchie incident from which the poet evolved his poem of that title. Since the ballad was written the name and truth of the incident have been disputed, but from the evidence of the case there is but little doubt that there were actual events very much like those told in the poem. At the time of her death Mrs. Southworth had in her possession the letter which she wrote to Whittier relating to the incident, and his reply. Whittier's letter was as follows:

"AMESBURY, 9 Mo., 8, 1863.

"MY DEAR MRS. SOUTHWORTH: I heartily thank thee for thy very kind letter, with enclosed message. It ought to have fallen into better hands, but I have just written a little ballad of Barbara Frietchie, which will appear in the next *Atlantic*. If it is good for anything, thee deserves all the credit for it. I wish I could accept thy kind invitation to be present at thy cottage home, but I am too much of an invalid to undertake the journey. I

thank thee none the less, however, for asking me. I shall go there in imagination, if I can not go otherwise.

"With best wishes for thy health and happiness, I am most truly thy Fr',
JOHN G. WHITTIER."

Speaking of Mrs. Southworth's great popularity at the time of the War of Secession, the *Chicago Times-Herald* tells this story:

"So fond were the soldiers of Mrs. Southworth that at the close of the war it was customary for military men visiting Washington to go over to the Georgetown cottage and call on the writer, who did not, however, appreciate her popularity, and would keep out of the way if possible. On one occasion a party of soldiers were told by the colored housekeeper that Mrs. Southworth was not in. They loitered about the place, looked over the cliff at the river view, and finally approached a plain woman who was weeding in the yard, her face hidden under a sunbonnet.

"Do you think if we wait Mrs. Southworth will be home soon?" asked one of the soldiers, 'we would like very much to see her.'

"She isn't much to look at, but you can judge for yourself—I am Mrs. Southworth," was the pleasant reply, and she invited the soldiers in and talked with them about their experience in the war, making notes that she afterward used."

The *Detroit News-Tribune* says of her:

"In the days of her prime Mrs. Southworth was wont to grind out a 'three-decker' in as many months, and even at this rapid rate she could not produce stories fast enough to satisfy the demand.

"In their way they were very good stories, too. She might have lacked George Eliot's erudition, and George Sand's art; but her public was not captious, and the sneers of the critic counted for naught with the thousands that eagerly waited for each instalment of her tales of love and chivalry. Mrs. Southworth knew nothing of the problem story. She fashioned no psychological mazes for her readers to wander through. No hereditary influences had to be explained. The heroine was a real heroine and the hero was a real hero. The villain was always thwarted before he had accomplished his hellish purpose, and when the right triumphed it triumphed for keeps. The heroine did not meet an untimely fate in the last chapters. Neither was the hero disposed of by methods that no honest novelist has a right to use; for Mrs. Southworth took no liberties with the confidence of her readers. As a rule the principals in her story were married and lived happily ever after, just as they should have done. The young wife did not compromise herself, or place herself in situations that the young person has no business to know anything about, and a dissecting-room was not a necessary appurtenance to the plot.

"And after all, perhaps her stories are no sillier than many of those that appeal to public taste to-day. They were mediocre and harmless, but we may forgive her much because she did not prattle about her art."

The *Omaha World-Herald* thus speaks of her title to kind remembrance:

"The death of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth will be deeply regretted by the older generation of readers, to whom her name was familiar. Mrs. Southworth is not well known among the younger generation, but thirty years ago her name was a household word. It can not be said of Mrs. Southworth that she was a great author, but if success is to be measured by popularity, then Mrs. Southworth achieved marked success. She was one of a number whose contributions made the old *New York Ledger* famous under the management of the elder Bonner, and no writer of the last score of years has been more widely read than Mrs. Southworth was twoscore years ago. To modern readers her stories are stilted and unnatural, but it must at least be admitted that while her novels were not of a high literary order they were more moral in tone than the bulk of novels now flooding the market. She wrote to lift common people away from their humdrum surroundings and give them a peep into life they could never hope to live. She did not write to educate, but to entertain, and while entertaining did not descend to writing stuff that would tend to demoralize. Her novels were all tragic and tearful, but to her readers they brought joy, for at last virtue always triumphed, the right parties wed, and wrong was exposed and punished.

"Among her novels, and the ones that achieved the greatest

popularity, were 'Ishmael, or From the Depths,' 'The Hidden Hand,' 'Retribution,' 'The Deserted Wife,' and 'The Haunted Homestead.' Of these 'Retribution' was the first and 'The Hidden Hand' the most popular. The latter was first published in the New York *Ledger* about 1854, and was reprinted in that paper no less than three times in response to earnest requests. It was dramatized and a few years ago no repertoire dramatic company failed to include it. The character of Wool, the old and faithful negro servant; Capitola, the heroine; Black Donald, the villain, and Colonel Black, the good old man, were well drawn and a never-ending source of amusement to old and young."

SIX CRITICS ROLLED INTO ONE.

THE long-standing quarrel between critic and author has just taken a curious and unexpected turn in England. The parties to the controversy are Dr. Conan Doyle and Dr. Nicoll, editor of the London *Bookman* and English correspondent of the American *Bookman*. It appears that Dr. Nicoll, who is also editor of a nonconformist weekly journal, writes book reviews for these and several other papers—six in all. Worse still, in the opinion of his literary victims, he writes under different signatures in each. Thus if he disapproves of a book he can say so six times, to six different circles of readers, under six different names, creating the impression in the minds of those who chance to see or hear of all these opinions that the consensus of literary criticism is overwhelmingly against the unfortunate author who does not happen to appeal to his critical taste. Mr. William L. Alden, himself a critic who expresses his literary opinions with sufficient strength upon occasion, takes the part of Dr. Doyle in this controversy. Writing from London to the New York *Times*, he says:

"The critic of whom Dr. Doyle complains has of course answered his accuser. His answer is perhaps good, considered as repartee, but it is hardly argument. He says that he recently found fault with a book written by Dr. Doyle on the ground that it contained a chapter calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of the conscientious nonconformist. Hence these tears on the part of the aggrieved author! The critic, however, does not deny that he is six critics rolled into one, tho he declines to admit that he is guilty of any offense.

"There certainly does seem to be more or less justice in Dr. Doyle's complaint. In spite of what Miss Corelli says, criticism has ordinarily an important effect upon the sale of a book. The sort of people who admire Miss Corelli's productions probably do not know what criticism means, and it is extremely improbable that any one of them ever reads a criticism in any of the leading weeklies. The average reader of Dr. Doyle's books, on the contrary, would be almost certain to read criticisms of any new book from his pen, and if those criticisms were unanimously adverse, he would not buy it. If the critic of *The Bookman* points out in six different papers that Dr. Doyle's last book is unfit to be read, there are hundreds of people who will say: 'The critics all agree that the book is bad, and so I will not read it.' It does not seem fair that one man should have this power, but what can be done to remedy the abuse?"

Mr. Alden does not think that anything can be done, since the "free-born Briton," and presumably also the free-born American, has an inalienable right to pen as many criticisms of the same work as he can find acceptance for.

Mr. Alden, tho himself a critic, does not entertain a high opinion of the value of literary criticism, which he thinks in nine cases out of ten represents no more than the generally very limited taste of the critic himself, or the mood in which he happens to be when he sits down to write. Then, too, really trained and scientific literary criticism, the outcome of the literary study of a broad and well-balanced mind well versed in literary history, is as rare, it has been said, as is a similar quality of dramatic or art criticism:

"Criticism is something which can never be made perfect in this imperfect world. It is all based upon the false assumption

by the critic that he is infallible. When an honest critic writes of a book that it is a feeble and worthless production, he is giving merely his own opinion, but unless he is morally certain that such opinion is right he has no right to express it. Of course he is perfectly certain that his opinion of the book is a just one; in other words, he is certain of his infallibility. As a matter of fact, we all know that critics are not infallible. Of what value, then, is criticism based upon the fallacy that when a critic declares *ex cathedra* his opinion of any book such opinion is infallible? The more one thinks of what criticism is, of what it ought to be, and of what it never can be, the more nearly one approaches to the confines of insanity."

Mr. Alden therefore proposes, as the only remedy for "plural criticism," that the public cease from reading criticisms of new books except such articles as contain a bare statement of the book's contents or extracts which will give a just representation of its character. He concludes:

"Once in a century there is born a man whose opinions about books are worthy of attention, but what is one real critic among such an intolerable quantity of books? Even our cleverest men merely express their own likes and dislikes when they write what they call criticism. Mr. George Moore honestly regards Kipling as a hideous blot on our civilization. Mr. Andrew Lang thinks that Mr. Moore can not write a novel that is worth reading, but at the same time he regards Mr. Rider Haggard as one of the greatest novelists of the day. If the public accepts the opinions of these critics what an extraordinary mental condition the public must be in!

"One would naturally fancy that Sir Edwin Arnold would know a good novel from a bad one. And yet look at the list of 'the one hundred best novels in the world' published by *The Daily Telegraph*. This list was selected by Sir Edwin Arnold with the assistance of Mr. H. D. Trail and Mr. W. L. Courtney. In the list we find 'Guy Livingstone,' 'The Wide, Wide World,' 'Valentine Vox,' 'The Deemster,' and books by Miss Amélie Rives, 'Ouida,' Whyte-Melville, and W. H. Ainsworth, not one of which deserves a place in any library. When Messrs. Arnold, Trail, and Courtney agree in classing the books I have mentioned among the 'one hundred best novels in the world,' of what value is their critical judgment? Is the opinion of a man who regards 'Valentine Vox' as one of the best novels in the world entitled to any weight when he brings it to bear on a new novel?"

A Curious Case of Literary Parallel.—One of the most singular literary parallels ever brought to light has just been discovered by a correspondent of *Literature*. Lord Robert Ure, in Hall Caine's novel, 'The Christian,' thus describes the dramatic effect produced by John Storm's prophecy of the impending destruction of London:

"I counted seventeen people on their knees in the streets—upon my soul, I did! Eleven old women of eighty, two or three of seventy, and one or two that might be as young as sixty-nine. Then the epidemic of piety in high life too! Several of our millionaires gave sixpence apiece to beggars—were seen to do it, don't you know? One old girl gave up playing baccarat and subscribed to 'Darkest England.' No end of sweet little women confessed their pretty weaknesses to their husbands, and now that the world is wagging along as merrily as before, they don't know what the devil they are to do."

In Swift's "True and Faithful Narrative of What Passed in London during the Great Conflagration" the following description is given of the scenes following the preacher William Cheston's prediction of the coming end of the world:

"I . . . counted at least seventeen who were upon their knees and seemed in actual devotion. Eleven of them, indeed, appeared to be old women of about fourscore; the six others were men in advanced life, but (as I could guess) two of them might be under seventy. . . . It was remarkable that several of our very richest tradesmen of the city in common charity gave away shillings and sixpences to the beggars who plied about the church doors. . . . Three great ladies, a *valet de chambre*, two lords, a Custom-House officer, five half-pay captains, and a baronet (all noted

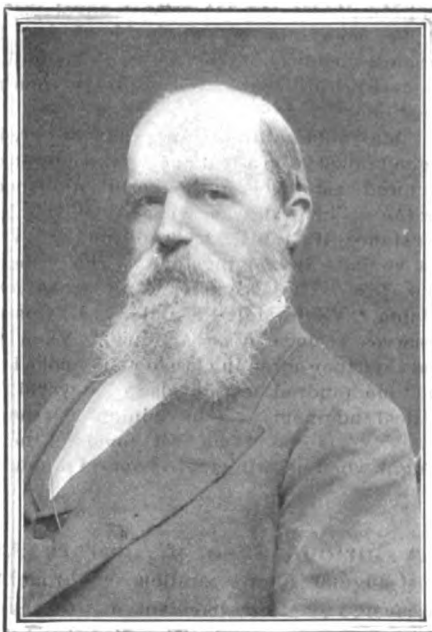
gamesters) came publicly into a church at Westminster and deposited a very considerable sum of money in the minister's hands. . . . I forbear mentioning the private confessions of particular ladies to their husbands."

The London *Academy*, in commenting on this remarkable parallelism, says:

"Mr. Hall Caine's reply has yet to come. The likeness between the two descriptions may be purely accidental and Mr. Caine may never have seen Swift's document. But if he has intentionally adapted an actual account of such a panic, it is a great pity he did not acknowledge the loan. No one would think less of his own narrative powers."

ROBERT BONNER, THE FATHER OF LITERARY ADVERTISING.

THE career of Robert Bonner, who altho an Irishman by birth is said to have been more American than the Americans themselves, is an instructive example of the value not only of persistence and sagaciousness but of the high art of advertising as applied to literary undertakings. Mr. Bonner came to this country at the age of sixteen, and beginning as "printer's devil" he rose with great rapidity through the grades of printer, foreman, proofreader, and editor to a commanding position in the journalistic world of forty years ago. The following sketch of the busier portion of his life is given in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:



ROBERT BONNER,
At the age of Seventy-one.

"In 1844 he came to this city and took a place as proof-reader and assistant foreman on *The Evening Mirror*, published by Morris, Willis & Fuller. It was while here that he made his record as a rapid typesetter, which, it is said, had never been equaled. Several attempts had been made to set 24,000 ems in twenty-four hours, and \$10 was offered to Robert Bonner if he would make that record. In twenty-hours and twenty-eight minutes he set 25,500 ems of solid type. At this time he occupied his leisure hours in writing for *The Courant*. He also wrote for Albany, Boston, and Washington papers.

"After several years' service on *The Mirror*, Mr. Bonner, who had accumulated some money, bought *The Merchants' Ledger*, a weekly financial journal. Almost from the start of his new venture Mr. Bonner began the introduction of fresh features. The publication of a financial newspaper was not exactly to his liking, and gradually he changed its character so that the journal which had been of use only to business men was adapted to the home. Many of the old features were retained, however, and it was not until 1855 that Mr. Bonner found that the time had arrived when he could take a decisive step in the direction in which his judgment told him lay the way to a fortune. In that year he dropped the name 'Merchants' from the title of the publication and substituted for it 'New York,' and from that day to the present the paper has been known as the *New York Ledger*. At this time he announced that he had engaged Fanny Fern, then at the head of women story-tellers, to write a story at the rate of \$100 a column, what seemed a fabulous sum in those days. It was at

this time that Mr. Bonner began his system of extensive advertising in the newspapers that made his paper famous. He filled whole pages in the newspapers, and on one occasion *The Herald* had to double its size in order to accommodate Mr. Bonner's advertisement.

"Mr. Bonner's methods bore rich fruit. The circulation of *The Ledger* reached 500,000 and made the owner rich. He secured the leading writers of the world as contributors for his journal. He secured his first contribution from Edward Everett by offering a \$10,000 subscription for the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. He gave Tennyson \$5,000 for a poem, Beecher \$30,000 for the novel 'Norwood,' and Longfellow \$3,000 for some verses."

The Baltimore *American* calls him the father of present-day methods of advertising, and says:

"His success was due solely to the fact that from his first venture he reposed his trust in the value of printer's ink, and had the courage to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars in presenting the merits of his literary wares. He took an insignificant paper, paid fabulous sums to popular authors for stories, and then proceeded to acquaint the world with his doings.

"It was not sufficient to announce merely that he had paid Fanny Fern \$100 a column for a story. He must make a sensation of it, and in this purpose he succeeded admirably. Thousands were spent in creating the sensation, but the reward came with the first instalment of the story, when the circulation of his paper jumped from nothing to 50,000 in one week. He had people talking about and wanting to see and read his paper, and its success was made. He made his millions by spending fabulous sums in interesting the public in his projects, and by always keeping faith with the public on the promises he made. Since he took the initiative thousands have followed in his wake, and merchants the world over now know the true value of printer's ink as a money-maker. They know that value simply because Robert Bonner taught them that the public would demand the thing, no matter how insignificant, in which it had become interested by judicious advertising."

The Boston *Advertiser* says of him:

"The topic is not one which calls for lengthy comment, altho a topic more inviting to reminiscence and moralization has seldom been offered. His work was in one sense ephemeral. His personality was attractive and interesting without being commanding. Neither the paper which he brought from insignificance to a circulation of 500,000 copies per week, nor any other achievement of Robert Bonner's, can be regarded as an enduring monument to his fame. Nevertheless, he did a very great deal for American literature. Not that he published anything which will live, or ought to. Not that he was the means of introducing to the world great writers. Not that the character of the reading which he sent into so many hundreds of thousands of homes was such as to be in any degree worthy of enthusiastic mention, to refine and elevate the public taste; tho it is to be said, to Mr. Bonner's honor, or to his credit for business shrewdness, or both—probably both—that the stories in *The Ledger* were invariably free from moral taint, and intellectually were a great deal above the dime novel and yellow-kid level.

"But what he really did for literature was to help make it an independent profession. For the first time in American literary history authors began to be well paid when Robert Bonner began to pay them. Some of the sums which he paid were extravagantly out of all proportion to the real merits of the men and women who were lucky enough to receive the droppings from his Fortunatus's purse. Those enormous sums were, of course, paid, more often than otherwise, as advertisements for *The Ledger* rather than as just remuneration to the authors. All the same, not only those authors but authorship in America reaped great benefits; and because they did so, literature to-day in our country is better established, and established on a higher plane, than, in all probability, would have been possible if Robert Bonner had not lived."

Kipling's Case against the Putnams.—One of the first things Mr. Kipling has done after his arrival in England has been to give out a carefully prepared statement of the facts relating to his pending suit against Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons for infringement of copyright, so that the English public might

understand the principles which are involved in it. Referring to the Putnams' allegation that he refused specifications, he says that at any time between March 13 and April 22 a settlement could have been made if it had been desired by them. He concludes with this indictment of them before the bar of public opinion (as reported in the *New York Times* of July 8) :

"They have, under cover of following the routine of trade, produced an incomplete set of books, which they wish the public to accept as a complete edition of my books. They have attempted, both by the title they selected for their edition and by placing on every volume my autograph in facsimile and an imitation of an elephant's head, which is the distinguishing mark of my 'Outward Bound Edition,' to make the public believe that their venture had my sanction.

"They have used, in part, matter written and authorized by me, in part matter written but not authorized, in part matter neither written nor authorized by me.

"They have appropriated copyright material for their own uses in their specially prepared index.

"They have tampered with a copyrighted book three years after publication.

"They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe the best and most honest work that I can turn out for an egregious, padded fake.

"And all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when I lay at the point of death.

"I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge. It establishes too many precedents which will do evil to the honor and integrity of the profession that so far has given me countenance and profit."

PARODIES OF MARKHAM'S MAN WITH THE HOE.

EDWIN MARKHAM'S poem, altho first published this year, has already been the subject of more comment and controversy than has probably any American poem written in twenty years. Mr. Markham's reputation as a poet has been increased by his new book of verses, which has won much warm commendation from critics of note, but the poem entitled "The Man with the Hoe" still continues to be the main subject of discussion. It has received so much high praise that Mr. Markham can well afford to be satisfied if it meets with some misunderstanding and detraction. Doubtless Mr. Markham intended that we should take Millet's peasant as a type representing roughly the results of the inequality of opportunity which so largely prevails among all classes of toilers, and naturally he selected an extreme type



THE REAL MAN WITH THE HOE.

as a more distinct and impressive illustration of what this inequality can and often does bring about. Having been himself bred on an American farm, it is highly improbable that he wishes us to accept the gaunt and pathetic figure in Millet's painting as a

fair type of the American agricultural laborer. Yet a number of his critics have so understood the poem. Mr. Ralph E. Jenkins, of the Chicago bar, has, for example, written a poem in defense of the "Real Man with the Hoe," holding up to admiration the qualities of self-respect, independence, and intelligence to be found in the American rural classes. With considerable heat he writes :

"Markham's 'Man With the Hoe' is an insult to every farmer and every farmer's son in America. It draws a picture that has no foundation in fact. It is utterly vicious, in that it degrades honorable labor and promotes contempt for work, and dissatisfaction, unrest, and despair where there should be hope, happiness, and courage. It and all similar woful wailings are worse than worthless trash."

We append one of the best parodies of Mr. Markham's famous poem :

THE MAN WITH THE LOAD.

Bowed by a weight of fiery stuff, he leans
Against the hitching-post and gazes 'round !
Besotted emptiness is in his face,
He bears a load that still may get him down.
Who made him dull to shame and dead to pride,
A thing that cares not and that never thinks,
Filthy, profane, a consort for the pig ?
Who loosened and let down that stubby jaw ?
Whence came the scum adhering to those lips ?
What was it clogged and burned away his brain ?

Is this the thing the Lord God made and gave
To have dominion over sea and land ;
To love and to be loved ; to propagate
And feel the passion of Eternity ?
Is this the dream He dreamed who shaped the suns
And pillared the blue firmament with light ?
Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more hideous than this—
More tongued with proof that Darwin didn't know—
For where in all the world of brutish beasts
Is one from which this monster might have come ?

His blood flows in the frail, disfigured babe
O'er which the pale, heart-broken mother bends.
But what to him are those hot tears she sheds,
What cares he for the taunts his children bear,
The hungry cries they raise ; their twisted limbs ?
Through this dread shape the devil boldly looks,
And in that reeling presence mocks the world !
Through this dread shape humanity is shamed,
Profaned, outraged, dragged down and brought to scorn—
Made to inhale fumes from the slime he spews
And hear him jest at Virtue and at God.

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
Must this foul solecism still
Be tolerated in an age when men
Grasp power from the circumambient air
And speak through space across the roaring gulfs ?
Must this vile thing be left to wed at will
And propagate his idiotic spawn,
A shame upon the age in which we live,
A curse on generations to be born ?

O masters, lords, and rulers in our land,
How may ye hope to reckon with this "man" ?
How get along without the vote he casts
When there are public offices to fill ?
How will it be with candidates when he
No longer hangs upon the reeking bar
Prepared to fight, to stab, to murder, and
To vote for him who furnishes his drinks ?

S. E. KISER, in *The Chicago Times-Herald*.

One aggrieved individual apparently thinks that there are still worse things in life than men with *hoes*, to wit:

THE MAN WITH THE LAWNMOWER.

[With suitable explanations to Edwin Markham.]

Bowed by the meanness of the act, he leans
Upon the handle, gazes on the ground,
With empty stomach—'tis but 5 A.M.—
And on his back naught but an undershirt.
Who made him dead to other people's rights,
A thing that cares not how much wo he makes,
Stolid and selfish brother to the ox?
His is the hand that shoves that thing along
Whose loud, infernal racket breaks the sleep!
Is this Thing, made in likeness of a man,
To have dominion o'er the neighborhood;
To end the tired dreamer's morning nap;
And shall no victim have the right to shoot him?
Is this the Dream of all the ages past,
For whose sake bends the spacious firmament?
Down all the block to its remotest house
There is no dread so terrible as this—
More potent to o'erwhelm the soul with wrath,
More filled with portent of a day's unrest—
More fraught with emphasized profanity!

O masters, lords, and aldermen, give ear!
How will ye deal out justice to this Man?
How answer when some gaunt, long-suffering wretch
Whose slumbers he has murdered craves the right
To punch his head off and once more bring peace
To a distracted neighborhood? Ye men—
Ye men who rule the town, 'tis up to you!

—Chicago Tribune.

Woman must of course be given her say in the discussion, and she takes it thus:

THE WOMAN UNDER THE HEEL OF THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

"Down all the stretch of Hell to its last gulf
There is no shape more terrible than this."

From "The Man with the Hoe."

Look into that "last gulf," O Poet! I pray thee,
Down, down where its nether carer leans,
And find there—God help us!—a "snape" to gainsay thee,
A shape that affrighteth the fiends,
And listen, O listen! For through all the thunder
A voice crieth—heavy with wo—

"I, I am the woman, the woman that's under
The heel of 'The Man with the Hoe.'"

She is the begotten of derelict ages,
Of systems senescent the flaw;
She is the forgotten of singers and sages—
The creature of lust and of law.
The tale of the "Terror"—the ox's brute brother,
Can never be told overmuch,
But she is the vassal, and she is the mother,
The thrice-accursed mother of such.

Look up from that last gulf, thou newest evangel,
Thou builder of ladders for men,
Look up to the pleading, pale face of the angel
That wooeth a Prince of the Pen,
And sometimes, a little, tho' half the world wonder,
And critics cry high and cry low—
Sing out for the woman—the woman that's under
The heel of "The Man with the Hoe."

HESTER A. BENEDICT, in *The Pacific Ensign*.

Bernhardt's Views of Hamlet's Madness.—Sarah Bernhardt does not believe that the melancholy Dane was mad; neither does she believe that he was fat, as is often alleged. During her impersonation of Hamlet at the Adelphi Theater (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 8), an expression of opinion from her on these two vital points was obtained by the London *Chronicle*. The following is a part of the interview as given in that paper:—

"Your idea of Hamlet, I take it, is that of a slender, willowy youth?"

"Because the original impersonator of Hamlet was a fat man, therefore the tradition has remained that the noble Dane was of stout proportions. Here again, according to my lights, is an absolute error. He was slender and supple of limb, a man of nerves and intellect, dramatic and passionate in temperament. His hesitations and perplexities are mostly assumed, for as an avenger he

must act a part and appear not to feel the storm of rage and indignation that runs riot in his blood."

"Then," I exclaimed, "you do not believe that Hamlet was really mad?"

"Mad," said Sarah Bernhardt slowly, as she bent down and clasped her hands in her ruddy hair, and her voice was like that of one in a dream. "What could those who said he was mad be thinking of? He feigned madness to effect his purpose, and carry out his ends. Observe, too, how he was all things to all men. Boisterous and amusing in his frolics with Polonius; wicked with Rosencrantz and Guildenstern because he knew them to be evil. Terrible with the king. He suits his moods to his purpose. It is all clear as day! With Ophelia there is no feigning, he is always real with her." And here the cadence of Sarah's incomparable voice changes to the softest music. "No need to speak of love, or pity poor Ophelia. She is Hamlet himself with one tender spot in his seared heart for the beauty he bade depart to a nunnery lest she should turn him from the path of vengeance he has mapped out for his own."

"The great actress knows the secret power of things unsaid, which is more potent than the eloquence of speech."

"Hamlet's insanity would give the lie to the very keynote of his character," continues Mme. Bernhardt. "Remember, too, he was not an Englishman but a Dane. I have endeavored to make him what he was. Perhaps you will be very angry if I tell you that Shakespeare is not English! He belongs to the world. His genius was what genius ever is, universal—cosmopolitan! He spoke in words that have reached the farthest corner of the earth, and found an echo in every heart! So profoundly am I imbued with the religion of Shakespeare that I cut out much less of Hamlet than you do on the English stage."

"Did you consider it a venture to play Hamlet in London?"

"I did, and a very bold venture, too, for a Frenchwoman. But I was accorded a most generous and cordial reception."

"Can any man," I ventured to ask her, "quite grasp the inner nature of Hamlet?"

"Perhaps not," smiled Mme. Bernhardt. "There is so much that is feminine in it. True, it takes the brains of a man, and the intuitive, almost psychic, power of a woman to give a true rendering of it."

NOTES.

IT is said that the late Johann Strauss left an estate valued at \$200,000. According to *Music Trades* and *Musical America*, it is to be divided among his wife, his two brothers, and the Vienna "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde." His last work was a ballet, founded on "Cinderella," but partly finished, which was to have been produced next season at the Royal Opera in Vienna. One of Strauss's latest waltzes was called after the artist Lehnbach, who had painted portraits of the composer and his wife, and then refused to accept a fee for them.

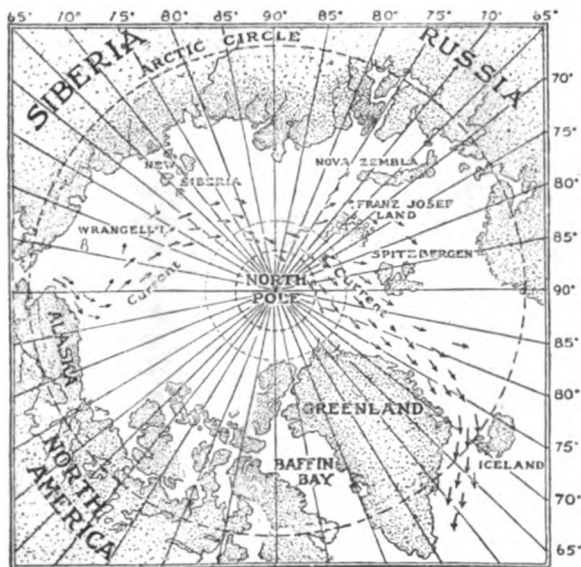
OPERA in Russia is sometimes subject to unexpected interruptions. The following incident, which recently occurred at the Court Opera-House in Moscow, is related by *Music Trades*: "'Carmen' was being produced, and the commanding general of the garrison had kindly lent a number of privates to represent the Spanish soldiers in the piece. When, in the second act, at the command of Don José, the privates marched on to the stage, they were thrown into confusion by seeing their commander-in-chief sitting in the front row of the stalls. They forgot all about the play, and stood still at attention before the general, as required by military discipline. Regardless of the wild entreaties of the stage manager and the despair of the principal actors, the dutiful soldiers remained thus until the general shouted: 'All right, my children, play away.' 'At your command, general,' answered the men, and then took their part in the piece, the production of which suffered, however, somewhat from the unforeseen interruption."

OF the late Augustin Daly and the possible closing of his theater, the *Baltimore News* says: "But Mr. Daly as a manager was as far removed as possible from the contemporaneous type of the theatrical speculator. He thought always of his art first; to elevate and advance it he sacrificed thousands of dollars. In consequence of this devotion he was enabled to establish the finest theater in America—one whose reputation was world-wide. The desire in London to see Mr. Daly's company was so great that he paid several visits there, and the American verdict upon the organization was warmly indorsed. It would have been a matter of deep regret if the death of Mr. Daly should have scattered this admirable group of performers and have closed the house with which, for so many years, they have been associated. Happily it is not to be; Mr. Daly in his will makes provision for the maintenance of his theater and very generously sets aside a portion of the profits for division among certain of his actors and actresses who served him faithfully while he was manager. The good will of the theater should be very valuable, to say nothing of the copyrights of plays, the costumes, scenery, and properties. It would be a misfortune if a house with such a history and reputation as Daly's should fall into the hands of the speculative element which now has such general control of theatrical affairs in New York."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS THERE AT THE NORTH POLE?

THIS is a question that can not be answered with perfect accuracy, as no one has yet set foot on the northern end of the earth's axis. Yet one or two venturesome explorers have come within a few hundred miles of doing so, and their reports, added to our general knowledge of physical geography, can



assist us in getting a general idea. In *The Youth's Companion*, June 22, Admiral A. H. Markham of the British navy, himself an Arctic explorer of no mean reputation, treats the matter as follows:

"We all know that the term 'North Pole' is the conventional name given to an imaginary spot situated at the northern axis of our terrestrial sphere. What we shall find there it is difficult to say. At one time I was under the impression, and it was also the view held by many eminent Arctic authorities, that an archipelago of many islands would probably be found to exist, extending from Franz Josef Land and Greenland across the Pole toward the northern coasts of America and Siberia; or perhaps, as the diurnal rotation of the earth has caused all our continents to be formed along meridians rather than in an equatorial direction, a large continent, like Greenland, might have been found to extend right across the Pole. This conjecture has, however, been effectually set aside by the recent wonderful voyage of Dr. Nansen, who saw no land of any description to the northward of Franz Josef Land.

"It is therefore probable that a large frozen sea, studded perhaps with a few islands, will be found by the venturesome explorer who first succeeds in reaching the Pole. Many singularities and peculiarities connected with it will very forcibly be brought to his notice when he gets there."

The first of these singularities relates to the confusion of directions, both apparent and actual, at the Pole. Says Admiral Markham:

"As the terrestrial pole is situated some twelve hundred miles to the true north of the magnetic pole, it follows that on passing the magnetic pole and continuing toward the terrestrial pole, a southerly course by compass will necessarily have to be followed, because the north point of the needle will be attracted toward the magnetic pole, which will be to the true south of the observer.

"When, in 1876, I was sledging over the frozen sea in my endeavor to reach the North Pole, and therefore traveling in a due north direction, I was actually steering by compass E. S. E., the variation of the compass in that locality varying from 98° to 102° westerly.

"It is not, however, to bearings by compass that I desire to call attention, but to what is termed *true bearing*; that is, the bear-

ings of places on the earth's surface determined by the relative positions that they occupy with reference to the terrestrial poles.

"If our explorer has succeeded in reaching the North Pole, he will be able to assert . . . that he has reached a position where nothing could be to the north of him. For instance, had Herr Andrée succeeded in reaching the North Pole in his plucky and adventurous balloon voyage, he would have had no difficulty, provided there had been any wind, in returning to the south, for the simple reason that he could not have been blown farther north, for every wind would be a fair wind; that is, it would blow him south. Obviously the North Pole differs from any other place in the Northern Hemisphere, inasmuch as it can not possibly have any place situated to the north, to the east, or to the west of it."

Next, Admiral Markham tells us, there is no time at the Pole, or rather it is all hours at once there. He argues thus:

"Those who are conversant with the use of globes know that all the meridians of longitude starting from the equator converge toward and meet at the Pole. They know, too, that longitude signifies time, and that difference of longitude is difference in time. They know very well that when it is noon in London it is about seven o'clock in the morning in Boston, and that when it is noon in San Francisco it is about quarter past three in the afternoon in New York.

"Now as the meridian of London extends to the North Pole, it necessarily ensues that when it is noon in the English capital it must also be noon at the North Pole. In a similar manner, when it is noon at Boston, or in San Francisco, or at Peking, or any other place situated in the Northern Hemisphere, it follows that it must also be noon at the Pole, because all the meridians of those places unite at the North Pole; therefore it is noon all day long at the Pole! Thus there is an entire absence of time at the Pole; but it would be just as correct to say that it is a place where there is a preponderance of time, for it is, practically, any time of day during the whole twenty-four hours, or indeed through the year. In fact, a resident at the North Pole could make it any time of day he might choose to select, with the consciousness that it would be the *right time*!"

The sun, of course, is very near the horizon the year round at the Pole, being just above it during half of the year and just below it during the other half. In conclusion, the admiral reminds us that as the earth is a flattened sphere the Pole is nearer its center than is any other point on its surface, and consequently all bodies weigh more there. He says:

"According to Newton, a body weighing one hundred and ninety-four pounds at the equator would increase one pound in weight at the Pole, simply because the Pole is thirteen miles nearer to the center of the earth than any place situated on the equatorial belt."

The admiral does not advise his youthful readers to start out to see all these wonders, yet it is quite within the bounds of possibility that some one of them may be the first to stand at latitude 90° north and to realize that all directions are merged in one, for him and for him alone.

THE PLAGUE AND THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

A WRITER in *La Semaine Medicale* says that the plague, or a disease very like it, already exists in Siberia, and that the approaching opening of the Trans-Baikal section of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is a menace to Europe. He reminds us that several years since, two Russian physicians, Drs. Billiarsky and Rechetnikoff, announced the existence in the Akcha district, near the Chinese frontier, of a malady that bore a striking resemblance to the bubonic plague. This disease has recently been studied closely by Dr. Favre of Kharkoff, who finds the likeness still more striking. After reciting the points of similarity in the symptoms the writer goes on to say (we translate from an abstract in the *Revue Scientifique*):

"Besides these clinical points the malady resembles the plague in the part that is played in its propagation by a little animal of

the family of rodents, which is known in Siberia by the name of 'sarbagan'—a part analogous to that attributed to rats with regard to the classic plague. The disease of which we are speaking differs from the latter in never having assumed a clearly epidemic character. Small 'house epidemics' have taken place since 1888, and altho lack of bacteriological data prevents us from positively affirming the identity of the two diseases, we must at least admit that the malady observed in the Trans Baikal is nearly related to the true plague.

"From what has just been said, it follows that on the day when the trains begin to run in this region Europe may be exposed to infection from this disease, which the natives call 'the sarbagan plague.' But the danger will be even greater when the whole railway is in operation, that is to say, in five or six years, and when a 'far-Eastern express' is running weekly, putting the coast of the Japan and Yellow seas within fifteen days of Paris or London. . . . It may be, then, that China will shortly occupy the attention not only of the diplomats but of the medical profession, and that we may have to call a hygienic congress to deal with the situation."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE STORY OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

UNDER this head Hudson Maxim contributes to *Cassier's Magazine*, July, a historical account of the invention and development of smokeless powder. According to Mr. Maxim the first step toward the invention of such a powder was taken in 1832 when Braconnot of Nancy discovered that starch and similar bodies were rendered highly combustible by treatment with nitric

acid. This discovery led to the preparation of a true guncotton by Schönbein in 1846 and of nitroglycerin by Sobrero in 1847. Of course none of these high explosives can be used as gunpowders in their ordinary state. But as early as 1866 Frederick, now Sir Frederick, Abel patented in this country a modification of guncotton, which, if we are to believe Mr. Maxim, was a very respectable smokeless powder. He says:



Photo by Sarony, New York.

MR HUDSON MAXIM.

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"In a patent secured in the United States in November, 1866, Abel describes a method of making solid masses of a mixture, in a fibrous pulped state, of soluble and insoluble guncottons, by subjecting the material to a solvent of the soluble guncotton, thus making the solvent serve as a binding medium for the insoluble guncotton, either in conjunction with or without pressure. In this way grains are formed, of sufficient density and hardness to adapt them for use in guns.

"The import of this invention is better realized when we take into consideration the fact that the introduction and employment of modern smokeless powders has brought about a complete revolution in firearms and in projectiles. Abel's invention was as great a step as could well have been made in smokeless powders in advance of radical improvements in firearms. Smokeless powder could be made to-day exactly according to his above-mentioned invention which would give very good results, indeed, in the smaller caliber shoulder arms now in use; while none of the recent smokeless rifle powders could be made to give much better results in the old Martini-Henry rifle than were then attained by

Abel with his powder, particularly if we except nitroglycerin compounds."

The next step, Mr. Maxim tells us, was the patenting in 1875 of nitrogelatin by Alfred Nobel. This substance, a combination of nitroglycerin and guncotton, was very similar to the modern cordite and ballistite, and the inventor is regarded by Mr. Maxim



UNBURNED AND PARTIALLY BURNED GRAINS OF MAXIM-SCHUEPPHAUS SMOKELESS CANNON POWDER.

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as having anticipated these compounds. Forms of smokeless power for sporting purposes were also made by Colonel Schultz, an Austrian, in 1860, by Prentice of England in 1866, and by Reid and Johnsen in 1880. All of these were guncotton mixed with some substance to make it explode slowly. The Lebel powder, made for the French

Government about ten years ago, whose manufacture was kept mysteriously secret, is now known to have been guncotton softened in a solvent and then dried in sheets and cut into grains. Says Mr. Maxim:

"The French powder thus made was exceedingly dense, hard, and horn-like; so much so, that it did not ignite readily, except with a very strong primer, and it would not burn through a sufficient thickness to permit of a granulation coarse enough to enable the use of the charges requisite to give desired velocities. Nevertheless, the most exaggerated accounts were current at the time of results attained with this product."

Mr. Maxim in this country and Messrs. Abel and Dewar in England began working at the problem of producing a practical gunpowder by combining guncotton and nitroglycerin about the same time—in the late eighties. A contest in the courts was ultimately the result, which ended in invalidating both Maxim's and Abel's patents, owing to the earlier patent of Nobel, altho there is no evidence that the latter intended his compound for anything but a blasting agent. Mr. Maxim then turned to the employment of some inert sticky substance with the guncotton, to prevent its burning too rapidly. Says Mr. Maxim:

"This was the primary reason for adding oil and other substances known as 'deterrents' for the purpose of slowing combustion and for lessening susceptibility to detonation.

"However, it was found that the hard guncotton colloid, instead of burning too rapidly, was too slow, and would not burn through a sufficient thickness of material to permit of coarse



BURNING A STICK OF DYNAMITE.

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enough granulation to enable charges large enough to be employed to give requisite velocities without dangerous pressures.

"The best of all softening agents is nitroglycerin. The reason for the employment of so large a quantity of nitroglycerin in cordite as 58 per cent. is to so soften it and increase the rapidity of combustion that rods or sticks of the material may be made large enough to reduce the initial area presented to the flame of ignition to a minimum per unit of weight."

The writer claims to have been "the first to introduce to the United States Government any form of smokeless powder," and likewise to have been "the first to make smokeless powder in America." In 1893 he joined forces with Dr. Robert C. Schüpphaus, who had already invented several kinds of smokeless powder, and they have since worked in concert. Their present product, which has been adopted by the United States Government, is marked by the use of gelatin pyrox-lylin with acetone, which renders the mass plastic, so that it can be molded into grains as desired. Says Mr. Maxim:

"In 1894 the writer applied for a patent on an invention which has since been patented all over the world—a process and a die for the manufacture of multi-perforated smokeless powder grains, whereby the dense and stiff, tho plastic, material, with a minimum of solvent, could be practically and rapidly formed into multi-perforated grains of any desired size and with any desired burning thickness between the perforations to adapt the grains to use in cannon of all sizes."

The writer concludes with a few general remarks on gunpowders and other explosives. He says:

"In the popular mind many erroneous impressions prevail concerning the combustion of gunpowder and the meaning of the word explosion. There are two ways in which explosive compounds are consumed. One is called detonation, which is a form of reaction, so rapidly propagated through the explosive body that it is termed an explosive wave. By the other method, the

explosive body is burned from exposed surfaces, and is merely a form of rapid combustion.

"Detonative substances are usually termed high explosives. Those which burn from surfaces may be termed combustive explosives. Combustive explosives, requiring an appreciable time for their consumption, are adapted to use as gunpowder by giving the projectile time to be moved forward in the bore of the gun

before the complete consumption of the charge, thus providing space for the products of combustion and obviating dangerous pressures.

"The best form of gunpowder grain is one whose consumption will be completed at the instant before the projectile leaves the gun, and one so formed as to present the minimum surface to the flame of ignition, and the maximum surface at the instant before complete consumption. Such forms of grains produce what is called progressive combustion, by which the pressure is well maintained behind the projectile throughout the entire length of the gun. Such progressive combustion is best secured by multi-perforating the grains, as is done in the Maxim-Schüpphaus smokeless powder.

"Smokeless explosives are compounds in which the oxygen is in chemical union with the combustible elements—carbon and hydrogen. Associated together in the same molecule is nitrogen, an element of weak affinities. Such bodies,

when liquid, like nitroglycerin, are easily detonated.

"If guncotton, however, be dissolved in a suitable solvent and dried, a very hard and hornlike substance is formed, which, if made into grains of a suitable size, is absolutely safe against detonation under all conditions to which it may be subjected as gunpowder.

"A pure guncotton colloid, however, is too hard, and will burn through too small a thickness of material to adapt it to use as gunpowder, because it requires such fine granulation that full charges can not be employed without giving dangerous pressures. If, however, a small quantity of nitroglycerin, say 10 to 15 per cent., be added to the guncotton solution, the grains will burn much faster and consequently may be made larger, and more of the material may be put into the gun without exposing so much



BURNING A GRAIN OF BLACK PRISMATIC SMOKY POWDER FOR A 10-INCH GUN.

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BURNING A GRAIN OF MAXIM SCHÜPPHAUS SMOKELESS CANNON POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.



BURNING A CHARGE OF DU PONT BLACK SMOKY RIFLE POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.



BURNING A CHARGE OF DU PONT SMOKELESS RIFLE POWDER.

By permission of *Cassier's Magazine*.

burning surface as to be dangerous. The larger the quantity of nitroglycerin that is added, the more rapid will be the combustion, and the larger may be the grains. The British Government has found it necessary to employ as much as 58 per cent. of nitroglycerin in order to secure sufficiently rapid combustion to adapt cordite to large guns. If, however, the smokeless powder compound be multi-perforated, as is done in the Maxim-Schüpphaus powder, the material may be made much harder, on account of the reduction of initial burning areas per unit of weight.

"The products of combustion of smokeless power being practically all gaseous, it is easy to understand why it is so much more powerful than black gunpowder, only 44 per cent. of the products of combustion of which are gaseous. Smokeless powder is more economical than black powder, altho costing twice as much. During the last six years the United States Government has conducted exhaustive experiments with the Maxim-Schüpphaus smokeless powder in the form of multi-perforated cylinders, and it has been adopted in both branches of the service."

Fighting Hailstorms with Artillery.—"In London some twenty-five years ago," says the Roman correspondent of *The Lancet*, "a fog of almost unprecedented duration and density inflicted such damage, notably on a great cattle show held at Islington, that it was seriously proposed on future visitations of the kind to clear the air by artillery, even at the cost (as then estimated) of £10,000 [\$50,000]. The proposal, transferred to Italy and applied to her hail-storms, has quite lately been energetically carried out—mainly on the lines recommended and practised in Styria by Signor Stiger. At Turin a member of Parliament largely interested in agriculture, Signor Ottavi, has shown that the mortar used in Styria, and still more the 'Unger cannon,' also in use there, may be constructed in any well-appointed Italian foundry—so simple are they in construction and operation. The mortar, for example, with a charge of from 80 to 100 grams of gunpowder, rammed in not very tightly and plugged at the mouth with a stopper of unseasoned wood, can when fired off in repeated volleys keep a hail-cloud at bay and even break it up and disperse it. Throughout Italy, but more particularly in the more robust, wealthier, more enterprising North, one reads of experiments tried with the most gratifying results in this new method of dispersion of hail. Let me quote an instance just communicated to me. In various districts of Monferrato in the Alta Italia a violent thunder-storm accompanied by hail was devastating a series of upland farms at Trino Vercellese, Camino, Pontestura, and Quartì. The storm was signaled to the people of San Giorgio Monferrato as 'terrible,' so they lost no time in preparing to give it a 'warm reception.' They had quite a park of artillery prepared, the cannon, as described by Signor Ottavi, being in great force. On came the storm-cloud and out flashed the volleys in rapid succession, till after two hours' bombardment the cloud revealed to the eye-witnesses a large rent through which the blue sky was visible. It thereafter drifted away, leaving the 'colles apertos' [open hills], of which, according to Virgil, 'Bacchus' [the grape-vine] is so enamored, in full possession of all their menaced riches and smiling at the destruction they had escaped. Not a hailstone fell, but from the ragged edges of the retreating cloud there dropped a gentle and not unwelcome dew, hardly amounting to rain. The vine-dressers, turned artillery men for the nonce, find the practise more amusing and less costly than insurance. Of the two 'charges' they prefer that of the 'Unger cannon.'"

Is the Climate Changing?—This question is answered in the negative by Prof. H. A. Hazen, who writes as follows in *Popular Science*, July: "This subject is of the extreme interest and merits a most thorough study. We find the 'early' and the 'latter' rain to-day in Palestine precisely as described 3,500 years ago. 'Jordan overflows all its banks' in February to-day exactly as it did in Joshua's time, 33 centuries ago. Plants taken from mummy cases in Egypt, which must have been gathered more than 5,000 years since, are practically of the same size and have the same appearance as those growing to-day. Records of vintages in France for over 700 years show practically the same dates as to-day. Actual observations of rainfall for over 200 years in France show no change. Observations of temperature for almost

200 years at St. Petersburg show no change appreciable to us, tho of course the earliest observations were extremely crude and somewhat unreliable. Facts of this kind might be adduced to fill a small volume. On the other hand, we have records of most extraordinary cold weather in ancient times. One winter, the light wine in Italy froze. Another winter the river Po froze over so as to bear teams (an unheard-of phenomenon to-day). In this journal for June, it is stated that 'Parnassus and Soracte, now free from snow, were covered with it in classic antiquity.' Also, 'the name, Greenland, which strikes us as so singularly inappropriate, was not inapplicable at the time it was named, in the fourteenth century.' It is entirely probable that descriptions of the cold in ancient times were much exaggerated. Parnassus and Soracte have snow at times, and, in earlier days, when protection against the cold and snow was much less than now, a little snow would go a long way. The early voyagers from Iceland, more than 1,000 years ago, leaving a land of almost perpetual ice and snow, and reaching a land in the summer with its beautiful green color, to their unaccustomed eyes, would very naturally give the name Greenland to it. At the summer-time, it is said, that Greenland presents a most beautiful green near the Danish settlements, to this day. Our oldest inhabitants, who have been wont to describe the terrible cold and deep snows of their boyhood days as incomparably greater than anything which does or can occur to-day, have completely lost their reckoning the last winter when reading of a ship that had sunk in New York harbor by weight of the ice upon it; also that Washington had had 34 inches of snow on a level, and the lowest temperature ever noted in that fair city. I am sure a careful study will show no appreciable change in the climate of this earth since the early historic times. Of course, nothing here adduced touches climatic changes in glacial times, or in prehistoric times, which changes have been established beyond question."

Thermometer Scales.—"According to the usual practice," says the *Revue Scientifique*, June 24, "the graduations on thermometer scales and levels are marked by scratching the surface of the glass in some way, at each point where there is to be a graduation. But the glass is weakened in each of these points, and is very apt to break, which is dangerous in the case of boiler levels. It is evident that this could be avoided by softening slightly the surface of the glass at the desired points and mixing some coloring matter with it. An American firm asserts that it has obtained this result under the best conditions by passing over the tube, where a graduation is to be marked, an iron disk turning at the rate of 2,500 revolutions a minute. The friction causes a rise of temperature sufficient partially to melt the glass, and at the same time small particles of iron are detached from the wheel and become incorporated in the softened glass."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A FEW days ago in Paterson, N. J.," says *Electricity*, "the X-ray was probably the means of saving the life of a fifteen-months-old child who had swallowed a nickel which had lodged in its throat. The X-ray picture showed the exact location of the coin and enabled the delicate and dangerous operation known as esophagotomy to be successfully performed."

IN a recent clinical lecture, Dr. Stewart McGuire exhibited a patient who illustrated the fact that skin-grafts do not always acquire the color of the individual on whom they grow. "Some of you," said the lecturer, as quoted in *The Southern Medical Record*, "will remember this negro, whose leg was amputated in the clinic over a year ago. Owing to an effort to save too much of the limb, sloughing occurred in the flaps, and a raw granulating surface resulted over six inches in diameter. You will recollect that as soon as active suppuration ceased he was brought before you again, and the defect covered by Thiersch's method of skin-grafting. Usually skin-grafts are cut from the individual's thigh, but in this instance they were taken from the leg of a white man which had been amputated a few moments before. I remember telling you that it seemed a shame to mutilate black skin when so much white skin was going to waste, and expressed my belief, based on the investigation of Karg, that pigmentation would occur and that the white skin would gradually become black. The operation of skin-grafting was a perfect success, and the patient was discharged in two weeks with a well-healed stump. He comes back for exhibition to-day. The artificially formed skin is firm, pliable, and painless, but as white as the day it was implanted. Fortunately, owing to its position, it is a matter of no consequence. Had it been upon the face, and had the colors been reversed, there might be a lively suit for malpractice."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON AMERICAN EXPANSION.

THE speech of Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, at the banquet of the American Society in London, was one full of hope for the outcome of free institutions and Christian civilization as applied to the Oriental races. He said in part:

"It seems to me from the evidence of past years, and from the manifestation of friendly feeling expressed at this table by your Ambassador and Senators who have spoken, that we are preparing the American and English peoples for the great work before us in the century to come.

"You no longer, if I may speak to my American cousins, you no longer are a self-contained power. You have come forth from your continent, forced by the circumstance of the acquisition of lands abroad. You stand with your foot on the threshold of the vast continent of Asia. You have entered into the comity of nations that has declared itself in many ways interested in the welfare and future of the Asiatic continent. You will never be able to withdraw the influence you have, and it will be greater in the future than ever it was in the past. It must make itself felt on the tremendous population of Asia, which is waiting for the advent of true Christian civilization."

The *Washington Times* (July 6) thinks Cardinal Vaughan's speech an impressive and important utterance. It says:

"When his eminence, as a Briton, and with all a Briton's love for Anglo-Saxon civilization, said: 'I have in my heart the deep-seated and mature conviction that the welfare of the Christian world, especially those parts which have not yet been brought into the pale of civilization, depends, in a great measure, on the good feeling and cooperation that shall exist between the American and English peoples,' he spoke what every thinking man who uses our common language, and who lives under theegis of Anglo-Saxon institutions, must feel and know to be true.

"But, Cardinal Vaughan went further, and directly invoked the cooperation of Anglo-Saxon peoples in spreading the freedom and civilization which they enjoy, among the teeming millions of Asia, as a means to prevent the subjugation of these same millions to the autocracy of Russia. In this we are able to see the ideas, ideals, and principles of the British citizen, rather than the official views of the Roman cardinal.

"It will be asserted that such pregnant speech could not have been made by a member of the Sacred College, unauthorized by the Vatican; but we do not regard a point of that kind as well put. If the Roman side of the Archbishop of Westminster is to be taken into account at all, it must be so taken with strict reference to the tendencies and policy which have marked the pontificate of Leo XIII. for the past twenty years or more. During that time we have seen the Pope detach the French hierarchy from the cause of monarchy and admonish it to support that of the democratic masses. We have witnessed a growing disposition on the part of the papacy to actively espouse the cause of the people against oppression, whether of political or economic character.



CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

It is very possible, then, that a prospect of the religious freedom which Anglo-Saxon civilization promises to the pagan hordes of Asia and Africa may appeal to the head of the church as a golden one for the spread of Christianity, and Cardinal Vaughan may indeed have been exhorted to help along the good work.

"However that may be, it is satisfactory to know that a force in Europe which in times past we have been inclined to regard as conservative, if not reactionary, is in some sense committed, by the words of Cardinal Vaughan and other exponents of its sentiment and authority, to an indorsement of America's new position as a progressive, developing Asiatic and world power. It amounts to fresh evidence that the *bona fides* of the American people, in their radical departure from the segregated provincialism of their old system and policy, is recognized and appreciated among the intellectual and civilizing forces of the Old World."

The *New York Commercial Advertiser* (July 5) thinks the speech indicative of a great change in the relations of republican Government and the Roman Catholic church:

"The most momentous utterance of yesterday was Cardinal Vaughan's speech in London indicating that the Church of Rome would unite with England and America against Russia in the future of China. With the ending of the temporal power of the Pope, and with the growing hostility of royalty in Europe, the Catholic church is realizing that its greatest power in the future must be in the free countries, through the people whom it knows so well how to sway. This in its turn has counteracted on the church, making it broader and more liberal, and adapting it to the form of government between which and itself there was formerly the greatest mutual antagonism."

BISHOP JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN.

NOT only as a preacher and administrator, but as an example of a modern Protestant ecclesiastic and diplomat, was Bishop Newman notable, and the religious and secular press unite in expressing the opinion that his death is a loss to religion and to the Methodist Episcopal church. Bishop Newman first attained prominence in the reorganization of the church in New Orleans just after the war. The *New York Sun* thus speaks of his work at that time and of his later career:

"He displayed great energy and executive ability, qualities that aided him notably in his later life. In 1869 he was assigned to the newly formed Metropolitan church in Washington, and from that time dates his success in getting what he wanted. He met General Grant, then President, and his fortune was made. When his term as pastor of the Metropolitan Church ended, the President appointed Dr. Newman to an office created for him and held by no one since his time, the office of traveling inspector of United States consulates. This post Dr. Newman held for two years, long enough to travel leisurely around the world and take notes for a second book, called 'The Thrones and Palaces of Nineveh and Babylon.' In the course of his official travels he located, to his own satisfaction, the site of the Garden of Eden. Whether he made any report on the consulates of the United States does not appear from the list of the publications of the Government.

"On his return 'Parson' Newman went again to his old church in Washington; then he engaged in journalism for a time, and then went for a third term to the Metropolitan Church. In 1880 he made his first attempt to secure an election as bishop at the General Conference of the Methodist church held in Cincinnati. He failed there, however, and in 1882 accepted a call to become pastor of the Madison Avenue Congregational Church in this city. He held this pulpit for a time, but left it by resigning after he had been removed from the pastorate. The church is not now in existence. In 1884, after leaving this Congregational church, Dr. Newman visited California, and during his stay there preached a funeral oration over the young son of Senator Leland Stanford, for whom later the Leland Stanford Junior University has been named. This sermon is said to have brought Dr. Newman a present of \$10,000. It was eulogistic to the last degree, and is said to have compared young Stanford with the Founder of the Christian religion. In 1885 Dr. Newman was invited by General Grant, then dying of cancer, to stay by his side. He was present

at the general's deathbed and preached at his funeral. He was a preacher at the funeral of General Logan a few months later.

"In 1858 Dr. Newman made another effort to obtain a bishopric in the church to which he had returned after his misadventure with Congregationalism. At the General Conference of the Methodist church, held in the Metropolitan Opera-House in this city, Dr. Newman at last got his prize. His success was the result of long and well-directed efforts. Nothing that could aid him was neglected. Social influence, the influence of the Grand Army of the Republic, the influence of a well-directed lobby, the influence of a house packed with applauding friends; all these were used by the man who wanted to be a bishop. The bishops of the church disapproved Dr. Newman. It was reported that fraudulent ballots were found in the boxes, tho the tellers never disclosed the real facts. But the candidate's power was too great; nothing had been left undone, and Dr. Newman was elected. The Reverend Doctor had directed his campaign from a box in the Opera-House, where his lieutenants on the floor and in the galleries reported to him constantly; and after the announcement of success on the fourteenth ballot, the new bishop received his admirers as a triumphant general.

"As a bishop Dr. Newman disappointed his detractors and opponents and pleased his friends. His executive ability stood him in good stead and his work was well done. He conquered much of the distrust that his methods had excited, and won a reputation that his career for the preceding fifteen years made unexpected."

The *Rochester Post-Express* thus speaks of his gifts as an orator, writer, and diplomat:

"He was an orator of the old type, the type of the days of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. He studied the best models the United States Senate could afford, mastered and appropriated as far as possible their best in manner and in diction, and transferred them to pulpit and platform. In person Bishop Newman was always commanding; in conduct always dignified. He did not hesitate to say things which he knew would awaken antagonistic utterance. He had measured the result of his words and deeds and was always composed when contention was provoked. He had a cosmopolitan mind, and his extensive travels in the lands of the five great monarchies of the East furnished him material for creditable work in Assyriology and Egyptology. His knowledge of affairs fitted him for practical politics, in which he did not disdain to exert his influence as opportunity offered. While he was Republican in his politics, he never ceased to be broad and statesmanlike. He was a partizan, but not in a narrow sense."

The *Baltimore Herald* says of him:

"The death of Bishop John Philip Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, has removed from his earthly labors a notable figure in the religious history of America. He was distinguished as both a preacher and a writer, and was conspicuous for being one of the most eloquent of pulpit orators. He will long be remembered for the part he played in the progress of his church during the last thirty-five or forty years.

"While there is no doubt that Bishop Newman owed much of his celebrity to his intimate association with public men at the capital, he was, withal, a man of force and character, one who would probably have distinguished himself even if his lot had not been cast in a city which was the seat of government and the center of official and exalted influence. It may be remarked as rather singular that Bishop Newman's death occurred at a place not far removed from the spot where General Grant breathed his last."

The *Buffalo Evening News* says:

"Political opponents of General Grant, during his occupancy of the Presidential chair, turned their sarcasm upon 'Grant's pastor,'

as they delighted to style Rev. Mr. Newman in the days when the same political critics created what was styled President Grant's 'Kitchen Cabinet.' But amid all the political stories of a deceptive character, which no party ever made more bitter toward their opponents than the Democratic Party, Bishop Newman stood undismayed and unscathed. He was a man of attractive manners and of great personal magnetism. To know him was to love him. Without contention and free from animosity, he brought the most intelligent men of the country captive to his influence, for he was eminently a man of peace and good-will. His learning carried him into the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and he enriched the library of the society with several works of great merit. His descriptions of Oriental travel remain as proof of his fine style of description and intelligent observation."

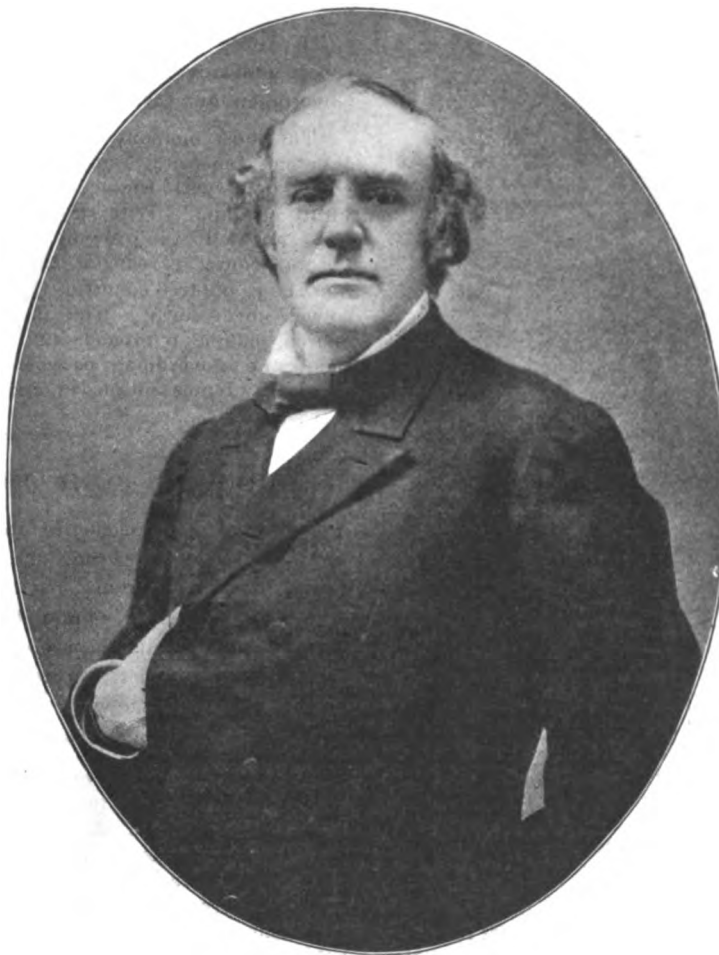
Bishop Newman's name is not without honor in his own city. The *Washington Star* says of him:

"Dr. Newman was perhaps more thoroughly identified with the capital than with any other city. His

eloquence and his splendid Americanism endeared him to the people even beyond the confines of his denomination. His association with President Grant, too, was a factor in his fame, which in time spread to other parts of the world. Bishop Newman was a fine type of the American religious worker, intellectual, zealous, tactful, and sincere. He breathed the spirit of uprightness, and whether in sermon, in prayer, or in literature he touched a chord which gave helpful vibrations to the hearts of his hearers."

The editor of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, writing just before Bishop Newman's death, said:

"Bishop Newman's services have run through many long years. His early ministerial training and actual work were thorough. He then aimed at highest excellence. Some of the early-morning addresses he has made during annual-conference sessions have indicated what are the elements of success upon which he depended and upon which he urged young ministers to depend. He glorified hard work and untiring devotion to that which a man pledges himself. We heard many of the lectures alluded to, and we are sure that the bishop's high standards, fervent exhortations, and earnest appeals made deep impressions upon many.



BISHOP JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN.

and particularly upon those who were in the flush of their early ministry. The church now has many bishops, and they individually stand for contrasting and varying types. Bishop Newman is of his own valuable kind, and as such has made a useful and valuable impression. He has cultivated some fields of thought and culture into which few others have cared to enter. His knowledge has given him brotherhood and influence among many kinds of men. He has traveled far and wide, and during every voyage he seems to have gathered stores which were disregarded or overlooked by the majority of other travelers. He has friends among scholars and thinkers of high degree, who always are glad to listen to him in pulpit and on platform."

IS PRESBYTERIANISM DECLINING IN NEW YORK?

THE statement has been made more than once of late that the Presbyterian church is not maintaining its hold in the metropolis. In particular the *New York Sun*, which is always interested in questions of religious and social as well as of political morals, has recently printed a number of articles and letters in proof of this assertion. *The Sun* points to the fact that at the present moment there are ten Presbyterian churches in the borough of Manhattan which are without pastors or are in a distracted or declining condition. Others which were once notable and prosperous churches are maintaining themselves only with the greatest difficulty. "Dr. Hall's old Fifth Avenue Church, once the richest and most powerful Presbyterian church in the world, remains without a pastor." The Brick Church is soon to be deprived of Dr. Van Dyke, while a Jewish congregation is to buy Calvary Church in 116th Street.

These statements were lately disputed in the *New York Observer* but have apparently been confirmed by the New York presbytery itself, which very recently referred to the facts in dealing with the McGiffert case, hoping by this means to induce Dr. McGiffert to retire voluntarily from the church without further weakening it by the turmoil and animosities of a heresy trial. Thus far, however, Dr. McGiffert has shown no signs of yielding, and has reiterated the statement that his faith is not in conflict with that of the Presbyterian church. As to the causes of this decline, *The Sun* is disposed to think that Dr. McGiffert and the type of thought he represents are largely to blame. It says:

"Various explanations of this decline of Presbyterianism in New York are made, but, undoubtedly, it is a distinct lapse of faith which is at the bottom of the trouble. The church of the Westminster Confession gets its sole vitality from earnest conviction, for its manner of worship is comparatively bare, with few appeals to merely esthetic tastes. People must believe heartily in the Presbyterian doctrine in order to be content to remain in its simple fold. An unusually brilliant preacher may hold together a large congregation as a personal belonging, but he is always a very uncertain reliance. He may go, or he may lose his popularity with advancing years, for tastes in preaching change, and the less the distinctive faith of a church is the more likely it is to be captious in its criticisms of its pulpit. Only when the appetite for the doctrine preached is hearty is the permanent success of the preacher assured.

"Social influences, consequently, have drawn away from the strength of the Presbyterian churches of New York. People who have lost devotion to tenets peculiar to their own denomination and become indifferent to them are easily subject to such distractions. The teaching of one church satisfying them as well as that of another, they are free to select their religious home according as it appeals to their fancy in the matter of decoration or the more agreeable social character of its inmates; and Presbyterianism, comparatively bare and ascetic, suffers accordingly.

"That is the real reason of the decline of Presbyterianism in New York; it is simply a decline of faith both in the pulpit and the pews. The movement for a revision of the Westminster Confession showed the growing indifference to doctrine once stoutly held, and then came the theological assault on the old belief in the Bible. The second may have affected the clergy more than

the laity, but its destructive influence on a church like the Presbyterian, whose life is altogether in its doctrine, aided by socially disruptive tendencies, goes on with increasing force. The only remedy is a revival of genuine and profound faith in the doctrines which once made the Presbyterian denomination the most powerful in New York."

A number of *The Sun's* Presbyterian readers have expressed their views of the case. One correspondent attributes the decline to three causes: that Presbyterians are too much inclined to controversy; that there is an inordinate zeal in behalf of foreign missions; and that a "cold Calvinism" prevails, which no longer appeals to the people of this age. Another correspondent, the Rev. Dr. F. P. Mullally, who is a member of the New York presbytery, disputes all three of these allegations, and says:

"It is not true that Calvinism 'does not appeal to the people.' What is Calvinism but the doctrine of the living, sovereign, absolute, unconditioned Creator, of man's immortality and subjection to moral government, of sin, of justice, of mercy, of redemption, of a judgment to come, of the Cross of Christ? These great truths have ever appealed to the people, attracted their attention, won their faith, and excited their emotions, as no other ideas have done. It is not the 'people,' but the critical few, distinguished by sophistry and worldly advantages, that turn from Calvinism. The common people have ever heard its teachings gladly. The things which it declares are often hid from the wise and prudent and revealed to babes. To counsel the Presbyterian church to give up Calvinism in order to save her life is to counsel her to go out of existence in order that she may live.

"The preachers of the New York presbytery ceased to preach Calvinism before the decadence of Presbyterianism began in this city, and accordingly it can not be the cause of the disease. Before, when Calvinism was preached, the condition was healthy. Would not a true science of ecclesiastical pathology recommend a return to that which seemed conducive to progress, to gaining popular favor, and obtaining the divine blessing?

"Your correspondent asserts that it is 'works' and not 'faith' that 'the world is looking for,' but can there be any works worth 'looking for' if there is no faith to supply motive and guidance? It is by believing that all which is worthy of the name work lives and moves and has its being. Anything which men do when not prompted by belief is not rational human performance at all, any more than are the movements of a brute; in all philosophy faith and works, while distinct, are inseparable and not opposed.

"He attributes the trouble to the form of worship in the Presbyterian church, but the adversity to be accounted for has been coincident with a decided departure from the simplicity of our ancestors, and a growing imitation of Prelatists and Catholics. If ornate form has anything to do with the malady it must be as a symptom of the disease, not as something to be encouraged and fostered, but to be checked and cured. The best form of godliness is that which best expresses the power thereof, and in view of this end it were better to err on the side of simplicity than of gorgeous display. He who is thoroughly indoctrinated in Presbyterianism would prefer the real and spiritual in a barn to the apparent and imaginary in a grand temple. If the hearer and the preacher are truly Presbyterian, no mere outward beauty of form can separate them. The right prescription for New York Presbyterianism is not more form, but more of the distinctive truth of the Gospel. The remedy, compendiously expressed, is Calvinism in our pulpits and in our heads and hearts—more of 'the good old religion.'"

The writer just quoted also disputes the claim that there is too much controversy in the church, and asserts that Paul and Jesus Christ were themselves constant controverters. Another Presbyterian writes to show that Dr. Mullally is wrong. He says:

"Dr. Mullally seems in his combative spirit to countenance church quarrels, for that is about what a controversy in a church amounts to. Does anybody deny that the recent controversy within the church 'has left an aching void'? Presbyterians are tired and wearied of the diabolical controversies. The 'peace and unity' of the church never have been maintained through controversy, but by the adherence to 'the faith delivered to the saints,'

There has been no little confusion in the church ever since the adjournment of the Washington Assembly. Is it from heaven? 'God is not the author of confusion, but of peace.'

"What, Christ a controvertor? Not by any means. Altho 'He was Himself a Jew,' Christ was a Jew after the flesh, not after the spirit. Christ never controverted with those Jews who believed in His Messiahship. He says of the Jews in His day, 'Ye are of this world; I am not of this world.' The Jews believed one thing and Christ another; hence they were not one among themselves. When Jesus controverted with the Jews it was because they did not believe in His divinity and the cause He founded and represented. On the other hand, Jesus never controverted with His beloved disciples. He taught them, but did not debate with those who believed that He was the 'Christ, the Son of the living God,' viz., the Apostles and disciples. They, too, were Jews. Christ was 'constantly in open disagreement' with those who believed Him in league with Beelzebub, the prince of devils. Christ never controverted with the early Christians. He invariably taught them, not as a scribe, but as one having authority."

"Nowhere in the New Testament can Dr. Mullally cite Paul as controverting with the churches that he organized. On the other hand, he continually taught them, but controverted with the Felix, the men of Athens, or the shrine worshipers of Ephesus. So with the New York Presbyterianism. When the presbyters are at peace with each other the Master will show them His work.

"Dr. Mullally does not need to tell me what 'cold Calvinism' is, for I have Calvin's Institutes and have had three years' training in the citadel of American Presbyterianism, and know the system quite thoroughly. If I went down on the Bowery or over in 'Little Africa' or elsewhere to preach to the 'toiler' or the 'submerged tenth,' would I preach Calvinism? No; but Christ, the Son of the living God. When Christ is made the central theme, instead of doctrinal differences, New York Presbyterianism will take a new lease of life, for, 'if I be lifted up,' says Christ, 'I will draw all men unto Me.' No, Calvinism 'does not deny that Christ died for all mankind,' but it asserts that Christ died for the 'elect.' His death, says Calvinism, had a particular reference to 'some' that it did not have to all. Sinners care little about hearing anything else save Christ and Him crucified. Dr. Mullally, I fear, would do with Calvinism as the Christian Scientists do with 'Science and Health'; they put it ahead of the Bible.

"If, indeed, the decadence of Presbyterianism in New York is due to a 'decline of faith in the pulpit and in the pews,' what is it that brought about the declension, if it is not doctrinal controversies and assaults on the foundation of faith itself? Let us, like the Episcopalians, make the services of the grand old Presbyterian church more ornate and beautiful, more attractive, so that they will appeal to the esthetic tastes of the people. Then there will be a marked increase in interest in all lines of Christian activity."

A Samoan's Logic.—The untutored savage is sometimes more logical than the most orthodox Puritan in his application of biblical doctrine or story. A correspondent of the *San Francisco Chronicle* tells the following tale of his experience with one bright South Sea Islander. He says:

"While in command of a guard protecting the United States consulate at Apia, the writer was furnished with a native force of Malietoa warriors, whose familiarity with the environment was supposed to recommend them for use as scouts. During the night of one of the first Sundays passed on shore, while my entire force was lying behind the barricades expecting momentarily to be attacked, these gentle and guileless Christians requested permission, through a missionary who was a refugee at the consulate, to sing a few hymns. It is hardly necessary for me to add that they were refused.

"Imagine my surprise and disgust a few days later to see one of these meek and lowly converts, hideously bedaubed with paint and stripped nearly naked, triumphantly carrying through the streets the head of an enemy (who, in this case, was said to be his own cousin) as a mark of Christian spirit and brotherly love, the aforesaid head having been severed by the then possessor in a skirmish that morning. Expressing somewhat strongly my surprise to the missionary that one of his flock should so quickly

have lapsed into semi-barbarism, I was told, with an expressive and deprecating shrug of the shoulders, that it was Faa Samoa, and could not be helped. 'But,' I asked, 'do you not tell them that such an atrocity is unchristianlike and abhorrent to our religion?' 'Oh, yes,' replied Mr. —, 'but they answer by quoting the fifty-first and fifty-fourth verses, seventeenth chapter of the first book of Samuel, and the Gospel according to St. John, and ask, with a devout air of truth and triumph, if, as the Scripture says, David, one of God's chosen, cut off the head of his enemy, the Philistine Goliath, whom he killed in battle, and exhibited it, while Simon Peter, the Apostle of Christ, drew his sword and smote off the ear of the high-priest's servant, and it was not right, why then did God approve?'"

Mr. Markham's Remedy for the "Man with the Hoe."—At a church gathering in San Francisco lately, Mr. Edwin Markham offered his own solution of the problem suggested by his famous poem. His solution is in part a subjective and in part an objective one. It begins with a readjustment of the heart, which when consummated must of necessity blossom into deeds of human sympathy and brotherhood. The following report of his words is taken from a recent number of *Signs of the Times*:

"I have been asked to say a few words about 'The Man with the Hoe,' and my solution of that problem. I have no new solution. The problem is as old as humanity. The men who built the pyramids struggled with that problem. The men who are building London are struggling with it to-day. I have but one solution—that is the application of the Golden Rule. We have committed the Golden Rule to heart; now let us commit it to life. [Applause.] That is the only solution.

"As to what steps should be taken, I can not say. Various solutions are offered. The Republicans offer one solution, the Democrats another, the Socialists another, and the single-tax people have their solution. In my judgment it is wise for us all to consider all these questions, and try to find some way of enlarging the sphere of justice for all men.

"I believe that the industrial question is a religious question. [Applause.] I believe that everything that has to do with the welfare of men, in politics, in industry, is religious at the bottom; that everything shows our relation to one another and our relation to the Father of life.

"I believe that Jesus of Nazareth is the Father, the Savior of the human race. In His principles of justice, in His principles of brotherhood, we find the solution of these questions. Fraternity to me is the dearest of all words, and in that word is the hope of the human race."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IN India there are 80,000,000 Hindus who hold neither the Hindu nor the Mohammedan faith, and are looked upon, it is said, by the Hindus as despicable and by the Mohammedans as accursed.

THE Temple Emanu-El Sisterhood for Personal Service, a society among Jewish women corresponding to deaconesses in other religious bodies, has raised \$25,000 for the erection of a sisterhood home.

THE *Christian Advocate* of Nashville predicts: "Signs are not lacking that the movement to collect \$1,500,000 during the closing years of the century for the better equipment of our educational institutions will prove a great success. Some large gifts have already been made and others are forthcoming."

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* has been making a comparison of the number of people in that city who attend the theater and those who attend church, and finds the church attendance far in excess. The weekly attendance at the different places of amusement, it says, is not more than 170,000. It is hard to compute the church attendance exactly.

THE *Christian Observer* (Louisville), one of the leading journals of the Southern Presbyterian church, is frank to say that it does not favor the movement for a reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian church, North and South, at this time. "If we understand the sentiment of the great majority of our people in the Southern church," it says, "there is now no serious desire to have this question of reunion reopened. They rather wish to be allowed to continue their work in their present separate organization. They feel that the Lord is blessing their labors in many ways, and is setting His seal of approval upon their present relations. Hence they can not see that anything could be gained, and not a few fear that something would be lost, by an attempt at the reunion of the two bodies at the present time."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHAT THE PEACE CONFERENCE HAS DONE.

THE European press think it now plain that the International Peace Conference at The Hague will accomplish very little, less, perhaps, than other conferences of former years, at which the lessening of the horrors of war was the main object. The



PEACE, PEACE, PEACE.



THE HARVEST.

—Der Wahre Jacob, Stuttgart.

Hague correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, who has probably as good facilities as any one else, writes to the following effect:

The Germans continually point out how difficult it would be to secure adherence to any agreement that may be arrived at. Thus with regard to the matter of military budgets Colonel von Schwazhoff showed that it is not easy to define what is military and what is not. Germany and France, for instance, have finished their strategic railroad lines, Austria and Russia have not. If the military budgets are fixed for a period of five years, and railroads are included, Austria and Russia would be much at a disadvantage. Disarmament, or even a check to armaments, can not be secured without international supervision, and no nation will be willing to submit its sovereignty to such restrictions. The German delegates further point out that the idea of a permanent arbitration tribunal is very difficult. Sufficiently trustworthy, fair-minded, unprejudiced men are not easy to find.

It seems that the Russian delegates are not men of such great knowledge, strength of character, and personal magnetism that they can lead the movement begun at the suggestion of their Government. Sir Julian Pauncefoot exercises much more influence than Baron de Staal. This circumstance does not assist the work in hand.

That hardly any nation, certainly none of the great powers, is willing to bind itself, is shown by the press everywhere. In England even Mr. Stead of *The Review of Reviews*, who is considered the peace apostle *par excellence*, claims that England must have a fleet strong enough to overcome with reasonable certainty the two next strongest powers. But the English profess to be indignant that Germany refuses to tamper with her military organization. The Germans, on the other hand, point to the historical fact that they, of all nations, always had their fields trodden by invading armies until they became strong enough to defend themselves, and that the English have always ridiculed them for

their disposition to submit to the laws of any country in which they settle, rather than subject to German rule the peoples to whose lands they emigrate. But England's attitude toward mitigating the horrors of war is not encouraging. Nearly all the "jingo" papers are up in arms against the suggestion that needlessly destructive bullets should be prohibited. "The best thing we can say about the suggestion to abolish the dum-dum bullet is that it will be ignored by this country," says *The Saturday Review*, London. Still, some papers feel a little uncomfortable about the matter. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"It may seem a little too emphatic to speak of the condemnation of the dum-dum bullet, seeing that the conference was content to condemn unduly destructive projectiles at large. But we know very well what the delegates were after—and it was the dum-dum bullet. . . . If the world is persuaded that the bullet is a particularly cruel one, the reason is largely because one school of scientific soldiers has gone very much to tongue. Finally, seeing that the matter was sure to be discussed, it was by no means intelligent in her majesty's Government not to have a packet of dum-dums to show the delegates, instead of coming forward with the tame-looking excuse that there were none in this country, which, of course, left everybody at the conference with the conviction that we were afraid of our own projectile. Still, when all is said and allowed for, it is curious that we were singled out for condemnation."

Many English publications are disgusted with the whole conference, denounce it as a sham, and say no good can come of it. "Will the arbitrators be honest?" asks the *London Spectator*. "It would take a long time for the nations to cease being suspicious," says *The Speaker*. In *Blackwood's* Mr. Frederic Greenwood writes:

"The ruse of the Peace Conference (no reflection on the good Czar intended) was prepared for one country alone; for in no other was it likely to succeed, and in no other had it an hour's success. That country, of course, was our own, where a glorious



DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

—The Free Press, Ottawa

reception for it was prepared long since by the phrase-enslaved, phrase-enslaving emotionalism which has no effective existence elsewhere."

Some hold that the conference so far has only increased the existing hatred between Germany and Great Britain. The German papers bitterly resent both the editorials and news in the English press, and aver that England is trying to place them in a false

position in order to embroil them with Russia. An example of this acrimonious wrangling, caused by a Peace Conference, is seen in the charge by the Berlin *Echo* that the speech of Professor Zorn against arbitration, as reported in the London *Daily News*, is "pure swindle." According to the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine*, Professor Zorn merely made a short remark to the effect that Germany was willing to support the Russian suggestion of a new arbitration tribunal for each case, but could not accept the idea of a permanent court, as no nation would permanently submit to it. The *Hannoversche Kurier* says:

"Any one who has a chance to see *The Daily News* will be convinced of its anti-German aims. It continues its nasty attacks upon the person of the Emperor, and publishes its 'telegrams' from The Hague with quotations from the doggerel which Captain Coghlan made famous, as motto. This continual mobbing of the German Emperor is as cheeky as it is stupid. The only pleasant thing about it is that *The Daily News* thereby shows its hand and stamps its news as lies."

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating," remarks the *National Zeitung*. "Germany has no quarrel with any one just now. England has picked a quarrel with the Transvaal, but refuses to arbitrate." According to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* the English version that the American delegates are for permitting the use of explosive bullets is incorrect; the Americans vote for the abolition of the dum-dum.

The French press, which seems to be on better terms than ever before with Germany, also delights in an occasional fling at the British. "It is England herself who constitutes the greatest danger to the peace of the world," says a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*; "the England of to-day goes with Jameson, Lugard, Kitchener, and Chamberlain." And the *Journal des Débats* says:

"It is not so much the exclusion of the press from the deliberations of the conference that irritates Germany as the partiality and error of the news published in the papers of some countries. Especially has the insinuation that Germany systematically opposes the work of the conference aroused the authorities in the Wilhelm-Strasse. Even when exact versions are given the journalists in question do not curb their imagination."

It seems, however, that nearly every country represented at the conference hinders the good work by its anxiety to profit individually. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"In circles which may be trusted to possess reliable information, the attitude of the Russian delegates is very favorably commented upon. The Russians seem chiefly anxious to preserve the possibility of agreement among the delegates, hence they are neutral with regard to individual amendments to the plans originally suggested. On the other hand, the action of most of the smaller states renders practical results very doubtful. The delegates of these states endeavor to create an ideal condition, under which the difference of power between the countries represented will be made to disappear. This is not likely to further the work. It is said that upon one occasion such countries as Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, and the United States formed a minority. Any resolution adopted under such circumstances must naturally remain a dead letter."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Why No Papal Delegate was Invited to the Hague.—The omission of the Vatican from the list of invitations to the Peace Conference is regarded by some as an illustration of the fact that in the eyes of the European governments the Pope has become a political *quantité négligeable*. The energetic protests of the Italian Government are probably the chief reason for the omission. The *Tageblatt*, Leipsic, endeavors to give additional explanations. It says:

"The program of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, as he described it in the invitation, deals exclusively with the curtailment of armaments by land and sea, with weapons, with pro-

jectiles, and explosives as used in war; further, with arbitration as regards warlike measures. With all these the Pope has nothing to do. The religious or moral side of the question will not be touched upon at all. Were this phase to be considered, the heads of other religious communities could not well be ignored. The head of the Prussian state church and the Greek Patriarch in Constantinople would have precisely the same right as the Pope to send delegates."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL SPAIN PAY HER DEBTS?

THE riots that have taken place in Spain on account of increased taxation show that the people are beginning to become restive under the burden with which their unprofitable wars have encumbered them. It is especially the extravagance which Spain exhibited in guaranteeing colonial debts that makes her burden almost insupportable now. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, sketches the financial situation of the country as follows:

"The late insurrections and the war with the United States cost Spain nearly \$400,000,000. A guaranteed debt of \$300,000,000, contracted in the interest of the colonies, must be added to this. Further, there is a consolidated debt of \$300,000,000 of moneys borrowed by the colonies themselves, sums which the Americans refuse to take over, and which were guaranteed by Spain. The Spaniards retain of their colonial empire nothing but the obligation to pay \$50,000,000 interest annually out of their own diminished resources."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, remarks that Spain need not default if her chronic deficits are stopped now. To do this, Señor Villaverde proposes a tax of 3 to 20 per cent. on public debts. The Spanish bondholders will have to submit, but the foreign holders are not likely to favor this arrangement. The English, on the whole, consider that the matter does not seriously affect them. *Money*, London, says:

"One is driven to the conclusion that the bondholder will have to consent to the proposed tax. We do not see what he is to gain by a refusal. Spain clearly can not continue to pay the full interest upon the external debt, and unless terms can be arranged default simple and unredeemed must take place. The best that can be hoped is that in return for consenting to the tax some compensating concession may be obtained from the Spanish Government, such concession to take effect at some future time when Spain shall have outlived the misfortunes and embarrassments which have been her lot for some time past. In some fashion or other Spain has got to accomplish the big task of balancing revenue and expenditure, and the bondholder will not be the only person to suffer. . . . To a very considerable extent any tax on metals in Spain would be a tax on foreign industries, and on the foreign shareholders of the copper and iron companies working in Spain. . . . With the loss of her West Indian possessions she has shed the last shred of her old greatness, and finally frittered a magnificent inheritance. Her future policy should be to develop Spain itself, to open up the vast resources of the country, to introduce honest and capable government. In this way it would be possible, but not very probable, for Spain to become not only a solvent, but a prosperous country. And in the hope of some such happy consummation those bondholders who make sacrifices to-day are fairly entitled to ask that in return there shall be accorded them some charge on future revenue."

The *Investors' Review* also points out that British bondholders have thrown off what they held of the Spanish debt, and welcomes the idea of an agreement between the Spanish Government and its original creditors in London. It says:

"We can have no objection to a tax of 50 per cent. on Spanish 'Fours' coupons, because at one and the same time it would give the 'bears' here their long-looked-for opportunity and cripple the French market. So it is to our council of foreign bondholders that Señor Villaverde is going to address himself, and we can assure him beforehand that he will meet with the utmost success there. We are all 'friendly to Spain' in her straits over this

matter. . . . Doubtless, unless the French intervene and make effective protest, communications will run smoothly on over this part of the debt; we shall soon cheerfully behold it bearing its share in the sufferings imposed on all Spain's creditors by her hopelessly bankrupt condition.

"On France it is that the sorrow will fall. The French banks and some of the French public hold perhaps £150,000,000 to £200,000,000 of the Spanish debt at the present time."

But this does not lead *The Investors' Review* to consider the plans of the Spanish Minister of Finance free from objection. Indeed, it says pointedly that this "taxation" of bonds means state bankruptcy. It says:

"First of all the sinking funds on every form of amortizable debt are to be suspended, then a 20-per-cent. tax is to be imposed on all the colonial debts, except the Philippine one, on which the tax is to be 15 per cent., and on the internal bonds. Further, the colonial debts are to be subjected to a discount of 20 per cent. That is to say, the Government wipes off one fifth of its capital obligations on these debts at a stroke, and the only consolation offered to the miserable bondholder is that upon the present prices these debts would still produce more than 5-per-cent. interest. This is a most excellent argument for a defaulting state to employ, and might be applied in a variety of ways. Why not, for example, cut down the interest upon the 'sealed' bonds right away to half its present amount, and tell the holders of the stock that it would still pay them more than 3.5 per cent. on the market price, which is a better return than can be got from the debts of Italy or France? The argument is irresistible, if you take it the right way, and do not put yourself in the position of a defrauded creditor."

The French indeed enter a mild sort of protest against the ruse of the Spanish Minister of Finance to make use of the former connection with London for his purposes. But they are evidently convinced that one can not draw blood from a stone, and are preparing themselves for heavy losses. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Señor Villaverde's proposals may cause some disappointment in certain circles, and especially in France, but on the whole it must be admitted that they are reasonable. . . . He has, moreover, good reason to hope that it will be considered in the interest of Spain's creditors to favor the relief of that country rather than to insist upon the clause which exempts 'Spanish Fours' from taxation. One can not well refuse to negotiate on this point. But nearly all the Spanish debt is held in France now, and French holders should be consulted. If it is in the interest of the bondholders to make concessions to Spain, it is surely also in the interest of Spain to come to terms with the people who hold the obligations which are to be taxed. Considering the present delicate state of Spain's national credit, it is of utmost importance that the good-will of the creditors be preserved."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CHINESE AS SOLDIERS.

IN view of the fact that our troops are not well fitted to the climate of the Philippines, it has been suggested to substitute colored for white soldiers. It may, however, be interesting to note that competent authorities attach a high value to Chinese disciplined by European officers. The *Hamburg Correspondant* recently remarked that the Chinaman is a failure as a soldier. Major von Reitzenstein, who trained some Chinese for their government, denies this. He writes in the main, as follows:

Left to themselves, the Chinese soon lose whatever discipline has been instilled into them. But as long as European officers command them, European noncoms. continue the drill, and punishment threatens everywhere, the Chinaman is a good soldier enough. That is to say, if he is paid well. The yellow man becomes a soldier solely "for what there is in it." *Esprit de corps* he knows not, military orderliness he hates, and the profession of arms is despised. But he is brave, easily trained, and possessed of steady nerves. His eye is not ruined by civilization, and he becomes an excellent shot. He is, moreover, very obedient.

Whether he has any patriotism is not easy to determine. It is certain only that his code differs markedly from that of the Westerner, or the Japanese. The indifference of the Chinese with regard to national affairs is perhaps best explained by the Confucian maxim that those who are not in office should not do the work of an official. If leaders were to be found who have the full confidence of the men, patriotism may be awakened. Foreign powers must pay Chinese levies well, and especially pay them with great regularity. The principles of Frederick the Great regarding the payment and care of soldiers are of utmost importance with such troops.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SITUATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

AN agreement has at last been concluded between the governments of Austria and Hungary, and no sudden rupture of the bond which unites the two need be expected for some years to come. Austria continues to pay, as before, the lion's share of the expenses of the union, and Hungary has the financial backing of a united Austro-Hungarian Bank, and the privilege of establishing a separate customs tariff gradually. The Hungarians are thoroughly satisfied, and the Austrian Government declares that the Austrians ought to be. The official *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Vienna, says:

"Economical union is now assured until 1907, the union of the banks until 1910 if the fiscal arrangements are continued after 1907. The Hungarian separatist tendencies are therefore silenced. The clause which provides that Hungary may make her own terms in the case of commercial treaties which terminate after this is of purely academical value, for if a new fiscal and commercial agreement is concluded before 1903 the economical stability of the Dual Monarchy is assured until 1913. This has been a pleasant surprise to Austria, for the Austrian Parliament has now an opportunity to make sure of the Customs Union until 1913."

The best summary of the situation for the benefit of readers who are not, like the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, compelled by self-interest to study the question continually, we find in *The Saturday Review*, London. We take from it the following:

"It is the fashion to dismiss the present situation as incomprehensible. No doubt the constitution, like the empire itself, is exceedingly artificial, but there is no reason why the rights and wrongs of the case should not easily be grasped. There are only two main issues, each plainly intelligible. The Hungarians may be likened to a cantankerous and exacting wife, the Germans of Austria to an indulgent, deprecating husband. The Ausgleich is their marriage settlement, and, as it has been drawn on a temporary basis, it affords constant opportunities for bickering. The virago hints at a judicial separation, while her lord alternates between sulky references to the marriage vow and ungraceful concessions on every important point. The Slavs are their bond-servants rather than their children, and are bullied by both in the intervals of henpecking and recrimination. . . . As for Hungary, no doubt she possesses a high-sounding past, and zealous historians have taken more than their usual license to embellish it. But she has long remained stationary in all the essentials of national development, arrogance and commercial greed have condemned her to friendless isolation, and with all her outward show of robustness she has every symptom of internal decay. Her character is that of a bully, and her loud voice has often procured undeserved triumphs, but the hollowness of her pretensions is already beginning to be laid bare. It is only her overwhelming pride which blinds her to the poverty of her future and makes her willing to postpone a final settlement, tho with every year's delay this must be less advantageous for her. No doubt, with her narrow conception of patriotism, she trusts that the increasing difficulties of Austria will enable her to extort better and better terms, but this is to ignore the rapidity of her own progress downward. The original Ausgleich of 1867 was far more favorable to her than she had any right to expect, and, tho its perfections on paper developed every sort of confusion and deadlock in action, it remained a splendid lever for constitutional pressure."

The Germans of Austria are, however, so little satisfied with the treatment accorded them by the imperial Government that

they are rapidly losing interest in the preservation of the empire. They declare in pretty plain language that, if they instead of the Slavs are to be the "bondservants," they had rather see the purely or chiefly German provinces annexed to the German empire, leaving the Slavs and Hungarians to shift for themselves. The ratification of the Ausgleich may therefore be rendered impossible by obstruction, and the constitution be suspended in Austria. The Germans have now given up their party squabbles, and have formulated a common program which may be summarized as follows:

German must remain the official language of the army, parliament, and government offices so far as the central bureaus are concerned. The alliance with Germany must be maintained. In the German crown lands of Austria, Germany must be the dominant language. Where Germans and Slavs are in equal numbers an agreement which satisfies both should be sought. In the provinces where the Slavs predominate, their wishes must be respected.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says to this:

"This is the minimum of German demands, and without it their position would become untenable. It can not now be said that the Germans do not know what they want, as all their parties have united in these demands. But there is no longer a patriotic German party, which cares chiefly for the welfare of the monarchy. For the welfare of the House of Austria no one cares now. The Government must take care of that, if it can; and the Government must now be as willing to consider the wishes of the Germans as of other nationalities, for the Germans will not respond any longer to an appeal to make sacrifices for the sake of the empire."

That the Slavs will be satisfied with this, is to be doubted. If the Government uses the elastic "§ 14" of the constitution to institute a benevolent kind of absolutism under which all parties and nationalities are treated fairly, no internal conflicts need take place. But the emperor favors Catholicism and the Slavs, who are more easily managed by the church than the Germans. The latter represent all Liberal elements, from the progressive German noble to the Socialists. An attack upon them to please the Slavs seems likely to lead to rebellion, and the sense of racial unity has become so strong among the Germans that an attempt to abandon the eight millions of Germans in Austria to their fate for the sake of peace would endanger Kaiser Wilhelm's throne. But the revival of a second German empire in Central Europe, in which a Slav majority is ruled by a German minority, is impossible. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, a paper noted for the logical value of its deductions, says in effect:

The program of the German-Austrians is moderate enough, and they do not claim to recover the ground already lost. They only wish to preserve what rights remain to them. That they will succeed is doubtful. Since Austria was cut off from the German empire, the predominance of the German element has been doomed. All their endeavors will be in vain. They resemble, in the midst of the Slav agitation, a man who stands on a rock in the middle of an angry and rising sea.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

FRENCH ministries change so often that generally little interest is attached to them, especially as they have long since allowed the powerful bureaucracy of France to render them almost powerless. But the ministry which has just been formed differs somewhat from the rest. Its avowed purpose is to preserve the republic, as the form of government at present most popular in France, from the attacks of irresponsible agitators. It contains men of the most extreme political parties, yet personally moderate enough to subject their own political aspirations to the welfare of the community. It is composed as follows:

Premier, and Minister of the Interior.....	WALDECK-ROUSSEAU.....	(Republican.)
War.....	GENERAL DE GALLIFET.....	(Monarchist.)
Marine.....	DE LANESSAN	(Radical.)
Justice.....	MONIS	(Republican.)
Foreign.....	DELASSE.....	(Republican.)
Trade.....	MILLERAUD.....	(Socialist.)
Finance.....	CAILLAUX.....	(Very Conservative Republican.)
Education.....	LEYGUES.....	(Republican.)
Public Works.....	BAUDIN.....	(Socialist.)
Colonies.....	DECRAIS.....	(Republican.)
Agriculture.....	DUPUY.....	(Radical.)
Postal and Telegraph..	MOUGEOT.....	(Republican.)

What astonishes most is to find Milleraud, the Socialist, and Gallifet, who was always hated by the Socialists for the extreme rigor with which he put down the Commune, in the same boat, hence the new cabinet meets with much suspicion. The *République Française* says:

"M. Waldeck-Rousseau has admitted in his cabinet the enemy of order and of private property, the prophet of social revolution. He himself has sometimes told us that the republic will be in danger when it has to accept the help of revolutionaries. For behind the red specter lurks the spirit of reaction, and reaction means the definite loss of liberty in France."

The *Liberté* fears the republic is likely to lose by the "unholy union of Milleraud and Gallifet, the Red Terror and the White." The *Temps* says:

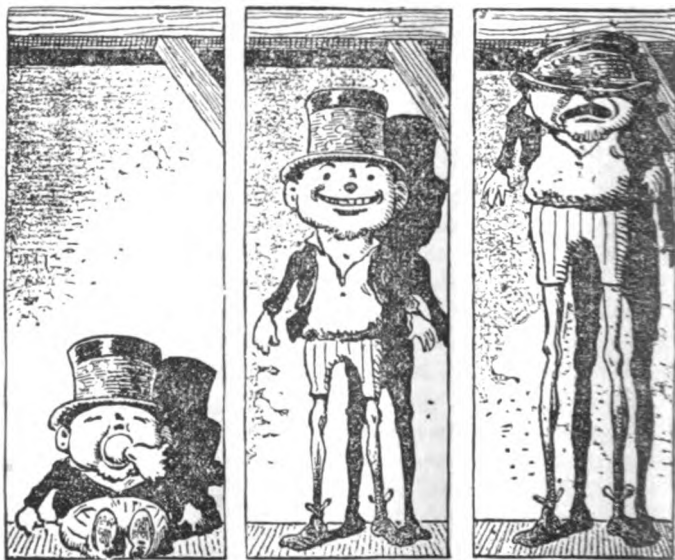
"What the country needs and what we hoped for is a strong ministry. How can a cabinet be strong which is composed of so many conflicting parts? M. Waldeck-Rousseau has judged otherwise. He has grouped around himself men of whom he has demanded nothing but that they should agree with him as regards the Dreyfus affair. The names of the men he has chosen impress one only by their juxtaposition."

On the other hand, Charles Malo, the military writer of the *Journal des Débats*, professes satisfaction with the choice of General Gallifet as Minister of War. He writes, in the main, as follows:

We may be assured that strict justice will be done. What worries the country is not that half a dozen men have misused their authority, but that this fact has been used by the enemies of our institutions to undermine the respect for the thousands of other officers who quietly do their duty, and upon whom our welfare at home and abroad depends. France needs her army, no one will deny that, but the enemies of order continue to sow hatred, distrust, and suspicion against the officers. How can such an army be expected to serve its purpose in time of need? Any ministry that restores confidence by putting the unlucky Dreyfus affair out of the world deserves our confidence as a nation.

The most interesting figure in the cabinet certainly is General Gallifet. He is one of the few French commanders whose reputation, like Canrobert's, passed unscathed through the trying ordeal of 1870. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, speaks of him, in the main, as follows:

He is a soldier born and bred. He served with distinction in the Crimean War, where he earned his medal of the Legion of Honor for conspicuous bravery. He served with success in Africa, Mexico, and Italy. At the battle of Sedan he led, after General Margueritte had fallen, the famous charge of the French cavalry at Floing, which all but turned the fortunes of the day. Returning to France after he had been a prisoner of war, he was made brigadier-general, and he served the republic as faithfully as the Emperor. Tho a Royalist at heart, a well-ordered France is his chief aim, and he earned the reputation of somewhat relentless rigor in dealing with the Communards. He loves the army, but he will see fair play in the Dreyfus affair, for he believes that justice only can uphold the prestige of the army.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*



AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF AMERICAN EXPANSION.

—Kiberiki, Vienna.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

The United States consular service is becoming more effectual in furthering our commercial interests abroad in suggesting practical methods for the introduction and sale of American products. The official consular reports are not over-attractive to the busy manufacturer, and are as a whole often ignored, while they always contain items of profitable interest. THE LITERARY DIGEST, in its broad purpose to do the most good to its thousands of readers, makes it a point to rescue these profitable items under the above appropriate caption, and every weekly issue of THE DIGEST collects and condenses all that is of interest to American producers.

Consul Dudley sends an undated report from Vancouver as follows:

"I have for several months observed the fact that very few sailing-vessels are coming to this port to load lumber for China, Japan, Australia, South America, and South Africa. When I first assumed charge of this consulate, there were a number of such vessels engaged in this traffic. Many boats are needed here and would be chartered immediately if they could be obtained, as the shippers of lumber find it impossible to secure them. The increase in exports of lumber from Washington and Oregon in part accounts for the change. The large wheat crop of last year and the immense foreign demand have also taken up much of the shipping formerly engaged in the lumber traffic, the owners of vessels preferring to carry grain rather than lumber. If there are sailing-vessels on the Atlantic coast seeking employment, I feel very certain they could obtain it by coming to this coast. The export of coal from Vancouver Island is steadily increasing, and sailing-vessels find employment there, altho the largest quantity of coal is carried by steamships. Owners of vessels can secure full information by addressing any of the shipping firms at this port, at Seattle, Wash., or at San Francisco, Cal."

Consul Brodowski writes from Solingen, April 22, 1899: "Millions of knives, razors, etc., are manufactured in this consular district, and the material for the shields is imported from all parts of the world, to the value of tens of thousands of dollars monthly. Any kind of hard wood (walnut excepted), bones of horses and other large animals, deer and buffalo horns, ebony, etc., are used. Cuban

ebony and hard woods are preferred, and it seems in general that the American imports give the most satisfaction. A good deal has been lately imported from the Chicago stock-yards. The largest firms in this branch here are Wilhelm Flucht and Carl Schürmann. I believe that I could do a good deal to further our export trade in this direction if fair offers were made to importers here."

Minister Loomis writes from Caracas: "The Venezuelan Congress, which adjourned on Saturday last, enacted a new tariff law; but, owing to the numerous amendments made to the original bill, it is not possible for me to get a corrected copy for transmission by this mail. It can be said, however, that there will be an average increase of 25 per cent. on existing duties, a very few articles—four among them—being excepted. In addition to the advance in duties made by the new law, power is given the President to add 25 per cent. more to any or all of the new schedules, as he may see fit. In short, the new law makes it possible for the President to regulate the tariff pretty much as he deems best. The new duties will probably not be imposed for sixty or seventy days. No date, I think, has been fixed for putting the tariff into effect."

Consul-General Pratt, of Singapore, transmits to the department a copy of a letter addressed by him to General Otis, at Manila, in which he states that upon relinquishing his position in the consular service he contemplates the establishment of a line of steamers under the American flag, to ply between Singapore and the different ports of the Philippines, especially the southern ones, which can be reached with special facility by way of British North Borneo. Such a line of steamers, of sufficiently light draft to enter the shallower island harbors, would, Mr. Pratt thinks, be useful for the transportation of troops and supplies. The boats would, in the first place, be at the disposal of the Government, and serve, secondarily, for the convenience of the public.

Consul Le Bert writes from Ghent, May 19, 1899: "I have this day received from Mr. A. Heynssens, Rue Haut Port 12-14, a letter asking the names and addresses of important firms in the United States manufacturing dairy machinery, such as churns, separators, butter workers, dairy articles, refrigerators, cheese-making machines, etc. He desires firms not as yet represented in Belgium and asks that catalogs and circulars, with conditions of sale, be addressed directly to his firm. This house is one of the oldest and largest of the provinces of East and West Flanders handling the line of goods mentioned. Upon inquiry, I learn that none of these articles are manufactured in Belgium. The importations to both Flanders are chiefly from England and Denmark. Considering the vast dairy industry of the Flanders and our improved apparatus, there should be, with proper representation, a wide field for our manufacturers of dairy machinery and utensils."

In reply to a correspondent, Consul-General Gowdy, of Paris, under date of February 14, 1899, writes as follows:

"The paving of the Paris streets and boulevards dates as far back as the end of the twelfth century. In the year 1184, Philippe Auguste commenced replacing the beaten ground by stone paving. The localities first treated were the square of the Chatelet, the routes of St. Antoine, St. Jacques, St. Honoré, and St. Denis. It is considered that the department of streets and alleys, as we would designate it in the United States, is one of the most important services in the city administration. The streets of the city of Paris are supplied with four different classes of paving, viz., stone, macadam, asphalt, and wood. There are some streets still remaining of ordinary earth composition, but they were originally the property of individuals and are fast being replaced by other compositions, as they come under the control of the municipal authorities.

"On January 1, 1896, the total amount of stone paving was 1,410,300 square meters (1,686,719 square yards); in 1897, 1,366,400 square meters (1,670,004

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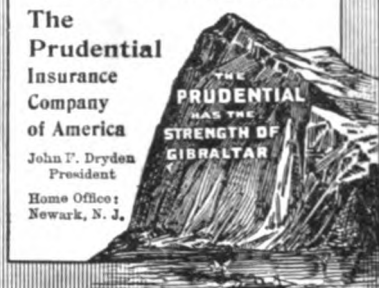
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All-wool Tailor-made Suits, reduced from \$10 to \$6.67.

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We tell you about hundreds of other reduced price garments in our Summer Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent, free, together with a full line of samples of materials to any lady who wishes them. Any garment that is not entirely satisfactory may be returned and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

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square yards). The decrease between the years was accounted for by the replacing of this paving by wood.

"In 1896, the total surface of asphalt paving was 357,650 square meters (427,749 square yards); in 1897, 372,950 square meters (446,048 square yards)—an increase of 15,300 square meters (18,299 square yards).

"In January, 1896, the total surface of wooden paving was 907,400 square meters (1,085,250 square yards); in 1897, 1,120,000 square meters (1,339,520 square yards).

"On January 1, 1896, the total surface of earth roads was 40,750 square meters (48,737 square yards); in 1897, 40,500 square meters (48,438 square yards).

"The paving stones are generally in block form, 16, 18, or 20 centimeters (6, 7, or 7.9 inches) high, of hard stone. Paving blocks of porphyry are not used now, being considered too slippery. The cost of putting down this paving includes the sand bed, from 15 to 20 centimeters (5.9 to 7.9 inches) thick. Its great fault is the noise it produces. It was estimated that up to 1897, the stone paving of Paris had cost the city 110,484,000 francs (\$21,323,412).

"*Macadam.*—The cost of cleaning and watering is included in the price of maintenance of this paving. The cost quoted is for a depth of broken stones of 35 centimeters (13.7 inches), reduced to 30 centimeters (11.8 inches) by the rolling cylinders. The macadam paving had cost the city of Paris, up to 1897, the sum of 6,448,750 francs (\$1,244,607).

"*Asphalt.*—These roads have a foundation 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) thick of mortar, called "béton," composed of lime, sand, gravel and water, and broken stones, over which is placed the layer of asphalt 5 centimeters (1.9 inches) thick after compression. The asphalt used in Paris comes from Ragusa (Sicily), de Mons (Department du Nord), and Val-Traverse (Switzerland). The asphalt, having been reduced to powder by the action of heat, is transported while warm to the roadway, beaten down with hot metal stampers, and afterward subjected to the cylinder rolling.

"The principal advantage of asphalt is that it produces no noise. The objectionable features are its slippery condition in wet weather, and that it can only be used in level streets. It is chiefly employed in narrow streets or where there is great traffic. Up to 1897, asphalt paving had cost the city 6,448,750 francs (\$1,244,607).

"*Wooden Paving.*—Wooden blocks 12 centimeters (4.7 inches) high and 15 centimeters (5.9 inches) long are placed upon a foundation of "béton," as described above. The blocks which have given the best results are from the pine-trees of the Department of the Landes, and these are mostly used. However, on many of the main thoroughfares the pitch pine of Florida has been employed with marked success. Within a few years, trials have also been made with the hard exotic woods, such as the kauri and teak of Australia and Java, the lime of Anam, the stringy bark, etc.; but these trials have been of so recent a date that they can not be used for purposes of comparison. It is estimated that up to 1897 the wooden paving of Paris had cost the authorities 16,386,027 francs (\$3,162,503).

"The maintenance department of the streets and alleys of Paris is composed of 356 agents, including one chief engineer, 8 ordinary engineers, and 387 assistants, with a pay-roll of 1,350,261 francs (\$260,600) per annum.

"The city spends for the maintenance of the streets, 12,644,592 francs (\$2,440,406); for sidewalks and alleys, 2,009,611 francs (\$387,855); for cleaning the streets and alleys, 9,340,882 francs (\$1,802,635), making a total expenditure for streets and alleys of 23,994,285 francs (\$4,630,897). The figures, as above given, include the salaries of the maintenance force.

"The number of permanent workmen is: For maintenance, 1,902; for cleaning, 3,694; total, 5,596."

The following is a copy of a letter from Consul Dent, dated Kingston, April 27, 1899, to a Pittsburgh correspondent:

"The imports of sheet copper and brass into Jamaica are very small, and come mostly from England. I append a memorandum showing the importations last year. This memorandum shows the values also, from which the prices here can be calculated, tho I am informed the price is regulated by the value in England. The ordinary English measurement is used, not the metric system. Sheet copper for guttering is imported from England in limited quantities in lengths of 5, 10, and 100 feet (the latter made up of 10-foot lengths seamed) in widths of 18, 20, 22, and 24 inches; weight, 16 ounces to the square foot. When the sugar estates were more numerous and more prosperous, sheets of copper were imported for repairing stills and teaches, in thicknesses from one sixteenth to three eighths of an inch; sizes of sheets, 6 by 2 up to 8 by 6 feet; but it is now very rare that any are required, and the importation in this line has almost ceased. Copper for sheathing ships' bottoms is no longer used here, being superseded by yellow metal. Yellow sheathing metal is used here in limited quantity. Sheets are 4 feet by 14 inches, 12, 14, 16, and 18 ounces to the square foot. For any further information of this character correspondence may be addressed to Messrs. E. Lyons & Sons, or D. Henderson & Co., Kingston, Jamaica."

PERSONALS.

A GOOD Greeley story is told by a writer in *The Youth's Companion*. He says:

Horace Greeley's sympathy with the working classes was intense, and his indignation toward those who oppressed them was not unlike the "perfect hatred" of the Hebrew king. A graphic illustration of this sympathy and indignation is given in the "Personal Recollections" of James K. Gilmore, who was formerly one of the editorial corps of *The Tribune*.

One winter night two thinly and poorly clad women entered the room of the managing editor and asked to see Mr. Greeley. Mr. Gilmore, who was reading proof-sheets, answered that Mr. Greeley was very busy, and a half a dozen gentlemen were waiting to see him; but if they could wait, he would probably give them audience.

They were willing to wait, and Mr. Gilmore ushered them into the great editor's apartment, where he sat at his desk, with his back to the door, absorbed in an editorial.

Curious to see what kind of a reception he would give the women, Mr. Gilmore lingered near the doorway. As soon as Mr. Greeley had finished his editorial, he turned around and glanced at his visitors. The gentlemen were well known to him, for each man was a prominent politician; but, giving them scarcely any attention, he rose and said courteously to the women:

"Ladies, what can I do for you?"

The younger of the two stepped timidly forward and explained their errand. They were employes in a hoop-skirt factory, where the workwomen had the day before suspended work and demanded an increase of wages.

"What pay do you get?" asked Mr. Greeley.

"Three dollars and a half a week," was the timid answer.

"And how much of that goes for board?"

"Three dollars."

"Do you mean to say that you have only fifty cents a week for your clothes and other necessities?"

"That is all."

"It's a shame—a burning shame!" said Mr. Greeley, quickly. "You wish me to expose these men. I will do it. They shall have a column in to-morrow's *Tribune*."

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The best beans baked the best—in famous New England style, and even more delicious than mother used to bake. Drop us a postal and we'll send you post-paid and free our "How to Make Good Things to Eat" book which tells all about and how to serve the fire-saving, time-saving, trouble-saving, delicious, dainty Libby's Luncheons. Put up in convenient sized key-opening cans. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

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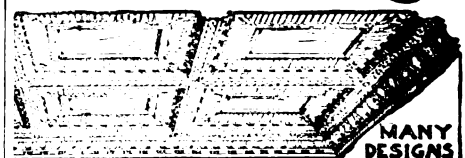
Although not accustomed to subscribing my name to any manufactured product, I gladly do so in this instance. Your nut products are choice, appetizing, wholesome foods, very pleasant to the palate and exceedingly rich in nutritive and sustaining properties.—CLARA BARTON.

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Then, seeing Mr. Gilmore standing in the doorway, he said: "Be kind enough to show these ladies to the stairway, and" (drawing his ear down to him and speaking in a lower tone) "look at their clothes! Give them ten or twenty dollars; I'll pay it."

"Did you hear what Mr. Greeley said to me?" asked Mr. Gilmore of the younger woman, as they reached the door of the outer editorial room.

"Yes, sir; but we don't want alms—we ask for justice, not charity," she answered.

"He does not consider it charity. He thinks it a duty to divide his larger earnings with those who are underpaid. He will be offended if you refuse the money," answered Mr. Gilmore.

"We wouldn't offend him for the world," said the woman, reluctantly taking the offered bank-note. "I shall pray God to bless him."

"Did those women take the money?" asked Mr. Greeley, after his visitors had left.

"Yes; a twenty-dollar bill—I had nothing smaller. But I'll compromise with you for ten," answered Mr. Gilmore.

"No, you won't," said Mr. Greeley, fumbling in his pockets for the money. "But I haven't a dollar. You'll have to get it of Sinclair (the cashier); and mind, if you don't collect the whole we'll have a row."

SVEN HEDEN, the distinguished Swedish explorer, whose work in Central Asia won for him European reputation, is leaving soon for the heart of Asia. He starts from Kashgar for Lob-nor, and hopes to reach that famous lake by the northern route and make a map of Yarkend Daria. He will spend next winter at Lob-nor, and make a special study of the varying bed of the lake with the view of settling the long-standing dispute regarding its character and movements. In the summer of 1900 Dr. Hedin will begin the exploration of Northern Tibet, and the winter of 1900-1 he will spend on the Tibetan highlands, not less than 15,000 feet above sea level, making a complete series of meteorological observations. In the spring of 1901 he proposes to return to India and Europe.

DURING the winter months the little colony of sixty or seventy English people at Teheran organize concerts for one another's amusement. When the weather is cold, of course there is skating. Skating is the greatest marvel of all to the Persians. A few years ago the late Shah, Nasr-i-Din, saw twenty skaters twirling and curling and spinning gracefully on the ice. He was amused; he thought it wonderful. The next day he sent to the legation and borrowed a dozen pairs of skates. These he made his ministers put on and attempt to skate on the lake in the palace grounds. The poor ministers were terribly discomfited, but it was twice as much as their heads were worth to refuse. His majesty was more amused than ever, and he nearly had a fit from laughing.

MRS. BARBARA MOON, who lives at the Kentish village of Rolvenden, says a Dover correspondent, has an interesting history, having been present as a child at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. She was born at Gibraltar in March, 1811, christened at Malta, and when her father, after the Peninsular War, went with his regiment to Waterloo, the child and her mother accompanied him. Her father was wounded at Waterloo and died from the effects. The old lady is now eighty-eight years of age, and has had eleven children, five of whom are alive. An extraordinary thing is that up to the age of seventy she could not even tell one letter from another, but she then began to learn at a Bible class, and can now read with facility. She still retains possession of all her faculties, and has a good memory. She says she

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is what most widely traveled people say of United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. On account of its colossal size the quadrangle about which it is built is quite a large park and grown with lofty and beautiful forest trees. At night when echoing the sweet strains of music and brilliantly illuminated with vari-colored lights, electric fountains, etc., these magnificent grounds become a veritable fairy bower.

remembers, as they were leaving Waterloo in a baggage wagon, one of the spare horses following would put his head into her lap.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, who represented Great Britain in the recent conference at Bloemfontaine, Orange Free State, is a master of politics. In his earlier life he succeeded but indifferently as a journalist and a member of Parliament. But as under-secretary of state for finance in Egypt he made a brilliant record, and his mastery of finance and all details connected therewith is remarkable. He understands the Dutch temperament, and no Englishman is better adapted to settle the Transvaal problems than himself.

MANY stories about the career of Cecil Rhodes are getting into print. He was barely twenty when he left his father's rectory at Bishop Stortford for South Africa, because the doctors told him that only by this change of climate could his life be prolonged. His brother, who accompanied him, met a tragic death while hunting elephants. Cecil set out to earn his living and something more in the diamond mines, but he kept up his studies, and, by returning for a time each year to England, was able to take his degree at Oxford. He was highly esteemed by General Gordon, and only by a mere chance was prevented from accompanying Gordon on his last fatal journey to Khartoum.

MILES B. MCSWEENEY, formerly lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, who succeeds the late Governor Ellerbe as governor of the State, was left an orphan when four years old, and at the age of ten was earning his living by selling newspapers in the streets of Charleston. Afterward he attended a night school and was employed in a printing office. He won from the Charleston Typographical Union a scholarship offered to the most deserving young printer in the city, but owing to lack of means was able to remain at the university only a short time. With a capital of only sixty-five dollars he started a newspaper in a small town, and in this venture was successful.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Poser.—"Never ask a girl if she dislikes your kisses. What could she say?" *San Francisco News-Letter.*

Unspeakable.—"Yes, poor Mrs. Gabber died an unspeakably hard death." "What killed her?" "Lockjaw."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Correct.—TEACHER: "Willie, where is the capital of the United States?"
WILLIE TODATE: "In the trusts"—*Town Topics.*

Even So.—"My curiosity is running away with me," said the farmer when his two-headed calf broke loose and towed him round the barnyard.—*Exchange.*

Quite Sure of It.—"I wonder if any of the bride's relatives are present." "Oh, yes. I saw some people in the next room, counting the presents."—*Exchange.*

Had Been There.—GOOD MAN: "Do you know where little boys go who smoke cigarettes?"
BAD BOY: "Yep! Dey goes out in de woodshed."—*Chicago News.*

The Diplomat.—MAUD: "I firmly believe that we should love our enemies."
JACK: "In that case, I declare war upon you at once."—*Brooklyn Life.*

At the Royal Academy.—"This portrait makes

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THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM....

The editor of the New Albany (Ind.) Medical Herald recently published an article on Rheumatism in which he said:

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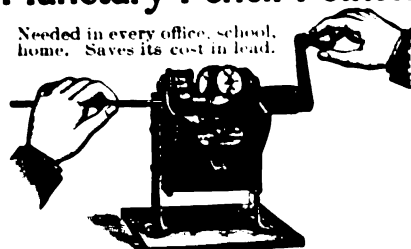
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her look prettier than she did when I met her, Jane?" "Of course, ma, the artist paints so much better than she does."—*Pick-Me-Up*.

Pneumatic Sausage.—SQUIFF: "The cycle is superseding the horse everywhere."

BIFF: "Yes; I found a piece of pneumatic tire in my sausage this morning."—*Tit-Bits*.

Using it.—MAMMA (at the breakfast-table): "You always ought to use your napkin, George." GEORGIE: "I am usin' it, mamma; I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it."—*Exchange*.

Particular.—THE GROCER: "Yes, sir, this grano-grino is the best breakfast food on the market. It is predigested—"

MR. FADSBY (shuddering): "Bless my soul! By whom?"—*Exchange*.

It's Use.—"Say, I wouldn't be as superstitious as you for forty dollars." "Who's superstitious?" "W'y you. Carryin' a horseshoe to de ball game." "Aw, go on. Dat's to soak de umpire wit'."—*Anonymous*.

An Exception.—ORATOR: "No, gentlemen; I tell you that if you want a thing done well, you must always do it yourself."

VOICE FROM THE CROWD: "How about getting your hair cut?"—*Exchange*.

The Postage.—"The first writing was done on stone," remarked the wise man at dinner. "Great gracious! Think of the postage!" involuntarily exclaimed the rising poet, with a shudder that rattled the dishes.—*Anonymous*.

A Contractor.—FLIM: "What's your business?"

FLAM: "Contractor."

FLIM: "What line?"

FLAM: "Debts."—*Town Topics*.

Didn't Know.—ATTORNEY (sternly): "The witness will please state if the prisoner was in the habit of whistling when alone."

WITNESS: "I don't know; I was never with the prisoner when he was alone."—*Exchange*.

More Penetrating.—"As I understand it, an X-ray will go straight through a man's head. There is nothing quite so penetrating, is there?" "Oh, I don't know. Did you ever hear my daughter sing?"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Anonymous.—"Adolph, where is the letter I left on my desk?" "I mailed it, sir." "But I hadn't put the name and address on the envelope." "That's just it, sir—I supposed it was an anonymous letter."—*Le Petit Journal pour Rire*.

Bad for Him.—MAMMA: "Bobby, if you saw a man starving, would you give him a piece of your pie?"

BOBBY: "No'm. You said a person shouldn't eat pie on an empty stomach."—*Anonymous*.

Manual.—"I'm in trouble again," said the new reporter. "Here's a story of a debate at the Deaf and Dumb Institution. What head shall I put on it?" "That's easy," suggested the snake editor. "Make it 'Hand-to-hand Contest.'"—*Exchange*.

Better Phrased.—AMATEUR POET: "How's this line of my Ode to My Sweetheart: 'Thy bright eyes outrival twin diamonds?'"

Lowest Rates West.

Rates to the West are lower via Nickel Plate Road than via other lines, while the service is excelled by none. Three fast trains are run every day in the year from Buffalo to Chicago. The day coaches are of the latest pattern, are elegantly upholstered, and have all the modern improvements, such as marble lavatories, steam heat, lighted by Pintsche gas, while colored porters are in charge to look after the wants of passengers, especially the ladies and children. Vestibuled buffet sleeping-cars are run on all trains, while the dining-cars and meal stations are owned and operated by the company and serve the best of meals at moderate prices. If your ticket agent cannot give you all the information you desire in regard to rates, routes, etc., address F. J. Moore, General Agent, Nickel Plate Road, 201 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

No. 83.

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HIS SISTER: "Make it 'Thy rivals shall eye thy twin diamonds' and she's yours forever."—*Exchange*.

None in the Family.—PROFESSOR: "This eccentricity you speak of in your daughter, isn't it, after all, a matter of heredity?"

THE MOTHER (severely):—"No, sir. I'd have you to know, sir, there never was any heredity in our family."—*Tit-Bits*.

Use of the Zebra.—A little boy, writing a composition on the zebra the other day, was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it is useful for. After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like a horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."—*Exchange*.

In Chicago.—BEANER: "What seems to be the feeling in Chicago regarding the annexation of the Philippines?"

LAKE: "Well, there is a difference. Some of us are for annexation, and there are others who think the city large enough as it is."—*Life*.

Hamlet Also.—"Come and dine with us tomorrow," said the old fellow who had made his money and wanted to push his way into society. "Sorry," replied the elegant man, "I can't. I'm going to see 'Hamlet.'" "That's all right," said the hospitable old gentleman, "bring him with you."—*Chicago Record*.

Compensation.—Father and son out walking. FATHER (to son): "See that spider, my boy, spinning his web. Is it not wonderful? Do you reflect that, try as he may, no man could spin that web?"

JOHNNIE: "What of it? See me spin this top. Do you reflect that, try as he may, no spider could spin this top?"—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

A Matter of Finance.—"I can't make out the last part of this prescription," said the new drug clerk with a puzzled expression. "Never mind that," replied the proprietor, that's only a private mark of the doctor's to indicate the financial standing of the patient, so that I can know how much to charge him for the medicine."—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

Time to Go.—MR. HENPECK: "A New York debating club has decided that a woman is not a man's equal."

MRS. HENPECK: "Well, what of it?"

MR. HENPECK: "I merely thought I'd tell you

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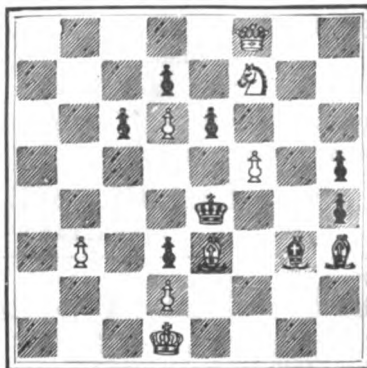
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 398.

BY P. SIEDENSCHNUR.
A Prize-Winner.

Black—Eight Pieces.



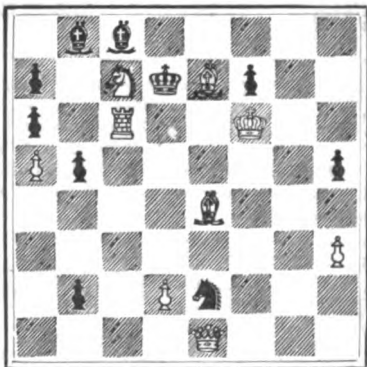
White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 399.

BY F. A. LARSEN.
First-Prize, *Tidskrift for Skak* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 392.

Key-move, Q—B 4.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt. A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; G. E. Carpenter, Plano, Tex.; C. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; R. S. F. Cincinnati; J. J. Post, Ordway, Col.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; Dr. R. H. Morey, Old Chatham, N. Y.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.

Comments: "A very ingenious case of the Martyr Queen"—M. W. H.; "Killing a bug with a blunderbuss"—I. W. B.; "A neat sacrifice"—C. R. O.; "Easy and pretty"—F. S. F.; "Skillful and beautiful throughout"—R. M. C.; "Very good"—L. A. L. M.; "Key quite obvious"—M. M.; "An in-

teresting study"—J. G. L.; "Good"—A. K.; "Fine composition"—G. E. C.; "A regal self-sacrifice for a good cause"—S. W. J.

No. 393.

B—R 8	P—B 3	Q—R 2, mate
1. Q x B	Any	3. Q x Q, mate
.....	Q—R 8	.....
1. P—K 6	Q x B	3. B x Q, mate
.....
.....	Q any on diagonal	3. Q x P, mate
.....
.....	Any other	3. Q mates
.....	P—B 4	.....
1. R P moves	Any	.....

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. D. S., C. R. O., F. S. F., R. M. C., L. A. L. M., M. M., J. F. L., J. H. M., A. K., G. P., T. R. D., F. M. M., G. E. C., C. D., H. A. H., R. S. F., J. J. P., D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla.

Comments: "Very ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Its novelty and intricacy are more striking than its harmony and beauty"—I. W. B.; "Key difficult"—F. H. J.; "A good problem, but the plan is old"—C. D. S.; "Unique and ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Position, artificial—play brilliant"—F. S. F.; "Too many duals for first class"—R. M. C.; "A peculiar position, all Spanish"—L. A. L. M.; "It hangs together beautifully"—M. M.; "Splendid piece of work"—J. G. L.; "A puss-in-the-corner problem"—J. H. M.; "Capital"—A. K.; "One of the finest"—G. E. C.

The joke of the problem is to discover the reason that the B on any square of the diagonal will not do as well as on R 8. For instance: why will not B—K 5 or B—Kt 7 do? Several solvers tried Q—Q 2 and the Q—K sq, mating by Q x Q or Q x B; but they overlooked Black's answer:

Q—Q 2	Q—K sq
1. P x P	P—Kt 7 ch

A K. and Dr. R. H. M. got 300 and 301. C. D., S. W. J., E. D. Evans, Chicago, Dr. G. Suttie, Detroit, were successful with 390. Prof. C. D. S. should be credited with 387.

Twenty States represented in to-day's solvers.

The probability is that 386 has a second solution: R x P.

End-Game Studies.

No. 3.

From *The British Chess Magazine*.

WHITE (6 pieces): K on K R sq; B on K B sq; R on K B 2; Ps on K R 2, Q B 4, Q R 5.

BLACK (5 pieces): K on K R 2; Kt on K Kt 2; R on K 5; Ps on K B 4, K Kt 5.

Black to play. What result?

This position is taken from a game in the Tournament of 1862 (the Rev. J. Owen vs. Mongredien), Black played R—K 4 and lost.

Modern Chess.

The New York *Times*, in an editorial, says that the games of recent tournaments remind one of the "strife of the two paupers for a shilling."

"The modern game, Mr. Steinitz observes, consists in 'the accumulation of small advantages.' Exactly. That is to say, each player strives to get a Pawn to the ending, and then to win with it. . . . And yet those curious creatures, the performers, think the public ought to take an interest in this performance. . . . The fact that the more of these games are played, the less interest can any rational being taken in the game, unless he be condemned, like the contestants, to play it for his living. It is no longer a game at all. It is a 'cut-throat competition.' There is really no interest in it except to competitors, and their interest is not sportsmanlike, but commercial. . . . There is often, in a whole tournament, not one of the brilliant finishes which the student can find in almost every recorded game of the old players who played Chess for amusement and not for a living, as Philidor and Labourdonnais, and MacDonnell and Morphy and Anderssen. The usual thing is the 'accumulation of small advantages' and the final winning by the accumulation on account of the inability of the other man to stop the progress of the odd Pawn. It is 'two paupers fighting for a shilling.'"

"In other words, that has happened to Chess which happens to every sport when it becomes professional. It is no longer a game, but a busi-

ness. 'I never was, I am not, I never will be a professional player,' wrote Paul Morphy. And that is partly why, as a recent commentator has said, there are more brilliant endings in Morphy's games than in all the rest of Chess put together."

The London Tournament.

THE FIRST-PRIZE WINNER.

Emanuel Lasker is not only Champion of the World, but he is, without doubt, the strongest Chess-player in the world, and probably the greatest since Morphy vanquished every antagonist. Lasker's latest victory ranks among the most brilliant achievements in the history of Chess, and his wonderful score has never been surpassed: *He lost only one game out of twenty-seven.* This borders upon the marvelous when we consider the fact that, with the exception of Tarrasch and Charousek, the greatest masters in the world were his opponents. Lasker is a most conservative player, and while his games may not be called brilliant, they all show a machine-like precision and freedom from errors.

Games from the London Tourney.

THE TWO VETERANS.

Queen's Gambit.

STEINITZ, White.	BLACKBURN, Black.	STEINITZ, White.	BLACKBURN, Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	17 K R—Q sq	Kt—Q 2
2 P—Q B 4	P x P 4	18 B—K Kt 3	Q Kt—B 3
3 P—K 4	P—K 4	19 B—Q 3	P—K 5
4 P—Q 5	Kt—K B 3	20 B—Kt sq	Kt—R 4
5 Kt—Q B 3	B—Q B 4	21 Q—Kt 5	Kt x B P
6 B x B	Kt—Kt 5	22 B x Kt	B x Kt
7 Kt—R 3	P—B 4	23 Q—B sq	B x B ch
8 B—K Kt 5	Q—Q 3	24 K x B	B—Kt 5
9 P x P	B x P	25 K—Q 4	Kt—B 3
10 Castles	Q—K Kt 3	26 P—Q 6	Q—R 4 ch
11 Kt—Kt 5	B—Q 3	27 K—Kt sq	B—K 7
12 B—R 4	P—R R 3	28 P—Q 7	Kt—Kt 5
13 R—B sq	Kt—Q 2	29 P—Q 8	R x Q
14 Q—K 2	Castles	30 R x R ch	K—B 2
15 Kt x B P	Kt—Kt 3	31 R—B 7 ch	K—K 3
16 Kt x R	R x Kt	32 Resigns.	

THE RUSSIAN BEATS THE HUNGARIAN.

English Opening.

MAROCZY, White.	TCHIGORIN, Black.	MAROCZY, White.	TCHIGORIN, Black.
1 P—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3	18 P—B 4	Kt—Kt 5
2 P—Q 4	P—K 3	19 B x Kt	B x B
3 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q 4	20 R—Q 3	Q R—Q sq
4 Kt—B 3	P—B 3	21 Q—B 2	R x R
5 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	22 Kt x R	R—Q sq
6 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	23 Q—Kt 3	B—K 3
7 Castles	Castles	24 P—K 5	Q—B 4
8 P—K 4	P x B P	25 Kt—H 5	B x K P
9 B x P	P—K 4	26 Kt x B	P x Kt
10 B—K Kt 5	Q—K 2	27 Q—K 3	B x Kt
11 K—R sq	R—Q sq	28 P x B	P—Q Kt 3
12 Q—B 2	P—K R 3	29 P—K R 3	R—Q 6
13 B x Kt	Q x B	30 Q—K 2	R x B P
14 P x P	B x P	31 Q—R 6	Q—Q 4
15 Q R—Q sq	R—K sq	32 K—Kt sq	R—B 7
16 B—K 2	B—B 2	33 R—B 3	Q—Q 8 ch
17 Kt—K sq	Kt—K 4		

A STUBBORN FIGHT.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY, White.	LASKER, Black.	PILLSBURY, White.	LASKER, Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—Kt 3	Q—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 K—Kt 2	Kt—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	20 P—Kt 3	Kt—K 3
4 Castles	Kt x P	21 B—K 3	Q—R 5
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	22 Kt—B 5	Q—R sq
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	23 K—R sq	P—B 7
7 B x Kt	Kt x P B	24 R—K Kt sq	R—R sq
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	25 B—Kt 2	Q—Q 2
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	26 R—Kt 2	Q—K B 2
10 R—K sq	R—K sq	27 Q—R—K	Q—K 4
11 B—B 4	P—Q 4		
12 P x P	P x P	28 Q—R 6	Q x Kt
13 Q R—Q sq	B—Kt 5	29 B x P	R—K 2
14 P—K R 3	B—R 4	30 B x R	B x B
15 Kt—K 4	B—B sq	31 R x P	Q x P ch
16 Q—Q 2	B x Kt	32 R(Kt)—K 2	Q—Q 8 ch
17 P x B	P—Q 4		

Another Gem from Russia.

This game is a fine example of the manner in which an expert takes advantage of even the slightest slip of his opponent.

Ruy Lopez.

L. MAXIMOW, White.	I. R., Black.	L. MAXIMOW, White.	I. R., Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	10 Kt—Kt 3	Castles
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	11 Q—R 5	P—Q 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	12 Kt—B 6 ch	P x Kt
4 Castles	Kt x P	13 Q x P	P x Kt
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	14 B x P	B—K 2
6 B x Kt	Kt x P B	15 B—B 6	B x B
7 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	16 P x B	Resigns.
8 Kt—B 3	B—B 4		

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PROTEST AGAINST MANILA CENSORSHIP.

THE "round robin" of the American newspaper correspondents at Manila, drawing a picture of the military situation there darker than most people here had supposed to be warranted, has created considerable stir in all parts of the country. The press seems to be almost a unit in upholding the correspondents in their protest and in demanding a change in government policy. A large number of papers ask that General Otis be recalled, and that General Miles, General Brooke, or General Merritt be substituted. The statement of the correspondents runs as follows:

"The undersigned, being all staff correspondents of American newspapers stationed in Manila, unite in the following statement:

"We believe that owing to official despatches from Manila made public in Washington, the people of the United States have not received a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but that these despatches have presented an ultra-optimistic view that is not shared by the general officers in the field.

"We believe the despatches incorrectly represent the existing condition among the Filipinos in respect to internal dissension and demoralization resulting from the American campaign and to the brigand character of their army.

"We believe the despatches err in the declaration that 'The situation is well in hand,' and in the assumption that the insurrection can be speedily ended without a greatly increased force.

"We think the tenacity of the Filipino purpose has been underestimated, and that the statements are unfounded that volunteers are willing to engage in further service.

"The censorship has compelled us to participate in this misrepresentation by excising or altering uncontroverted statements of facts on the plea, as General Otis stated, that 'they would alarm the people at home' or 'have the people of the United States by the ears.'

"Specifications: Prohibition of hospital reports; suppression of full reports of field operations in the event of failure; numbers of heat prostration in the field; systematic minimization of naval operations, and suppression of complete reports of the situation.

"John T. McCutcheon, Harry Armstrong, Chicago *Record*.

"Oscar K. Davis, P. G. McDonnell, New York *Sun*.

"Robert M. Collins, John P. Dunning, L. Jones, The Associated Press.

"John F. Bass, Will Dinwiddie, New York *Herald*.

"E. D. Skeene, Scripps-McRae Association.

"Richard Little, Chicago *Tribune*."

It was announced at the War Department last week Tuesday, the day the "round robin" was published, that the Administration would pay no attention to it; but the next day Senator T. C. Platt gave out a long statement, which has been generally accepted as the President's reply. This reply points out what some are likely to overlook, that the news the President receives from Manila is not censored:

"The Government's means of information concerning what has occurred in the Philippines is not confined to General Otis. The Navy Department has its agents there. The President is directly represented by Mr. Denby, who was for fourteen years our Minister to China, and by Professor Worcester, who resided in the Philippines for four or five years, who speaks the Tagalog languages, and who knows the native character and habits. The Philippine campaign is receiving the President's constant personal attention. He is in direct cable communication with Manila and receives daily reports from all sources. The possibility of his being misled about the facts in the case is scarcely worth considering."

With these sources of information, the President has, according to Mr. Platt's statement, pursued the best possible course, ever since the war with Spain began. No one else could have done better. Mr. Platt summarizes his manifesto by saying that he has shown:

"First, that the President had no right, in honor and good faith with Spain, to send to the Philippines one single man more than was there, or on his way there, when the peace protocol was signed last August, nor until the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged on April 11. On that day the Philippine Islands became the property of the United States.

"The facts show, second, that he could have sent to the Philippines, assuming that the obstacle of good faith with Spain had been removed, only a body of men whose enlistments expired with the proclamation of peace, and whose despatch out of the country was consequently of no avail.

"The facts show, third, that he had assembled, while the right to do so was still existent, an army much larger than his military advisers thought necessary, and large enough, as the event has proved, to maintain our position and greatly to extend our authority.

"And the facts show, fourth, that since the proclamation of peace with Spain and the passage of the new army bill he has reorganized our military forces in their entirety, and is now possessed of an army with two years of service to run, amply competent, as he and his advisers believe, to bring about the pacification of the islands.

"There is nothing for which any American need apologize in this record. It is a record of sagacity and competency. It is a record of consistent and unparalleled success, a success that began with the message to Dewey, 'Go and destroy the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay,' and that will not end until the possessions which duty and fortune have confided to our care are firmly advanced on the highroad to peace and prosperity."

It will be seen that Senator Platt's presentation is intended not only as a reply to the "round-robin" signers, but as an answer to the newspapers, many of them of his own party, which have been criticizing the President's conduct of the Philippine campaign. Senator Platt announces it as a fact that the native forces are badly demoralized, and will soon give up the fight if they cease to receive encouragement from American critics of the Administration.

Almost the only papers to oppose the course of the correspondents—except the New York *Sun* (Rep.), which has ignored the

be influenced in its action by what it deems to be the wishes of the country. If the censorship maintained by General Otis is of a nature to mislead the people at home in this matter, it should be radically modified.

"It is quite possible that General Otis has permitted a too optimistic belief to be entertained in regard to the seriousness of the problem confronting him. His predictions as to the early suppression of the insurrection have not been fulfilled, and his representations as to the number of soldiers required for the work have been discredited. Making due allowance, therefore, for the natural irritation of news-gatherers at any sort of restriction upon their enterprise, it is altogether probable that the correspondents at Manila have some ground for complaint. We shall know more about this when the volunteers return home; there will be no censorship on their vocal organs."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Kansas City.

Let Us Have the Truth.—"This formal indictment of the management of the campaign in the Philippines is made, it must be borne in mind, by men whose probity is unquestioned, and who represent the greatest news association in the world and several of the most influential journals in this country. . . .

"The truth, however discouraging, is at all times better than misrepresentation. If we are engaged, as we now have reason to believe, in an unpromising contest with an enemy more formidable than was thought, let us know it flatly, that we may be able to force the problem intelligently and courageously, and plan together for its satisfactory solution. If Otis is unequal to the occasion, let us send a man to the Philippines who can cope with the situation and master it. We want no more shuffling equivocation and petty prevarication from Manila. We want FACTS, and now that the true state of affairs has been revealed to us, the Administration will be wise if it mistakes not the temper of the people, but deals with them frankly, no matter how injuriously its revelations may reflect on its past policy.

"A debt of thanks is owed the patriotic newspaper correspondents who have at last shaken off the shackles of military despotism and given the nation a right conception of the task that lies before it. It comes as something of a shock, but the people are sturdy enough to withstand it, and they will see to it that differ-

ent methods are inaugurated and pursued in the war of subjugation that is on their hands."—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

"The policy of suppression of news, of slurring over mishaps, and exaggerating the importance of successes, never pays. No censorship can keep the truth hidden long, and when the truth does leak out finally there is much more irritation than if the facts had been given fully at once. Americans want to know, and have a right to know, all that their soldiers are doing and suffering in the Philippines. They have to sit in judgment sooner or later on everything that has been done in Luzon. No censor should be allowed to keep the truth from them, and no military officers should be allowed to gull them with deceptive bulletins."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Chicago.

"The press censorship maintained at Manila under the orders of General Otis has gone beyond the justified limits, by preventing the sending of despatches to American newspapers which revealed the true situation of affairs. The truth can not be concealed or suppressed. Newspaper correspondents who are expected to serve their papers faithfully will manage in some way to communicate the facts to them, and it would have been better to let the truth be told in an open way and under proper supervision."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

"When General Otis, as alleged by the correspondents, attempts not only to conceal from the American people a knowledge of the true situation of affairs, but even to color it and make it appear more favorable than it really is, he is taking an unwarrantable and unwise course. It is unwarrantable because this is a popular government, and except when it is clearly detrimental to their interests as at a critical military juncture, the people are entitled to know the facts fully and promptly in all public matters. It is their army that is doing the fighting, and it is they who pay the bills."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

"A campaign of deception must result disastrously. The people of the United States want the truth. They demand the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and the correspondents at Manila have given the Administration something to think about."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Syracuse.

"The martyred Lincoln was not mistaken when he said it was always safe to trust the plain people. President McKinley has called for the people's voice on the Philippine question. They must know, in order that they may speak."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.



DELEGATES TO THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

At the entrance of "The House in the Wood."

SECRETARY ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

NO one, whether friend or foe of General Alger, seems to think that he should have remained in the Cabinet longer than he did remain. The Administration's critics continue to assert that he should have resigned or been forced from the Cabinet long ago; the Administration's friends defend his conduct of the war, but urge his alliance with Governor Pingree as sufficient reason for his retirement; and General Alger's friends declare that when the President surrendered to the storm of criticism, the Secretary resigned from the Cabinet "to preserve his own dignity and self-respect." Governor Pingree gave out a statement last week Friday telling of the relations between the President and Secretary, in which he says that General Alger repeatedly offered to retire, but that the President would not consent to it. On June 2, however, before the alliance with Pingree, Secretary Hay, so the statement runs, requested Vice-President Hobart to intimate to General Alger that his resignation would be acceptable to the President. Mr. Hobart declined to do so. The statement continues: "After that General Alger, entirely ignorant of this miserable conspiracy, several times offered to end the attacks by submitting his resignation, but still the President did not have the courage to express himself to his Secretary. General Alger finally did hand his resignation to the President, to take effect on January 2. The President dared not face the general in a manly way and ask him to retire, and give his reasons for making the request. He finally accomplished by indirection what he dared not do in open and frank manner himself."

Governor Pingree states that Mr. Hobart was finally prevailed upon by Attorney-General Griggs to suggest to the Secretary that his resignation was desired, and "gave my alleged alliance with the Secretary as a pretext." He adds: "I am told on the very best authority that General Alger made very few appointments of officers during the war, and that the commissions were issued almost entirely upon the orders of the President." The governor alleges that the more recent attacks upon Alger in the East were caused by his frank declaration of opposition to trusts, and he adds that "there is a decided odor of trusts around the present Administration, with Mark Hanna as the acknowledged 'king-maker.'"

General Alger's home organ, the *Detroit Journal*, says of his resignation:

"The maligners of General Alger have never been able to make specific charges assailing either his integrity or his competency.

The abuse of him has been based on malice, hate, and partizan blindness only. When he took upon himself the duties of the office he found confronting him conditions which had been established by the traditions of the department or by acts of Congress, and which he was powerless to modify or change. War came unexpectedly. The department was unprepared. It was necessary to put a big army in the field in a short space of time. The department had neither arms, equipment, ammunition, nor supplies for so vast an army. Chaos reigned in the department, but with a clear mind and a steady hand General Alger directed the mobilization of the troops, supplied them with necessities as rapidly as they could be produced and procured, and won for the country the splendid triumph over Spain under difficulties and discouragements which would have utterly appalled one less resolute and patriotic.

"He has been hounded out of office by the yellow journals of the East, but he will come back to his home neither discredited nor disgraced. The people of Michigan know General Alger. They respect and love him for his broad and chivalrous manhood, for his unselfish love of country, for his spotless character, and for his absolute integrity and purity of purpose."

It is noted that only three are now left of the original Cabinet with which Mr. McKinley began two and a half years ago. The portfolios and the men who have filled them are:

State.—John Sherman; William R. Day; John Hay.
Treasury.—Lyman J. Gage.
War.—R. A. Alger; Elihu Root.
Attorney-General.—Joseph McKenna; J. W. Griggs.
Post-Office.—J. A. Gary; C. E. Smith.
Navy.—J. D. Long.
Interior.—C. N. Bliss; E. A. Hitchcock.
Agriculture.—James Wilson.

COMMENTS FAVORABLE TO GENERAL ALGER.

No Foundation for Charges.—"Month after month it has been charged that the War Department has been run as a political machine, but there has been no evidence of any such abuse of power.

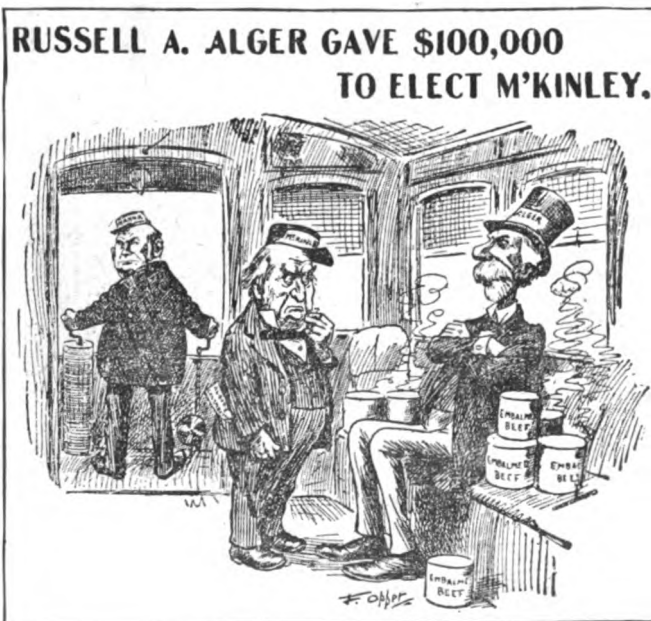
"There has not been a single specification of dishonesty and corruption in the handling of public money.

"American soldiers have not been killed by the thousands on American soil or elsewhere, by embalmed beef, bad sanitation, or any other agencies.

"In the fifteen months since the declaration of war with Spain there have not been 2 per cent. of deaths from all causes among our 300,000 enlisted men in the United States army.

"Regular army officers have been appointed to commands as far as they would go, and fitness has been the rule for advancement among volunteers, and not political pull.

"Honesty, intelligence, and administrative ability have been



"I'VE PAID MY FARE—NOW LET'S SEE YOU PUT ME OFF."



OFF HE GOES!—*The Journal, New York.*

shown without a solitary exception wherever the American army has carried American authority.

"There has not been a single case of corruption brought even by the anti-imperialists against what the [London] *Times* calls the new imperial policy. The Carter case antedates the war.

"The public condemnation of Alger is largely a pigment of yellow newspaper imagination. The same newspapers which denounce Alger have not hesitated to say that Theodore Roosevelt is only honest and fearless when it pays him to be."—*The Times-Herald (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Compared with Stanton.—"The American people can not escape their responsibility by electing Alger their scapegoat. They must bear the responsibility for years of warlike talk unaccompanied by the slightest preparation against the eventuality of hostilities. They allowed the regular army to be the shadowy force it was when the war opened, and the militia to be a merely paper reserve, something that was statistically rather imposing, and in parades rather spectacular, but capable of military service only after being recast at great expense of time, labor, and money.

"We believe that ten years hence the public estimate of Secretary Alger will have been greatly softened by reflection. By that time people will realize that 'Algerism' was to a certain degree the result of the volunteer army's inability to do a lightning-change act and convert itself from militiamen into regulars in the twinkling of an eye. Nowadays everybody admires Stanton. Without comparing Alger to Stanton, we respectfully suggest to those who did not touch the public opinion of Civil-War times that they consult the files of the illustrated papers of 1862 and 1863 and study the caricatures of Stanton. They bear witness to the fact that a Secretary of War we now know to have been a great administrator was then so regarded by millions that caricaturists hit the popular fancy by depicting him as a goat who had no other idea than to butt everybody, occasionally the enemy."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

Alger Not to Blame.—"It is only fair to ask ourselves how many other men in public life we can think of who, in his place, could have been relied upon to master instantly and absolutely the tasks, responsibilities, and perplexities with which he had to grapple. We do not hold any brief for him. He made great mistakes and sad failures. The situation was too much for him from the start. But we hate injustice, and we know that it is grossly unjust to hold Alger accountable for the age-long divorce between the staff and the line, for the conversion of department bureaus into depositories of red tape, for the retention of antiquated methods dating from before the Civil War, for the criminal negligences and follies of sixteen Congresses, or for appointments which were neither of his making nor of his suggesting."—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford.

His Misfortune, Not His Fault.—"In every war there is some high official on whom the people lay all the sins of mismanagement. Yet the worst that can truthfully be said of Russell A. Alger is that his job was too big for him. No dishonest acts have been traced to his door. He has been industrious and patriotic. He would have been an acceptable Secretary of War in times of peace. But it would take a civilian of exceptional powers to conduct the War Department during such a crisis as the country has just faced, and even General Alger's warmest admirers would not claim that he is in the first flight of statesmanship. The civilian secretary necessarily trusted too much to his military bureaucrats, and they undid him."—*The Express (Ind. Rep.)*, Buffalo.

GENERAL ALGER'S CRITICS.

"Thank God!"—"To the people of this region and State, especially to all who had to do with the work of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, or with the individual-relief work performed at Montauk Point, the resignation of the Secretary of War called out a deep, heartfelt, 'Thank God!' The 2d Regiment, which went out of this part of the State, made us all know and realize the terrible shortcomings in the War Office, we saw how the Secretary of War was bent on glossing and denying the abuses that we knew and felt, and the fact that he was sustained in this by the whole power of the Administration can not be forgotten. 'War is hell' always and everywhere, but the camps at home and the transports that carried our volunteers need not have

been as bad or worse than the tropical scenes of battle in their deadly work. Human memories are short, but there are some things so horrifying and repellent that they never pass from mind. None of the Springfield people who did all in their power to remedy the governmental shortcomings at Camp Wikoff can speak of what they saw and learned there without emotion. An incompetent public official is a thousand times more an offense when his lacks are responsible for such things as there took place. He is not to be excused. No friendly relationship can palliate him, and his continuance in office is not the less blameworthy because time has passed since the first keen sense of his unfitness burned itself upon the hearts of the people. The passing of Secretary Alger means very much to the people of Massachusetts."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

Should Have Been Done a Year Ago.—"The thing should have been done a year ago. The proofs of his incapacity were then heaped mountain-high. Reviewing them, even the subversive and whitewashing commission of inquiry was forced to report that the Secretary of War had failed to 'grasp the situation.'

"How had he failed? In almost every way in which an executive could fail. He had vacillated like a school-girl, issuing orders in the morning only to countermand them in the afternoon. He had established army camps on sites ill-chosen, and filled them with soldiers badly equipped, badly fed, and killed by the thousand through official negligence. He had flung the army helter-skelter in Tampa, and dumped it down hugger-mugger at Santiago. He had written that amazing despatch, when warned after the capitulation of the danger that yellow fever would carry off half the men, that the troops must nevertheless stay in their pit of death, and let the fever 'run its course.' He had been forced to bring the soldiers home, but exposed them in their own land to such horror after horror of slipshod contract and shocking neglect that the country rang with denunciation of the head of a great department of the Government responsible for such monumental blunders worse than crimes.

"That was the time for President McKinley to act, if he really wished to rid himself and his party of the incubus of Alger. Prompt and sharp decision a year ago would have retrieved, in the public mind, the original mistake of ever making Alger Secretary of War. But Mr. McKinley never decides; he drifts."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, New York.

More than Incompetent.—"The people feel that Alger's failure is not wholly due to incompetence. He would probably have made at least a respectable Secretary of War if he had devoted his energies wholly to his proper work, and had made that work his only care. His mistakes have, in many cases, grown directly out of his efforts to play politics. . . .

"The trouble is that Alger is, as he always has been, a narrow-minded, vengeful, and unscrupulous politician, without proper conception of the relation that a public officer should sustain to the people. He did not like General Miles, and so he would listen to few or none of his suggestions, and spared no opportunity to humiliate him. He sent Shafter to Cuba when we believe it to be generally admitted that that officer was unfitted, physically at least, for service in a tropical country. In spite of the brilliant results of the Santiago campaign, it is known that the expedition was wretchedly equipped—or at least that the army did not get regularly and promptly and in sufficient quantities what was provided for it. . . .

"But Secretary Alger was the responsible head of the department, and he cannot escape all blame. Nor will the country forget how skilled officers, veterans of the Civil War, pleaded for employment, and how they were passed over for inexperienced young men with 'pulls.' The country was full of officers who would have been glad to accept the most subordinate places in the volunteer army, and who, if they could not have gone to the front, could have performed most valuable service in drilling the recruits. These men could have instructed the raw volunteer officers in the practical work of caring for their men. With intelligent supervision over the volunteer regiments we should have escaped much of the disease and suffering in camp.

"But the country is rid of Alger, and it will rejoice that the Administration which is charged with such delicate and important duties is relieved of him."—*The News (Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

At Last!—"So long desired, so little expected, but come at last! What might have been saved to the President and to the

country had General Alger left the War Department long before! How infinitely better it would have been for President McKinley and the American people if he had never been called to it! Whatever the obligation which compelled his appointment to a place in the Cabinet, it has been discharged at heavy cost to both President and people. Let him give a full receipt and go as soon as possible.

"Now that the War Department is to be relieved of Alger, it should be also purged of Algerism. President McKinley can not do better for himself politically than by weeding politics out of the army. There is a great opportunity for reforming the department, repairing as far as possible the errors of the Philippine campaign, and restoring the prestige of the army and of the Administration, both of which have suffered greatly from the blight of Algerism."—*The Plain Dealer (Ind.)*, Cleveland.

A Warning to Presidents.—"The people have felt that Alger's actions as Secretary of War were often directed by personal interest and narrow favoritism rather than by the needs and interests of the public. They have blamed him for the swarm of unskilled civilians who were commissioned to do things the wrong way in the Commissary Department and elsewhere during the American-Spanish war because they had political influence. They have felt that the War Department was being run at all times for Alger and his friends rather than for the people of the United States.

"Now Alger is going out of the Cabinet. He should never have gone into it. His fate should be a warning to Presidents and to Cabinet officers that high position is not to be used to further selfish ends."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Chicago.

Failed.—"From the beginning of our troubles with Spain to the moment of his final disagreement with the President, he conducted his office on political lines, without regard to the interests and dignity of the country or the welfare of the soldiers in the field. His administration has been distinguished by profligate expenditure and shameful intrigue. He has sought the punishment of his personal enemies and used his office to promote the fortunes of those who were useful to him in the attainment of his ends. He had a great opportunity and failed to meet it."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston.

ELIHU ROOT APPOINTED SECRETARY OF WAR.

THE appointment of Elihu Root, of New York, to the war portfolio, made vacant by the resignation of General Alger, seems to be, with few exceptions, received with favor by newspapers of every political complexion. The following sketch of his career appears in the news columns of the *New York Sun*.

"Elihu Root was born on February 15, 1845, in Clinton, Oneida Co., the son of Dr. Oren Root, until a few years ago professor emeritus of mathematics, mineralogy, and geology in Hamilton College. Dr. Root was a man of fine taste in literature and of solid and varied learning. He was succeeded in his professorship by his son, the Rev. Oren Root. Elihu Root was graduated from Hamilton in 1864, valedictorian of his class. Altho distinguished in college by literary and scientific tastes, and proficient in classics and abstract science, he early determined to study for the bar. He taught for a year after leaving college in the academy at Rome, not far from Clinton, and then came to New York. Here he studied law under John Norton Pomeroy. He took a course in law at the New York University and was admitted to the bar in 1867. Since that time he has practised law continuously in New York.

"The first case of importance in which Mr. Root was retained was the suit of the People *vs.* Ingersoll, in which he successfully contended against Charles O'Connor's theory that the State instead of the county was the proper party to sue for money alleged to have been taken from the county. He exhibited such readiness of resource and such a thorough knowledge of the technicalities of law that his abilities were never after allowed to lie fallow. In many of the important cases which have since aroused the public interest he has been employed. He conducted the defense of Stephen B. French, president of the Police Board, and obtained a legal triumph. He has been retained by many of the great corporations, and has been especially prominent in railroad and will cases.

"Mr. Root was a candidate for judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879. In 1886 he was made chairman of the New York County Republican committee. For a number of years he was the executive member from the Twenty-first Assembly district. He is now president of the Union League Club. He was vice-president of the Bar Association for a number of years and vice-president of the Grant Monument Association. He has been a Hamilton College trustee since 1883, and he has been president of the New England Society. He received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton in 1894. He was one of the most prominent members of the State constitutional convention, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. He has been one of the most earnest of Republican campaigners. His name has been prominent in past years when the party was looking around for mayoralty and gubernatorial timber. He was prominently mentioned this year for United States Senator and later for Ambassador to Great Britain."

The *New York Journal (Dem.)*, one of the most bitter opponents of General Alger, says of Mr. Root:

"The only question with which we have to concern ourselves is whether he is a good man of his kind, and that he certainly is. He is no soldier, but he is so infinitely superior to Alger that we have a right to expect him to institute a revolution in the conduct of his department.

"The President has done a good thing, and as long as he does good things *The Journal* is with him. He has wiped off the slate and made a fresh start. He has a right to ask the country to reserve judgment until he makes some new mistakes."

The *New York Tribune*, which does not hesitate to criticize the Administration upon occasion, does not express an approval as unqualified as some other papers, but takes a hopeful view:

"The President has consulted his personal preferences in selecting General Alger's successor, but if, as is understood to be the case, Mr. Elihu Root's private ties and professional interests in New York have not deterred him from accepting the Secretaryship of War, there is no reason to doubt that his appointment will be kindly regarded by the country. Mr. Root is a successful lawyer whose practise has been large and diversified for many years, and he therefore fully satisfies the President's desire that the new member of the Cabinet should be qualified to handle the serious legal questions which, he thinks, the results of the war have devolved upon the War Department. He has not had wide experience, we believe, as an executive in affairs of great magnitude and importance, but he is generally credited with a capacity for efficient work in any field to which he chooses to devote himself. In recent years especially Mr. Root has given considerable attention in a professional way to the course and processes of legislation, and it is possible that the experience thus gained will be convenient to him in presenting the claims of the military establishment to the consideration of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Altogether the public will hope that he may show himself to be a man of skill and resource in the conspicuous place which he has been asked to fill."

The *Philadelphia Ledger (Ind. Rep.)* remarks upon Mr. Root's demonstrated intelligence, integrity, and independence as hopeful indications of better things in the War Department. The *New York Evening Post (Ind.)* considers him nearly an ideal man for the place. The *New York Times (Ind. Dem.)* says: "No man who knows Mr. Elihu Root's abilities and characteristics will have any misgivings as to his success in the post where his predecessor exhibited such a total want of it. . . . It was the service of a trained and sagacious mind, a cool and sure judgment, and a wise counselor, not at law but in politics and policies, we imagine, that Mr. McKinley sought in Mr. Root. He will not be disappointed."

The *New York World (Ind. Dem.)*, however, thinks Mr. Root no better than General Alger:

"If the War Department is in need of a very able corporation lawyer, a defender and organizer of trusts, then the appointment of Mr. Root is admirable, 'ideal.' If a man fit to direct war affairs is needed, then the selection is a bad one.

"Mr. Root is just as unfit for the place as Alger was, tho his

unfitness is different in kind. The man wanted at this critical juncture at the head of the War Department is a great administrator or a man familiar with military affairs and requirements, or, better still, a man who combines both these qualifications.

"The appointment of Elihu Root is a conspicuously unwise one, made for personal and political, not for military or administrative reasons."

DEATH OF ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

THE press comments on the career of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who died suddenly last week Friday at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., pay tribute to his patriotism, generosity, and affection, but criticize his efforts to break down the faith of others. The *Philadelphia Times* says of him:

"Colonel Ingersoll had in high degree the qualities of head and of heart which endear a man to his fellows. Handsome of person, brilliant of wit, persuasive of tongue, a clear, logical rea-



COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

soner and a deep student of literature, law, and politics, he had every requisite for a successful career. Brave, generous, truthful, charitable, and patriotic, he had the power to sway the reason of men and win their hearts. He was in all his dealings a living exemplification of the Golden Rule. He was a devoted husband, a kind father, a generous neighbor. Love was his religion, home was his heaven. He had no sympathy with those of his pretended followers and blatant imitators that declaim against the sanctity of marriage and the liberty of law. At the Cincinnati Convention in 1876 he delivered the most eloquent, thrilling, and effective political speech that has been made in America since Patrick Henry. At the funeral of his brother a few years later he paid the most beautiful tribute to fraternal affection of which we have any knowledge, while at the same time admitting the possibility of and expressing a tender yearning for a meeting in the great beyond. . . .

"His fatal fault was not that he was an unbeliever, but that he paraded his unbelief and sought to destroy the faith of others. He tried to tear down the dearest possession God has given His children, and offered nothing in its place. Therefore is this man's name, which should have been placed so high, written in sand.

"But we can safely leave his final judgment to Him who in His

death agony cried: 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do,' while we lay flowers on the coffin of a tender father, a faithful husband, a generous friend, an open-handed benefactor, a brave soldier, and an unflinching patriot."

The *New York Press* says:

"Probably the worst that can be said of the colonel is that he was a religious gamin. He was not of the sort who undermine the foundations of belief—no such hard work for him, thank you. He was rather the bad boy, with sunburned legs and tow hair, who 'rocks' the congregation at church on Sunday mornings and tempts the good boys off to the swimming-hole or the fishing-weir. If we press for conviction in a higher degree, Ingersoll may also have to plead to a charge of religious demagogism. Starting in revolt against only the forbidding unloveliness of Congregational Puritanism, he seems to have been led, demagog fashion, into the general unsettlement of the minds of superficial folk merely by the discovery that he could unsettle them. If not, we are driven to the disagreeable conclusion that he preached spiritual annihilation for the money in it. He had no substitute gospel, save a vague naturalism. But the more rational conclusion is that his irresponsibility proceeded from the delight in swaying large bodies of people, which actuates the political demagog. It is pretty certain that Ingersoll took little thought of the number of imperfectly educated young men for whom his clever mockery of things which they had revered made excuses for evil courses. It was this influence of his undoubtedly which caused the religious societies to combat him so vigorously and to labor so hard for his conversion. These good people were undoubtedly much worried by his life. They may calm themselves at his death. He leaves no legacy of disbelief like Voltaire, or Renan, or Strauss, or even Tom Paine. With the last echo of his mellow voice silenced, and the last twinkle of his bright wit quenched, his influence is exhausted.

"But as a man he was far less interesting and important than as one of modern democracy's methods of testing the things hitherto accepted. From all outward signs, the thing with which he strove is the soundest of all. The Disestablished Church of the United States to-day in all its creeds and sects presents the most impressive voluntary tribute of the mortal to the immortal, of man to God, whereof the world holds record. There has been at no other place and no other time in Christendom so large an example of the free and uncompelled worship of a Creator as in the land of Colonel Ingersoll's birth on the day of Colonel Ingersoll's death."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

UNDOUBTEDLY it is the business end of the Filipino insurrection that is in sight.—*The News, Detroit.*

ONE day some savant will discover the French crisis germ and put it under a glass case.—*The Record, Chicago.*

OOM PAUL has at least refrained from irritating the British Government by any comments on the work of the poet laureate.—*The Star, Washington.*

PROSPERITY is not when some people are making all the money, but when all of the people are making some money.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE boundary line between the United States and Canada is making so much trouble that it may soon have to be wiped away entirely.—*The News, Pittsburg.*

IT is now suspected that Secretary Gage's love for civil-service reform was the kind of affection the wicked wolf had for Little Red Riding Hood.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

DEWEY hats and Funston hats are already on the market in great numbers. But Dewey heads and Funston heads are as scarce as ever.—*The Journal, Elizabeth, N. J.*

CAPTAIN DREYFUS should be grateful for one thing. He has heard nothing about the Dreyfus affair during all the time he has been away from France.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

SECRETARY GAGE has himself so well trained that he sees evidences of prosperity in the movement of gold, whether it flows to this country or in the other direction.—*The Record, Chicago.*

OUR Populist friends need not remain in the dark any longer as to the real purpose of imperialism. The federal Government has been asked to charter two national banks in Manila.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

We've taken up the white man's burden
Of ebony and brown;
Now will you kindly tell us, Rudyard,
How we may put it down?

—*The World, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

"KIPLING'S BARBARIC YAWP."

ANOTHER voice is raised in protest against "the Kipling hysteria." This time it is Mr. Elbert Hubbard, who in *The Philistine* (July) makes an onset upon Kipling in the amusingly unconventional Roycroft style, which, like the Roycroft books, is something unique. Mr. Hubbard admits the literal truth of Professor Norton's statement that "the strongest individual voice in contemporary literature is that of Rudyard Kipling"; but, he says, the voice to him is "often heady, and occasionally guttural." The voice has timbre, it carries, but it is not smooth, musical, nor vibratory. "The vocal spectrum reveals small trace of the refined, gentle, or sympathetic in Rudyard's nature." The writer then proceeds to tell why we have accepted Kipling with such apparent unanimity:

"Kipling voices violence—Kipling voices nothing better than that which the world has held and followed since history began. That is to say, Kipling represents power for prowess—violence that good may come: Christianity on the point of a spear—civilization dealt out with a catapult. And the reason we have accepted Kipling and gulped him without question is because as a people we are essentially barbaric.

"To a degree his vogue is due to a recoil from a sham culture and an over-refinement which certain poets who had latch-keys to the popular magazines were trying to push upon us. From inanity and pretence we turn to rugged nature. Yet civilization demands that nature be tamed, lest perforce the ethics of the barnyard prevail. To a degree we must spiritualize nature and tame the tiger in our hearts.

"Yet here comes Kipling, loud, blatant, hairy—voicing the old, old doctrine of force and violence in which we Christians have always believed; and lo! we hail Rudyard as a prophet. We hail any man as a prophet who voices the things we believe. Kipling represents the beast-like in our nature—the mob spirit—he goes in droves and hordes, making a mighty howl, and the echo of his hobnailed mirth smothers the still small voice that a few fain would hear."

Mr. Hubbard, who says that he has had "Kiplingitis" in every form from varioloid to acute, but is now immune, goes on to explain the grounds of his present opinion of Kipling:

"I admire Kipling, but well on this side of idolatry, and think I know his limitations. And among the reasons why all these screechy attempts to work his apotheosis will fail, I will name two:

"1. Kipling has no comprehension of the nature and attributes of a good woman.

"2. He has no understanding of the value of Silence and Peace.

"As to the first of these counts, let me say that all literature is a confession. We write of the things that we do know—we write of the things that fill our waking hours and haunt our dreams. Outside of this, we may make occasional skirmishes into—well, say a roundhouse, and with the help of a wiper make a list of the parts of a locomotive; and then, to bamboozle the world into the belief that we are versatile, write a story, incorporating all the locomotive parts we have listed, and let an engineer correct the final proof. We could do that, or we could write a horse story and call a trotting-horse a thoroughbred, making the horses talk, but it would all cost conscious effort, and this effort would show in the work, and stamp the whole as Class B—just fairish machine-made stuff. . . .

"To sum woman up as 'a rag and a bone and hank of hair' is the last word on the woman question that Kipling has to say. To him woman is a vampire that sucks the life-blood of men. He shows several women who possess a dogged loyalty and cling in maudlin fondness to the hand that strikes them; and many others of similar nature who are slaves, pets, and playthings of men; but the woman of intellect and aspiration—honest and helpful—fit comrade for a strong and earnest man, he does not know. If she existed in his brain, he would have pictured her on paper. If

he ever met such a woman, he failed to appreciate her nature and in his dreams he never conjured her forth. . . .

"As a writer, Kipling has wrung his soul dry for copy, and then to satisfy the demands of publishers he has gone outside and written 'Stalky Stories.' But the strong and good woman for him does not live, because his ideals are the ideals of an age that held woman as a chattel, or purchased her favors on the Rialto, thus saving the bother of supplying her board and clothes. . . .

"Representing an age of materialistic power and pomp, he believes in war, and is the advocate and apologist of strife and violence. And this brings us up to the second fact, which is that Mr. Kipling has no conception of the value of Silence and Peace. To cultivate the Silence means to have such an absence of fear that you find a pleasure in solitude. Only good men can bear to be alone. 'Give me solitude, sweet solitude; but in my solitude give me still one friend to whom I may murmur, solitude is sweet. The war spirit means combinations, alliances, fortresses, bars, and loaded cannon. It means crowds, mobs, fear, hate, unrest, gloating glee, flaunting pride, boastful vanity—hell either way and in any event. Kipling's poem 'The Truce of the Bear' gave two nations a twist to starboard, by ingeniously picturing the Czar as a bear that liked a man's face and took it—first getting the man, through a shallow ruse, to lay down his gun. Thus did Kipling show that it matters not who makes the laws, if he can write our songs. Kipling did the Czar a most rank injustice in assuming that Russia was only working to get the rest of us within reach and then claw the countenance off us. . . .

"A clever singer of songs came to us from over the sea, married one of our fair daughters, paid a beautiful tribute to her brother—dead and gone—altho she has another left—and we have yearned toward this singer, and made his songs our litany—forgetful of their barbaric brutality—forgetful that such songs have cursed the world a-down the centuries—songs of violence, blood, and sudden death!

"Fie upon the writer! and shame upon us who have accepted his jolt-head jests and barbaric yawp for holy inspiration."

Yankee Doodle as a Medieval Papal Chant.

"Yankee Doodle" can not be claimed as the exclusive property of the Yankee race. According to a writer in the *Cincinnati Commercial Tribune*, it has had a long and varied history. He says

"'Yankee Doodle' is one of the oldest songs in the world and at different periods of an unparalleled career has belonged to England, to the once vast empire of Holland, and to the Roman Catholic Church, where it probably originated, somewhere about the year 1200 A.D. If you happen to be a musician and do not believe that such an undignified ditty could ever have been intended for religious purposes, play it over on a pipe organ very simply and slowly, and as the majesty of a grand old papal chant fills your soul, all your doubts will vanish away.

"Several hundred years ago the good people of Holland thought so much of 'Yankee Doodle' that they adopted the tune for the harvest song and made up new words for it. Mary Mapes Dodge gives one of the verses in 'Hans Brinker':

Yanker didee dudle down,
Didee dudle launter,
Yankee viver vooover vown,
Botermelt und taunter.

"Soon after being first sung, this quaint verse became so popular among all classes in Holland that it became a truly national song. It was sung in livelier time than the old chant which it supplanted.

"One of the latest and aptest historical—if least literary—versions of 'Yankee Doodle' is a stanza said to have been sung by some of the Rough Riders in Cuba after the surrender of Santiago. It ran something like this:

Yankee Doodle came to town
Wearing striped pants on,
But Spain she saw so many stars
That now they need expansion.

"'Yankee Doodle' has already belonged to the three great families of the Caucasian race [*sic*—the Latin, the Teutonic, and the Anglo-Saxon. In seven centuries it has been carried into the heart of four of the greatest political powers of history."

FAMOUS LITERARY MEN IN CARICATURE.

ONE of the most deft and subtle of caricaturists was Carlo Pellegrini, who under the pseudonym of "Ape" for many years contributed to *Vanity Fair*. Some of his best caricatures have lately been republished, and form the basis of an interesting article on the art of caricature in *The Academy* (June 24), which reproduces several of the most striking of his literary portraits, together with one or two by other hands. Of caricature as a fine art the writer says:

"With most persons, who have no time for elaborate distinction, the word 'caricature' covers any humorous portrait; but it has, of course, a finer and more exact meaning than that. The dictionary defines it as 'a figure or description in which beauties are concealed and blemishes exaggerated, but still bearing a resemblance to the object.' Yet this hardly expresses everything. We have seen many drawings in which beauties were concealed and blemishes exaggerated that still did not deserve to be called caricatures. The true caricature is more. In the hands of a master, it is a portrait of a man as he is. The ordinary portrait, whether a painting or photograph, shows the sitter at his best, self-conscious, in special clothes, with features formed to suit the occasion. The caricature is merciless, but not necessarily cruel. It allows no affectations—unless they are in the nature of a man, and then it allows little else. It is not the result of any sitting, but the summary of long acquaintance. It permits just enough emphasis to make its critical, autobiographical point, but otherwise it is realistic."

Pellegrini was an Italian, and therefore peculiarly adapted by heredity to express the delicacy of shading and subtlety of suggestion which are necessary for the highest success in this art. Says the writer:

"To his skill with the pencil he added that instinct which plays a larger part in the composition of a genius than any amount of taking pains can. With every one he was not equally successful; but his best caricatures are superb, instinct carrying him straight to the heart of the matter. Look, for instance, at the Disraeli, one of the seven *Vanity Fair* cartoons which we reproduce in black and white. Even in that medium—for which it was not intended—and many times reduced, it is still convincing. Cynicism, race, diplomatic craft, power, the vein of dandyism—all are there. Pellegrini had a great subject, and he rose to it. His Mr. Swinburne is less profound, and in the Carlyle and the Ruskin criticism is sacrificed to comic effect. Pellegrini, it must be remembered, was a *flâneur*, a haunter of cafés, and the father of

cigarette-smoking in this country, and it is natural that it should please him to make the Sage of Chelsea grotesque and the Sage of Brantwood ridiculous. Similarly, he did not quite rise to Mr. John Morley. And yet how good they are, still!—the Carlyle has something of the melancholy of his best portraits. The fantasia on Jowett, played by Mr. Leslie Ward, whose pseudonym is 'Spy,' is among that clever artist's best work. But here again we miss profundity. The caricaturist, however, is at liberty to confine his energies to one aspect of a man, and, if we miss the wiser and more serious side of Jowett from this picture, the benign and dapper 'Jowler' is there to the life. The Matthew Arnold is unsigned, and we are unaware of its artist; but it is very rich. Confidence and the knowledge of intellectual superiority are both indicated. And there is also mischief, a necessary quality in the caricaturist."



Hall Caine and Literary "Plagiarism."

Mr. Hall Caine maintains a contemptuous silence in reference to the request that he explain the strikingly close resemblance between a paragraph in "The Christian" and one in a book by Dean Swift (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22). Mr. William L. Alden, the London correspondent of the *New York Times*, says of this bit of gossip, which is just now a mid-summer day's

wonder in London literary circles:

"Those people—and there are many thousands of them—who fancy that an author who is so prolific and so successful as Mr. Hall Caine would be capable of the folly of plagiarism would never accept what is unquestionably the true explanation of the resemblance between the two paragraphs referred to. That Mr. Caine could not have written his paragraph without having previously read that of Dean Swift seems certain. But that he remembered the Swift paragraph and deliberately copied it is incredible. The explanation undoubtedly is that he had read the Swift paragraph and had so utterly forgotten its origin that he wrote his own paragraph in perfect good faith, imagining that it was wholly his own. I have known precisely such cases. I knew a man who wrote a poem that he could have sworn was entirely original, and when the editor to whom it was submitted pointed out that it bore a close resemblance to one of Owen Meredith's poems, the man was indignant. He was absolutely certain that the poem was wholly his own, and, moreover, he had no recollection of ever having read the volume of Owen Meredith in which the poem referred to by the editor had appeared. However, the man procured the volume and found that the editor was right. The resemblance in subject and treatment between his own verses and those of Meredith was so close that no one could read the

former without charging the writer with plagiarism. The explanation was that the man read Meredith's poem and that it had sunk into his memory. In course of time he had completely forgotten it, as he supposed, and when one day something happened which suggested the same subject to him, he wrote a poem, which virtually reproduced that of Meredith.

"Since this case and one or two others came to my knowledge, I have been slow to accuse any man of plagiarism, unless he had copied the exact words of another writer. Mr. Hall Caine is not one of my favorite authors. Indeed, I have so far been entirely unable to read 'The Christian.' But that Mr. Caine is capable of the inconceivable folly of plagiarism is simply unthinkable. To imagine that he knowingly copied the essence of what Swift had previously written is as absurd as the suggestion made some time ago that Mr. Kipling owed the idea of his 'Brushwood Boy' to Du Maurier's 'Peter Ibbetson.'"

A POEM WHICH WAS MISTAKEN FOR BROWNING'S.

IT is no small honor to write a poem that could be extensively and admirably quoted for many years as the work of Robert Browning. Such an honor befel a young woman some years ago—Miss Ophelia G. Browning, the daughter of a Methodist minister of Fordham, N. Y. Miss Browning, who was not much more than a girl at the time, assisted her father in his religious work, and upon one occasion, in 1879, she had endeavored to bring comfort to a mother who, like another Monica, was greatly distressed over the spiritual indifference and worldliness of her children. Their conversation together left a deep impression on Miss Browning's mind, and upon her return to her home she wrote the following verses, which since then have been so widely printed and quoted under the title "Sometime, Somewhere":

"Unanswered yet, the prayer your lips have pleaded
In agony of heart these many years?
Does faith begin to fail, is hope declining,
And think you all in vain those falling tears?
Say not the Father has not heard your prayer,
You shall have your desire, sometime, somewhere!

"Unanswered yet—tho when you first presented
This one petition at the Father's throne
It seemed you could not wait the time of asking,
So anxious was your heart to have it done?
If years have passed since then, do not despair,
For God will answer you, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? But you are not unheeded;
The promises of God *forever stand*;
To Him our days and years alike are equal.
'Have faith in God!' It is your Lord's command.
Hold on to Jacob's angel, and your prayer
Shall bring a blessing down, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Nay do not say unanswered;
Perhaps your part is not yet wholly done.
The work began when first your prayer was uttered,
And God will finish what He has begun.
Keep incense burning at the shrine of prayer,
And glory shall descend, sometime, somewhere.

"Unanswered yet? Faith can not be unanswered;
Her feet are firmly planted on the Rock,
Amid the wildest storms she stands undaunted,
Nor quails before the loudest thunder shock.
She knows Omnipotence has heard her prayer,
And cries, 'It shall be done, sometime, somewhere.'"

It is of course unlikely that the student of Robert Browning would find in these limpid lines the characteristics of the author of "Sordello," altho on occasion Browning could write as limpidly. The poem, however, has a curious history. It was printed, we are told by a writer in *The Presbyterian Journal*, at the desire of the lady already mentioned, that it might "be sent out to cheer and comfort other mourning hearts." It first appeared in *The Christian Standard* in May, 1880, over the signature "F. G. Browning." Shortly afterward it was copied in *The Christian Advance*, and was there attributed to Robert Browning. Later, another paper, *The Methodist Review*, in an elaborate article on Robert Browning, mentioned this poem as an evidence of his ripened spiritual culture. Some years subsequently, Miss Brown-

ing, who in the mean time had married and had become Mrs. Burroughs, of Poughkeepsie, had, in company with the very friend for whom the verses were originally written, the unique pleasure of hearing her poem repeated before an immense throng at a religious gathering in Ocean Grove, the audience by request joining in the recital of the last stanza. The two unknown authors of the poem doubtless enjoyed a reward of authorship not often matched in literary experience.

THE CHANCES OF NEW WRITERS.

THE old question as to whether new writers have a fair chance of obtaining recognition in the magazines or whether those mysterious sanctums are controlled by "a ring" is being threshed over anew, and from the figures given by a recent writer on this subject, Mr. Crittendon Marriott, the outlook certainly is not one to discourage any one who possesses undoubted merit. Says Mr. Marriott (in *The Critic*, July):

"Various arguments pro and con have been advanced, but no one, so far as known, has as yet offered any statistical proof on the subject. Mere assertions from either side amount to little, because they are supposed to be prejudiced or interested, and even those of a recent writer who examined the pages of the magazines for last December, and found that most of the names were unfamiliar, can not be taken as conclusive. Yet absolute proof exists and has existed for some time past—proof, too, that is open to all and is easily obtained. Subject indices of the contents of practically all the magazines of this country and of England for the last fifty years are in existence, and author indices of the same articles have been prepared annually ever since 1891. The volume for 1898 is not yet out, but even without it there are six volumes in print, quite enough on which to base an extremely accurate estimate of the value to an author of former writings. The indices in question give the names of practically all the authors of all the articles in all the magazines of the United States and England. In 1892 111 magazines were indexed; since then the number has steadily increased until in 1897 they numbered 141, an annual increase of five per cent. in the number indexed. Some of the more ephemeral and recent magazines of light fiction may have been omitted, but they are very few. Every article printed during the last six years that amounts to anything is to be found there.

"If we examine the 1897 volume, we find 65 pages of fine print in the authors' index, containing 5,900 names, of which about 1,100 are those of authors whose principal work was fiction, while 4,800 are those of authors who have treated of religion, science, travels, histories, essays, and the like. The qualifying adjective 'principal' is used because quite a number of fiction writers have occasionally written more or less fact while a goodly portion of the fact writers have written more or less fiction. Now if we go over the five preceding volumes, from 1892 to 1896 inclusive, we shall find just what part previous publication played in securing a hearing for these 4,800 writers of fact and these 1,100 writers of fiction. Of course it would be a tremendous task to go through all these pages of fine print in all these volumes, but it is comparatively easy to examine a sufficient proportion of them to obtain figures which, by simple rule of three, will give us the facts for the whole. Accordingly, let us take the authors whose names figure on the first five full pages in the 1897 volume, and look up their previous records. We find that these five pages contain the names of 367 writers of fact and 87 writers of fiction. Of these, 154 of the former and 30 of the latter are absolutely new writers, who have not appeared in a magazine for five years and have probably never before appeared in one. We also find that 82 of the former and 14 of the latter have had just one former article printed, and are therefore practically new writers. That is to say, about two thirds of the fact writers and one half of the fiction writers of 1897 were either absolutely new or had had only one previous article accepted. This seems to show that the chance of the new writer is very good.

"Let us go farther. We find that 101 of these fact writers and 30 of these fiction writers for 1897 have had from two to six articles each published within the five preceding years. Of the re-

mainder, 36 fact and 12 fiction writers have had from 7 to 25 articles each, and 3 fact writers have had from 25 to 40 each. One other, Grant Allen, has had more than 60 articles, about equally divided between fact and fiction. No one in the five pages can touch his record, altho probably there are others equally large farther on in the index.

"Putting these findings in the form of percentages, we ascertain that the following facts existed in 1897:

"Fiction writers, about one fifth of the whole: absolutely new writers, 35 per cent.; nearly new, 15 per cent.; fairly old, 35 per cent.; and thoroughly established, 15 per cent.

"Fact writers, about four fifths of the whole: absolutely new, 42 per cent.; nearly new, 22 per cent.; fairly established, 28 per cent.; and thoroughly established, 8 per cent."

It may be replied that if these statistics are so encouraging to new writers, they appear to be equally discouraging to those who desire to obtain a permanent standing in current literature. If 62 per cent. of all who contributed to the magazines in 1897 are nearly or quite new, then only 38 per cent. are fairly old. Mr. Marriott, however, while admitting this fact, thinks the prospect, for the older writers of fiction at least, is not by any means bad. He says:

"There were 4,700 names indexed in 1892 against 5,900 in 1897, an increase of nearly 5 per cent. each year. But investigation shows that nearly all this increase was in the fiction writers, who increased from 500 to 1,100, while the fact writers only increased from 4,200 to 4,800. That is, the fiction writers increased at the rate of 17 per cent. each year while the fact writers increased only about 2 per cent. per year. It is evident that these facts must alter the reverse percentages more or less, probably to a considerable extent so far as fiction writers are concerned. If the whole number of these last in 1892 were doubled in 1897, they could not form more than 50 per cent. of the whole in the latter year even if every one of them had survived through to that year. As a matter of fact, actual investigation from 1892 forward shows that three fifths of the fiction writers and nearly one third of the fact writers of 1892 are still flourishing at the present time—a far more favorable showing than might have been expected.

"If these percentages and increases are applied to the future—remembering that 1898 has not been considered and that the increases will be for two years—we may safely assume that in the present year, 1899, there will be 6,500 magazine writers who will secure publication. Of these, 5,000 will be fact writers and 1,500 fiction writers. Some 2,100 of the former and 525 of the latter will be wholly new; 1,100 of the former and 225 of the latter will be nearly new; 1,400 of the former and 525 of the latter will be fairly old; and 400 of the former and 225 of the latter will be old and thoroughly established friends. Thus there is abundant encouragement for new writers, both of fiction and fact, to try their hands, and abundant encouragement for writers of fiction to hope to become well established in their work. For writers of fact the chance of establishing themselves is not so good."

Successful Books that were at First Rejected by Publishers.

—The tremendous success of "David Harum," which was rejected in manuscript by four leading publishing houses before it was accepted by the Appletons, calls attention anew to the fact that the beginner in literature need not feel discouraged by some initial setbacks. Several misjudgments of publishers are given by a writer in the New York (*Times* July 8), based on the reminiscences of Mr. James C. Derby, a lifelong associate of the foremost publishers and writers of America. Says the writer:

"Miss Muhlbach's novels were offered to almost every publisher in New York and declined, finally being published by the Appletons. The friend of our youth, 'The Wide, Wide World,' was rejected again and again in manuscript, and the publisher who finally put it upon the market did so against his 'better judgment' and to please his very aged mother, who was greatly taken with the story. Mr. Robert Carter, whose firm was for many years the Misses Warners' publishers, once declared somewhat grimly that he was the first publisher to reject Miss Warner's

book, and that he had read the manuscript himself at the solicitation of the author's father, one of his personal friends, at that time a practising attorney in this city. The authors of 'Rutledge' and 'Stepping Heavenward' had a similar experience, both stories being put upon the market with great timidity and achieving immediate and emphatic success. Marion Harland met with similar difficulties, and as for Mrs. Stowe and 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' the fate of that American classic was a doubtful one for some time after it—with difficulty—found a publisher.

"Julian Hawthorne is himself the authority for the statement that 'Archibald Malmaison,' one of the best-selling products of his pen, was refused by nearly all of the foremost publishers of Boston and New York. McMaster's 'History of the People of the United States' was rejected by the publishers' readers to whom it was submitted, and 'a distinguished *littérateur*' passed an unfavorable verdict on the work. Finally Mr. Appleton himself read the manuscript, came to an opinion diametrically opposite to the judgments previously rendered, published the work, and the results we all know.

"The subject might be pursued much further and innumerable other instances given, but it has gone far enough to show that the publishing fraternity is not exempt from the errors of judgment which pertain to the rest of fallen humanity. And that is quite enough."

STEVENSON AS A BOHEMIAN AND LOVER.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is already familiar to us as a steerage passenger on a transatlantic liner, as a sojourner in the byways of San Francisco, as a plantation owner in Samoa, as a delightful correspondent, and as at all times a devoted literary worker; but to most of us the picture of Stevenson as a continental bohemian, leading a semi-literary free-and-easy life among the painters and *bon-viveurs* of a little French village, and dallying with a rather risqué intrigue with a charming bohemienne, will present elements of piquant and pleasing novelty. A writer in *The New Century Review* for May, Miss Lillith Ellis, gives us some glimpses of this period of his life in the early eighties. She had left London to go to Grätz for a few weeks, and had the good fortune to meet Stevenson on the first night of her stay, at the headquarters of the colony of French, American, and English students from Paris who were spending the summer there sketching and writing. She thus narrates the first meeting:

"E— took me up a flight of wide, wooden stairs. As he turned the handle of a door, he said, 'Oh, by the by, you must come and see Stevenson.'

"We entered a room that might have been a dormitory, but it suggested a literary den, for the settee near the window was full of books, papers, bottles, cigarettes, paints, brushes, and canvases all piled in a heap in the utmost disorder. Two or three chairs and a washstand were equally occupied, but a box turned upside down was quite a distinguished seat. A singularly pleasant voice from a narrow camp-bed took pity on my nervousness and bade me be seated. I saw a pale, slim youth with a great length of face from the eyes, features strong and impressive, and long, matted hair coming down over his forehead. He was dressed in a very *négligé* style. The whole of his bed was covered with magazines, sketches, papers, and writing materials. An ordinary person would have been driven crazy with such disorderly surroundings, but nobody here seemed to think anything of it. While Stevenson talked, he smoked incessantly. By his side sat his friend, the beautiful Mrs. O—, who rolled the tobacco into the size and shape that he liked, and smoked, herself, continually. The lady had the loveliest eyes that I have ever seen; they were large, black, and fringed with long, deep lashes. She was very dark, and her frizzy hair fell in thick curls over her eyebrows. She had a large, expressive mouth, a straight nose, and beautiful teeth. She wore a loose cotton gown, a man's tie at her throat, and over her thick curls a Turkish fez of bright scarlet which looked piquantly bewitching. Her broad, American accent betrayed her nationality.

"E— talked 'shop.' Stevenson contradicted him with extravagant theories of art which he advanced with the utmost seriousness. I wore an esthetic gown of pale green silk, with a

coachman's cloak of many capes, and a bonnet to match. It was the first costume of the kind that Stevenson had seen, and he admired it greatly. I became the rage among the painters on account of my dress, and I rapidly developed into a good-natured model.

"Stevenson and I became great friends, despite his erratic and fanciful moods. I likened him to Shelley; first, because of his delicate, highly strung temperament; secondly, on account of his capriciousness and his passion for 'fantasy.' I don't think he had made much of a name in literature at that time, but he was renowned among his own set as a most brilliant talker on trifles. He would take a simple word—one in daily use—and fence, and play, and dwell upon it until the commonplace substantive grew unnatural and heathenish, and never quite went back again to its original innocence. He delighted to draw me out on politics, women's rights, and kindred subjects, and in forcing me into ridiculous positions which I defended, metaphorically, with tooth and nail. The more abusive and illogical my argument became, the more interested he grew."

Stevenson was dubbed "St. Louis" by the other men at Grätz, some of whom had known him in Paris. Most of these men have since attained eminence and fortune in art or letters, but were then boon comrades of the author of "Treasure Island." Miss Ellis continues:

"There were all sorts of extravagant stories circulated and freely discussed about him. It was said that he had already spent two fortunes; that, in Paris, champagne baths had been included among his other luxuries. It was also said that he was no stranger to all the vices of the gay city, for truly here, in the shade of the great forest sanctuary, St. Louis was a fascinating anchorite, and might have passed for a saint who had never broken his baptismal vows.

"His perfect ease amid his bohemian surroundings made it difficult to imagine him in another fraternity. For my own part, I am convinced that the take-no-thought-for-the-morrow creed was the only precept enforced upon him by nature and inclination. They did not matter to him. I never saw an individual so free from the trammels of education and convention. I am not surprised that he was a source of constant anxiety to the respectable, middle-class friends beyond the Tweed who now and again stopped the supplies with vague hopes of possible reformation. The supplies must have been stopped, I think, at Grätz, for the incorrigibly lazy Louis was writing in the dog-days. True, he lay in bed to do it, but as he smoked and thought and jotted down impressions while he entertained his visitors, the heat rendered exertion of any kind a purgatorial sacrifice.

"One reason why I was so attracted to him was the rumor of his romantic interest in the dark-haired lady who rolled his cigarettes. It was a new experience to me to be thrown into the immediate neighborhood of an intrigue that was indifferent to gossip and impervious to scandal. . . . I never thought Stevenson was so desperately in love as he was believed to be. It was difficult to imagine that he could be serious, really serious, about anything. He appeared to drift through life with a mild acceptance of anything he fancied that chanced to pass his way. He never seemed to have enough energy to keep up a love affair at a high rate of pressure, but in affairs of this kind men, and women too, are deceiving. She was American-Indian, and cosmopolitan. He, Scotch-Parisian, with a strong flavor of the Arabian Nights. Perhaps she had never learned the Commandments in her youth, and he had learned so much that he had forgotten them. . . .

"The beginning of my interest in Robert Louis Stevenson was on account of his love-affair with the lady of the cigarettes. A love-affair of this sort, spiced with a thousand romantic stories, and with an elopement in view at no very distant date, stimulated my curiosity to the highest pitch, and E—, who was a veritable walking encyclopedia of fascinating gossip, always had some fresh 'development' to unfold. I had an impression at the time that the author of the 'New Arabian Nights' was not quite as desperately in love as circumstances demanded. If he was ever serious, really serious, it must have been when he was asleep, for I never saw any trace of it in his ordinary social life. This characteristic shone through all he said or did, and a Romeo who 'jests' through 'front' scenes, as well as 'full sets,' may righteously expect to have his passion doubted by entranced listeners who are nothing if not sentimental."

One of Miss Ellis's last evenings among this coterie of unconventional spirits happily was spent almost wholly in Stevenson's company, and was the occasion of bringing out some literary small-talk from him. The conversation wandered, with characteristic facility, from the English romantic poets to dressmaking.

"It was the custom of the inhabitants of this free-and-easy city of Prague to arrange themselves into sympathetic couples, and, on moonlight nights especially, to wander away 'motif' hunting among the exquisite woods and lanes that lingered on the outskirts of the great forest. It thus happened that, on one occasion, I was left alone in the wilderness of a garden where the apple-trees ran down almost to the river's edge, and the old sundial of two hundred years stood upright in a bed of roses and lupins, to daily record our hourly, nay momentarily, frivolity. E— and P— had taken a boat and gone down the river to sketch the sunset in the Mill Garden, and I had promised to await their return. As I sat down on the little wooden seat in a rustic arbor, whence I could see the sudden bend in the river, I suddenly became aware that I was not alone. I got up at once to find another resting-place—there were dozens about—but Robert Louis—for it was he—begged me to stay. He, too, was waiting for the boat's return, P— having promised to bring some tobacco from Barbizon. This explained the delay. E— had lent him my Rossetti in the morning, and he had been 'looking through it.' He had not much to say in favor of my prince of poets, frankly confessing that he preferred Byron. I asked him if he had read 'The Stream's Secret,' and he said 'No.' Quite impulsively I turned to it—for the book lay upside down on the bench—and read snatches from it. He was still insensible to its beauties, merely remarking:

"I should like to hear you read Milton. What a pity such enthusiasm should be wasted on a woman."

"He asked if I smoked, and upon my replying that I was learning, said, 'Don't, for you won't be so quaint then.'

"He admired my dresses very much. They were the first esthetic costumes he had seen, and I had a reputation in England for being a 'high priestess of the cult.' He said he could imagine Lamia or Vivien wearing them, but he was no longer surprised that I drank milk—an unholy beverage in his sight—since Rossetti was my god, and Botticelli my dressmaker."

NOTES.

A RECORD of Zola's exile in London of eleven months is to be written shortly by Ernest Vizetelly, who translated Zola's "Paris." Zola, who it seems lived in complete obscurity in a hotel just off Fleet Street, intended to write a book on England. It is also reported that he has in hand a novel on the "Affaire Dreyfus."

THE publication of the new book entitled "Joe Choate's Jest Book" has, it is not surprising to learn, been suppressed by the London publisher at the request of the American ambassador. The wonder is that a publisher could be found, and an English one at that, who would perpetrate such an undignified piece of vulgarity as the title.

THE English are soon going to outdo the Century Dictionary in bulk and presumably in quality. The London *Outlook* says that it will be a mere trifle when compared with the Oxford English Dictionary announced by Mr. Henry Froude under authority of the delegates of the Oxford University Press. Says *The Outlook*: "When completed this monster enterprise will consist of 12,000 to 13,000 pages against the other's 7,000, and as regards words and illustrative quotations almost the same proportions will be maintained. Some idea of the labor involved in so vast an undertaking may be gathered from the fact that even before the printing of the Oxford Dictionary began, its projectors were in possession of about three and a half millions of quotations, selected by some 1,300 readers from the works of more than 5,000 authors of all periods. The Oxford Dictionary will be issued in monthly parts."

JEAN DE RESZKE is reported to receive £300 a night in the London opera season, which is in full swing at Covent Garden. This sum, says the London *Outlook*, seems preposterous. Yet the sums received by the opera singers in New York were much larger. According to figures which *The Outlook* says are authentic, Jean headed the list in New York with \$65,000 for the season, Edouard received about \$28,000, Van Dyck \$23,000, Van Rooy and Plançon each \$12,000, Saleza \$10,000, and Bispham \$7,000. With regard to the ladies, Mme. Sembrich made about \$28,000, Lehmann \$26,000, Nordica \$24,000, Eames \$15,000, and Brema \$10,000. The New York season is twice the length of the London season, the latter containing only three months. "Lohengrin" drew the largest house in New York last winter when Jean de Reszke took the leading part, the box receipts being \$14,000. On another occasion, when the "incomparable Jean" did not appear the same opera drew the smallest house—\$2,500.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SEA INVENTIONS THAT WE NEED.

WOULD-BE inventors who are confident of their ability to devise something that will make them famous, and yet do not know exactly where to start, are advised to study an article contributed to *Modern Machinery* by Dr. Robert Grimshaw, in which the author tells us some of the things that the shipbuilder needs but as yet sighs for in vain. The first thing that naval architects need at present, he tells us, is a process for fireproofing wood. Says he:

"What we need is a composition which will render wood fireproof, without making it attack iron which is in contact therewith—as much of the recently vaunted 'fireproof' wood did. A fireproof coating is no good against the penetration of half-burned and still burning powder grains.

"The exclusive use of iron, as advocated by constructors and combatants, is impracticable, for several reasons. In the first place, it greatly increases the 'sweating.' Covering ironwork with a dope of paint skins and cork chips is good enough for the cabins of merchant ships in hot climates, but is for war-ships of no use; the entire ceiling, sides, and floor can not be so treated. In the second place, quarters so treated in great surfaces would be uncomfortable or even untenable, and the comfort of officers and men is essential to their health and efficiency. In the third place, such a coating would not only be highly inflammable, but would generate noxious gases in burning."

Dr. Grimshaw next tells us that marine constructors would also like water-tight bulkhead doors that can be opened and shut from the deck, improved boat-lowering devices for ocean steamers, gun-carriages that will not rack a war-ship to pieces when the gun is fired, cellulose that will really stop up shot-holes by swelling (we have none that is cheap, light, compressible, absorbent, and fireproof), a practical reversing propeller, improved ash-hoists, better steam-blowers, and properly constructed marine condensers. He also visits steel rigging with the weight of his displeasure. Says the doctor:

"Any one who has ever had the deck of a yacht pulled up by steel rigging will agree with me when I suggest that if some benefactor will produce a steel wire rope that has a little 'give' to it, such as one always gets in hemp, many ship-owners and others who 'follow the sea,' or have it 'followed' for them, will rise up and call him blessed. The old-fashioned 'chains' and 'channels' are rapidly disappearing, and eye-bolts are taking their places; but it is too much to expect six feet in length of hemp at the lower end of a hundred feet of steel wire will give as much elasticity as tho the entire length had 'give.'"

The author next calls for a "good marine governor," to stop the "racing" of the propeller when it lifts clear of the water. He says:

"Any one who has made a trip on an ocean steamer—particularly on one of the 'greyhounds' that cut their way through the water and always have wet decks—knows that the 'gurring' of the screw is about the most disagreeable feature of the voyage. It aggravates seasickness, and never gives a let-up, day or night, if the sea be in the least bit rough—that is, if it be anything but 'mill-pondy,' which it very seldom is. The chattering makes every partition vibrate. This makes traveling less pleasant and lessens the number of transoceanic passengers; but it has a still worse effect—it racks the engines themselves, particularly the shaft and the cranks, and it gradually destroys the whole structure (which, after all, is only riveted together) by working the contracting surfaces against each other and making the rivets fit less and less tightly. Thus the evil increases from year to year, and the danger with it. . . . The life of a 'racer,' or, at least, her life as a racer, is much shorter than it would otherwise be if it were supplied with a good marine governor."

Getting back to war-ships, Dr. Grimshaw tells us that smokeless powder is not all that it should be. To quote again:

"As the use of the present qualities of 'smokeless' (?) powder has a choking effect on those in the vicinity, when the yellow vapors are encountered, and as the half-burned grains are unpleasant things to have driven into one's face, there seems to be a good opportunity for a chemist to produce a 'Jonesite' or a 'Smithite,' or some other kind of an 'ite,' that will be a better neighbor. This 'powder' (if sticks as big as a lead pencil or grains the size of a walnut may be so called) must have a high explosive effect, not be readily set off by concussion, must resist dampness tolerably well, and not alter its characteristics by age; must not corrode the gun nor foul it greatly; must not generate poisonous or highly noxious vapors when exploded; must be comparatively gradual in its burning, so as not to put too great a strain on the breech of the gun before the shot has got started, and yet must have got completely converted to gas before the shot has reached the muzzle—else there will be not merely a waste of powder, but unpleasantness for the gun's crew. It must be made from materials all of which are obtainable not merely in the country of manufacture, but in the neighborhood of the mill or factory; and these raw materials must be quickly convertible into the finished product. If the material can have a high specific gravity, so as to diminish the bulk to be carried, for a given weight and for a given explosive effect, so much the better."

From all this it may be seen that the ambitious inventor has plenty of work cut out for him, even if he confines himself to the sea.

POISONED WEAPONS.

A BRIEF but comprehensive review of the different kinds of poisons used by savage or barbarous tribes to tip their arrows or spears is contributed to *La Nature*, June 24, by M. Henry Chastrey. M. Chastrey tells us that the most effective and durable poisons are those of vegetable origin. He says:

"From the age of stone up to the time when the art of killing one's neighbor led to the discovery of powder and firearms, primitive peoples, owing to the insufficiency of their weapons to cause prompt death, have invented means of giving them poisonous qualities.

"Poisoned weapons, whether they are arrows, knives, lances, or what not, may get their fatal properties from either vegetable or animal poisons. The South American Indians use curare; the natives of India, Indo-China, Borneo, and the Moluccas employ (or rather did employ) the upas, to poison their weapons; the negroes of the Sudan and the Kongo still make use of a poison extracted from different varieties of strophanthus, called *m'boumon* or *infé*, according to the regions where it is employed; the peoples of South Africa, the Hottentots, the Bushmen, the Kafirs, and the Akkas, poison their arrows with the venom of divers serpents, the cobra-de-capello among others; certain tribes of equatorial Africa, the N'Dris and the Banjiris, use their arrows, after long burial in decomposing corpses, to communicate blood-poisoning, which results in speedy death; in Oceania the natives of New Caledonia, the Hebrides, and the Solomon group give their enemies lockjaw by soaking their arrows in marshes containing large quantities of the bacillus of tetanus.

"The first three kinds of poison are practically of vegetable origin, tho the local medicine-men mix with their preparations red ants, snake's venom, toads' eyes, etc.; they are the characteristic alkaloids of plants, which serve as the basis of a deadly poisonous mixture. Curare, upas, and *m'boumon* have as their principal elements plants whose species varies with the tribe, and which all belong to the strychnin family.

"The three last-named poisons, except that of the South African negroes, are of microbial origin.

"What are the value, duration, and activity of these poisons? Curare keeps indefinitely; in 1757, in the course of experiments in physiology made in France with curarized arrows brought in 1752 from equatorial America by La Condamine, a fowl scratched with one of these arrows died in seven minutes; among the Ouiteto Indians, lumps of curare, handed down from father to son, have preserved all their poisonous activity altho covered with mold. The same may be said for the upas, which, kept in little sections of bamboo for seven or eight years, retains the same

active qualities as when freshly prepared. Malay weapons, even those of steel, always keep their poisonous properties. The black races that use *iné* claim that it will keep only a short time because it spoils.

"Now *iné*, which is an aqueous maceration of strophanthus seeds, to which is added the juice of a fig or of a euphorbia, and generally also viper's venom, becomes covered with mold at the end of a few weeks, but notwithstanding it has preserved all its toxic properties; guinea-pigs have been killed in a few minutes by being scratched with arrows whose points had molded. In fact, the vegetable poisons used by primitive peoples for their arrows keep indefinitely and always make effective weapons.

"This is not the case with poisons of animal or microbial origin. As we have seen above, the Bushmen, the Kafirs, and the Akkas poison the points of their arrows with serpent venom, especially that of the cobra; at the end of two or three weeks their arms have lost all harmful quality. This is due to a single cause; the venom of snakes, which is preserved indefinitely in alcohol, becomes covered in air with a peculiar mold, which has not been studied hitherto, and which removes all poisonous effect from the venom. The poison used on the arrows of the N'Dris of the Upper Ubanghi is nothing else than the septic vibrio [microbe of blood-poisoning] which dies in the air if it is not in the presence of decomposition; thus these arrows are harmful only during a very short time. As for the arrows of the New Caledonians, which infect their victim with tetanus, authorities do not agree about the duration of their harmful action, altho it is proved that the bacillus of Nicolaier can not live except in a very moist medium and together with other bacilli, harmless or otherwise, such as the septic bacillus, which, as we have seen, dies in a short time.

"Thus, in all cases, the poisoned arrows of the races that make use of vegetable alkaloids are much more to be feared than those of the tribes that employ poisons of animal or microbial origin."
—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A MILE-A-MINUTE BICYCLE RIDE, AND WHAT IT TEACHES.

THE recent feat of C. W. Murphy, in riding a mile in 57½ seconds behind a specially arranged railroad train, near Patchogue, L. I., has evoked much comment. Of course it was not ordinary cycling, but the lessons that may be drawn from it are curious and interesting. The conditions under which the feat was performed are thus stated by *The Scientific American*, July 15:

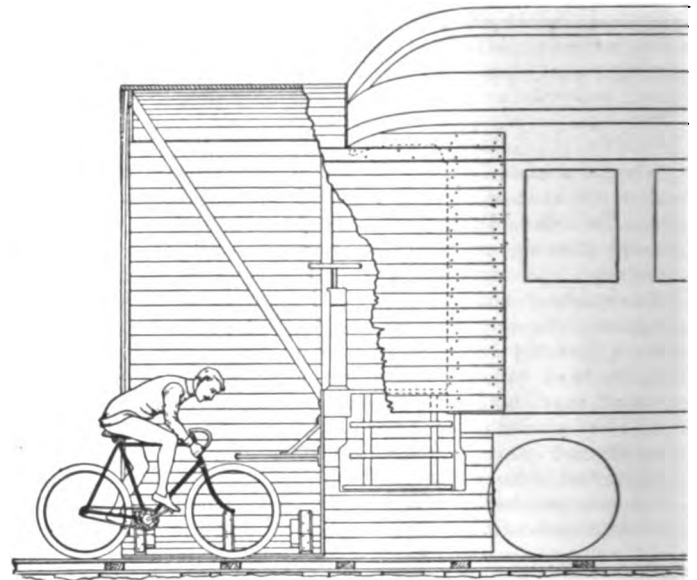
"The measured mile was laid off on a straight and approximately level stretch of road about 2¼ miles in length. Three quarters of a mile was allowed on which to get up speed and half a mile on which to slow up. The bicycle track was supported on 2 by 4-inch ties, which were cut to exact length and laid on the inner flanges of the rails. Upon these were laid five 1 by 10-inch planks, which were dressed on both edges and the upper side, and laid close together, the abutting ends being arranged to break joint on the ties.

"The pacing outfit consisted of an engine and one passenger car, at the rear of which had been constructed a wind shield of the kind shown in the accompanying illustration.

"The shield was built of 1 by 3-inch tongued and grooved sheathing, laid over a light framework of 2 by 4 scantling. It was built flush with the sides and roof of the car and extended for a distance of 5 feet beyond the rear of the platform. Below the level of the floor of the car platform its sides sloped inwardly until its bottom edges were between the rails and the board track. Projecting forward below the car platform and extending down to within an inch of the track was a plow-shaped projection which served to deflect the wind, dust, etc., to each side of the shield. The latter was thus perfectly closed at the front, top, and sides, the only entrance for air being by way of the one inch of clearance between the shield and the track. To enable the rider to keep the middle of the track a vertical strip of wood 3 inches in width and painted white was nailed to the rear of the car platform. To prevent his wheel from touching the rear of the shield a fender of 1-inch round iron projected rearwardly 2½ feet at a

height which would allow the front wheel of the bicycle to pass beneath it, but would cause the head of the machine to bring up against the bar, which was covered with rubber to lessen the shock."

Under these circumstances it will be seen that the cyclist was practically riding in a following wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Of the three forces tending to stop him, namely,



DETAILS OF WIND SHIELD.

internal friction, rolling friction, and air resistance, the last was abolished, and the first two can be made very small on a good wheel. Murphy thinks that in this way a cyclist can keep up to any locomotive that exists, and *The Scientific American* is inclined to agree with him. It says:

"It is more a question of rapidity of pedaling, and a cool head, than of strength and endurance. Altho he was using a 120 gear, equivalent . . . to a 10-foot driving-wheel covering over 31 feet at each revolution of the pedals, the rider was spinning his feet at the rate of 2.91 revolutions a second or 175 revolutions a minute.

"Without disparaging in any degree the persistence and pluck of the bicyclist, the most interesting feature of the ride is the impressive object-lesson it affords as to the serious nature of atmospheric resistance on moving bodies."

The suggestion in the last sentence is followed out further in an editorial in the same issue of the paper. Says the writer:

"People who are, or ought to be, greatly interested in the subject (foremost among whom are the railroad men of the country) are aware that air resistance is one of the impediments that keep down the speed of moving bodies; but we question if one in a hundred of them realizes that this is not merely one, but probably at high speeds the chief resistance. Engineers and architects are all familiar with the tables of wind pressure, . . . but while it is believed that a 60-mile wind will exert an 18-pound (Smeaton) or a 36-pound (Trautwine) pressure per square foot, it does not seem to occur to practical men that a 60-mile train (action and reaction being equal) will be subject to the same unit of pressure—or, if it does occur to them, the fact is steadily ignored."

A brief calculation shows that to make a mile a minute through still air a bicyclist must do work at the rate of 7 horse-power. Now tests show that few crack racers can exert even 1 horse-power. In Murphy's ride, therefore, the engine was doing at least six sevenths of the work that enabled him to keep up his speed. Now comes the lesson, and it is thus stated in the editorial:

"Applying these facts to a train composed of an engine, tender, and say half a dozen cars, moving at the rate of a mile a minute, we see at once that the accumulated atmospheric pressure on the

front of the engine, the front of each car, the front of each set of trucks, and the various projections of ventilators, window recesses, etc., must mount up in the aggregate to an enormous figure, and it is certainly a proof of the extraordinary conservatism of even such practical people as build and operate our railroads that nothing whatever has been done to smooth down and close in our trains, so that the engine should do for the train that follows it what it did for the cyclist Murphy.

"For the train to get all the benefit of the 'pace' (to use a cycling term) afforded by the engine, the front car should be connected to the engine and each car to the one behind it by a continuous sheathing, similar in cross-section to the shield built for the recent bicycle trials. Sheathing should also extend from the sides of the cars to the rails, as in the wind shield, and this sheathing should be continuous from the pilot of the engine to the rear steps of the last car. The train would thus be vested from the roof to the rails and from the pilot to the rear platform, and the result would be that the total front vertical area opposed to the atmosphere would be reduced about three or four hundred per cent. As trains are now built, the air that is pushed aside by the engine closes in upon the first car, and upon the front of every car that follows it. Each truck also, and all of the brake-gear, etc., add to the total resistance, until we think there is little reason to doubt that at high speeds the resistance of the air exceeds by many times the internal and the rolling friction of the train. . . .

"If at 60 miles an hour 7 horse-power is consumed on the 3 square feet surface of a bicyclist, how much is consumed on the 400 to 600 feet front surface of an express train of the same speed? We commend the subject to the consideration of our master mechanics and railroad superintendents throughout the country."

A NEW DEPARTURE IN ANESTHESIA.

EXPERIMENTS in anesthesia by Dr. Bier of Kiel, related by him in the *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Chirurgie* of April last, mark, according to *The Medical News*, July 1, a distinct step forward in painless surgery. Dr. Bier's idea is to produce general insensibility to pain, not by the use of an anesthetic like chloroform or nitrous oxide, but by applying a local anesthetic like cocain to the spinal cord. Says *The Medical News*:

"By the bold expedient of throwing small quantities of very dilute cocain solution directly into the spinal canal he attacks the nerve-roots and ganglia themselves as well as the non-medullated nerve-trunks before their emergence from the spinal column, and produces satisfactory anesthesia of the whole body beneath the nipple line. Insensibility is complete seven or eight minutes after the injection, . . . and continues for about three quarters of an hour. Strange to say, heat and cold perception and also the touch and pressure senses are preserved, but all impressions of pain are entirely obliterated. Because of this, and inasmuch as it seems incredible that the entire thickness of the large nerve-trunks should be permeable by the solution in so short a time, the inference is drawn that the pain-conducting fibers are placed at the periphery of the nerve-bundle.

"Bier performed in this way severe operations . . . to the perfect satisfaction of the patients. By experiment on himself and a colleague he also proved that the anesthesia was absolute and its production unaccompanied by unpleasant sensations.

"Unfortunately for the vogue of the new method, however, the after-effects are quite as undesirable and much more prolonged than those following chloroform or ether, and consist in dizziness, severe headache, nausea, and vomiting. As these symptoms do not put in an appearance till a number of hours after the operation, it is assumed that they are due merely to the disturbance of the cerebrospinal system and not to any direct toxic effect of the drug, and it seems probable that modification of the solution employed may eliminate these difficulties.

"While in its present form suitable only for individual cases where the use of the usual anesthetics is inadmissible, the idea is a very promising one and opens up a most suggestive field for investigation."

What Lamps are Best?—This question is answered incidentally by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, a lecturer in chemistry at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, in a recent pamphlet. Says

The Hospital, referring to his conclusions: "Contrary, as it might seem, to expectation, Dr. Macadam prefers one with a glass fount, in which you can see how the oil is diminishing. He objects to founts which have any special opening for the purpose of filling. He protests, too, against the use of the popular standard lamps. 'Many of the founts in these lamps become very highly heated from imperfectly aired burners and from the large shades which are placed above them, and which are often heavily ornamented with colored muslin or tissue paper of the flimsiest and most inflammable nature. With any oil, but more especially with the low-flash oils, these standard lamps are most dangerous, not only from the possibility of explosion within the lamp fount, but from the facility with which such a tall lamp can be upset by a push or by an article falling against it. . . . These standard lamps are most unsafe in houses, and should only be tolerated when the base of each is sufficiently weighted or is securely bolted to the floor or wall, and when the top-heavy combustible shade is discarded.' The standard lamp is so precious to the soul of the would-be esthetic house-mistress, and the shade to the bazar worker, that we fear it may be difficult to get rid of them. But it is well to recognize the dangers attendant on their use, so that, even if they are not totally abolished, they may be guarded with the utmost care. After all, they are not much of a success as illuminating agents. Would it not be quite as satisfactory to keep them purely for ornament, with no oil in the founts, and never try to light them?"

CRIMINAL CHEMISTRY.

UNDER this somewhat misleading title, which might be taken to refer to chemistry used for the commission of crime, rather than for its detection, M. C. de Boisgérard writes for *La Science Française*, June 30, a brief description of some of the methods used by chemical experts in ferreting out criminals. He says:

"Active tho our detectives may be, criminals seem daily more audacious and more skilful. Poison is now very much in the fashion, and recent trials have shown how hard it often is to find traces of it. In other cases—assassins are so prudent!—the presence of a suspicious spot on the floor or on the blade of a knife is the only thing that can serve as a guide to justice and as a starting-point for investigation.

"The matter then becomes the business of the chemical experts, whose part in this kind of investigation is becoming of capital importance. In their hands is often found the key to many mysteries.

"As regards the irritant poisons, which leave apparent traces in the bodies of their victims, nothing is easier than to determine their amount and nature. On the other hand, the operation becomes singularly delicate when we have to do with certain very subtle poisons like atropin, aconitin, morphin, etc.

"To speak only of the principal ones, let us note that an infinitesimal dose of aconitin suffices to kill a robust man. With a few grains we could poison a whole regiment of infantry. Likewise, strychnin is mortal in very small doses. Finally, prussic acid is so dangerous a poison that a small quantity placed on the tongue, without swallowing it, will be fatal in a few seconds.

"Without entering here on a course of instruction in toxicology, we may explain briefly how the nature of a poison that has caused violent death, voluntary or involuntary, is ascertained.

"For example, if there is reason to believe that the poisoning is the result of strychnin, several drops of concentrated liquid from the tissues are added to some bichromate of potash. No matter how small the dose of strychnin, the mixture becomes in turn blue, violet, purple, and finally pale blue, remaining of the last-named tint.

"The feeblest trace of arsenic is comparatively easy to discover. We have only to place a thin leaf of copper foil near the interior wall of the stomach or intestines. The arsenic is deposited on the foil in the form of a thin, almost black, layer.

"If there is suspicion of morphin, nitric acid is the test usually employed. A single drop colors bright red the liquids from organs poisoned with this dangerous alkaloid.

"But all this is really child's play to the expert chemist. There

are much harder problems to solve, notably, as was remarked at the outset of this article, when he is asked to determine the exact nature of a suspicious spot or stain.

"Here, for instance, is a kitchen knife covered with black spots. Are they human blood, chicken's blood, or only lemon juice? Apparently all spots of this kind are the same, and only a laboratory experiment can furnish the key to the mystery.

"The best method is to pour on the blade a drop or two of tincture of guaiacum, and then a little peroxid of hydrogen. If the mixture remains colorless, the spots are caused by some vegetable coloring matter; if, on the contrary, it turns bright blue, we may assert that the spots are blood, either human or animal.

"Finally, to discover the kind of blood, we must use the microscope. Every one knows that blood contains corpuscles of various forms and sizes. If these globules are egg-shaped, the blood is that of a fish or a bird; if they are round and of an average diameter of .007 millimeter, the blood is human; there can be no more doubt that a crime has been committed.

"Before reaching this degree of rigorous scientific certainty, the investigation presents real difficulty. The discovery of the inception of a criminal act often requires long experiment, which has made the reputation of more than one savant. Thanks to modern progress in chemistry, experts are now in their heyday."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

REVERSING THE PHONOGRAPH.

REFERRING to the curious effects obtained by running a phonograph backward, Professor Pichot, in an article in *Cosmos*, June 17, notes that we may obtain an even better realization, in this way, of what a reversed world would be than by reversing the kinetoscope, as has sometimes been done. After noting some of the curious speculations regarding such a world-bewitched, he goes on to say:

"We now have two instruments that . . . can transport us to this new world—this world moving backward. They are the cinematograph and the phonograph.

"The first aids us very easily in getting a view of a backward-moving scene. Unfortunately, the scenes that can be reproduced on the instrument are too limited to give us a general idea of what the whole world would be like under these conditions. In the instrument the aspect of a person approaching evidently resembles, when the machine is reversed, that of one who is retiring by walking backward. This is nothing new. It gives no idea of a world where effects precede causes.

"The phonograph, on the contrary, . . . positively introduces us into a new world, gives us a new language and a new music. I wish to call the attention of musicians to this fact. It is said that Wagner, to get new musical ideas, used to put his piano out of tune, and then play upon it the most beautiful pieces of Mozart or Beethoven. Thus, by chance, unexpected effects would be revealed to his ears. Chance is sometimes artistic. Children throw big ink-blots on a bit of paper, fold it up, press it down, and then admire the odd forms produced. Who has not wondered, during a thunder-storm, at the fantastic and grand forms of the clouds, and in winter at the elegant decorations made by the frost on our window-panes?

"I advise musicians to hear the best pieces of their repertoires played backward on the phonograph. I do not say that all that they hear will be equally beautiful. But I am sure that they will be surprised more than once to hear the result. It may be that from this will arise some new form of music. Let them hear also a piece declaimed in the same fashion, if they wish to get an idea of a new language where the accents are all reversed. I hasten to add, that running the machine backward does not injure the cylinders—at least if they are those of celluloid. This reversibility makes of the instrument a doubly interesting toy.

"This is a good opportunity to put anew the following question, which was once discussed in *Les Mondes* by the Abbé Moigno: 'Is the universe reversible, absolutely speaking? That is to say, if we admit the principle of the convertibility of the various forms of energy, could it happen that the universe should return to its primitive state by passing through all the intermediate states in reverse order?'—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Liquid Air as an Explosive.—"Searching experimental trials have been made at a large explosive factory in Germany as to the use of liquid air as an explosive," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "The chief difficulty that had to be surmounted was that no means existed for keeping the air in a liquid state for any considerable length of time, because, when this liquid has a temperature of less than 200° C., every increment of heat causes a rapid evaporation, so that about half a liter of liquid air contained in an ordinary receptacle becomes completely evaporated in from 20 to 30 minutes. Now, however, means have been found to considerably prolong the continuance of air in a liquid state; and for this purpose special receptacles are used, in which the air can be kept liquid, not merely for days, but even for weeks. According to the Austrian *Chemische Technische Zeitung*, these receptacles consist of double conical glass flasks, in which a vacuum as perfect as possible is formed in the space between the inner and outer sides, while the inside of the outer glass wall is silvered with amalgam. Owing to the vacuum and also the silvering, any increment of heat is prevented from entering the inside of the flask; and the heat rays that impinge upon the outside of the flask are reflected, while the vacuum in the annular space between the inner and outer sides of the flasks prevents any conduction of heat to the inside."

Cause of Injuries due to X Rays.—Much has been said about serious injuries received in some cases by persons subjected to the X ray for surgical purposes. These have occasionally suffered from a skin affection resembling acute sunburn, with inflammation, hardening, and falling-off of the skin, and loss of hair. In a few cases suit has been brought by the victim against the surgeon at whose hands he has received the injury. According to recent researches by Messrs. Bordier and Salvador, the trouble is not due to the X rays themselves but to a high-tension induction-current formed in the near vicinity of a Crookes tube. Their experiments clearly reveal the existence of such a current. Says the *Revue Scientifique*, July 1: "The researches were undertaken with the aim of furnishing a scientific explanation of the injuries to the skin produced in certain conditions by the Roentgen rays. The two electricians tried to see whether they could not trace these to electrolytic action due to an induced discharge near the electrodes of the Crookes tube, which discharge passes through the surface exposed to the rays when it is too near. The conclusion to which they have come is as follows: Electrolytic phenomena arise in any electrolyte whose electrodes are situated in the neighborhood of an active Crookes tube. The polarization of the electrodes is not due to the action of the X rays, but to an obscure induction discharge; this is equivalent to a constant current of high pressure but feeble intensity formed in the neighboring electrolyte."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A TANK of chlorate of potash recently exploded in a factory in Lancashire, England, with disastrous results. As the substance is not combustible in itself, altho a powerful aid to combustion under some circumstances, the disaster, says *The British Medical Journal*, is not easy to account for.

"MODERN inventions," says a correspondent of *Popular Science*, "are working out some unexpected and apparently not closely allied results; thus the electric car and bicycle are reducing the number of flies by taking the place of horses. Fewer horses, fewer breeding-places, fewer flies. Equilibriums and correlations are often surprising. Push down or pull up in one spot and you get a result in an unexpected quarter."

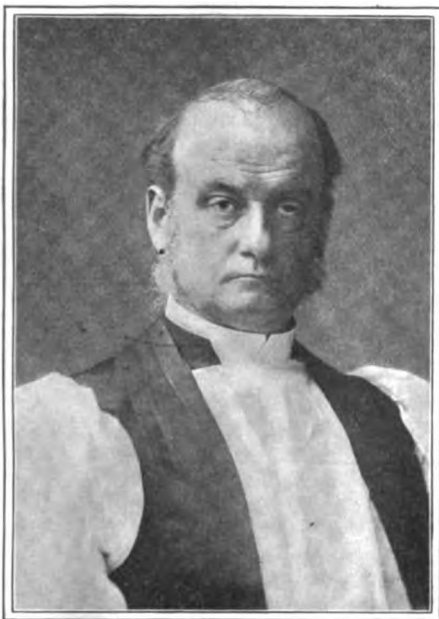
ASEPTIC DUELLING.—"The newspapers announced recently," says *The Medical News*, "that the well-known French author, Catulle Mendes, had been wounded in a duel . . . some of the details of [which] are of considerable interest to medical men. For instance, whenever the sword of either one of the duellists touched the ground the duel was instantly interrupted until the blades had been thoroughly sterilized by being passed through the flame of an alcohol lamp. What was especially feared, and the reason for these minute precautions, was contamination with tetanus bacilli. Not long ago a French surgeon issued a book giving the indispensable regulations for the proper conduct of a surgeon when summoned to a duel, which included the most rigidly surgical sterilization of the dueling swords, and their careful preservation in a state of the most absolute asepsis until the moment they were handed to the combatants, special care being prescribed that no hands came in contact with the blades before they were put to use. The interruption in order to resterilize whenever possible contamination is suspected is the very latest wrinkle and all up to date. Specialists in dueling surgery will, it is hoped, take note of this latest humanitarian addition to the surgical technic of the duel."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "AGNOSTICISM" OF BISHOP POTTER.

IN a prefatory note to the recently published edition of his sermon delivered at the ordination of Dr. Briggs, Bishop Potter says:

"There is in his [the preacher's] words no disparagement of those various expressions of the conception of authority, as these find form in symbols, articles, or other formulated utterances all down the track of history. But the time has come when the church and its teachings must vindicate themselves by something more than speech hardened into dogmatic terms. In our age, and in a world that reads and compares and inquires because it thinks, authority must vindicate itself by its appeal to those judges of all truth which are the image of the Divine in man—the spiritual intuitions, the conscience, and the reason."



BISHOP HENRY CODMAN POTTER.

Commenting on this the *New York Sun*, which has throughout this controversy been, as ever, solicitous for purity of doctrine in all the churches, brands Dr. Potter as an agnostic. It says:

"The meaning of this can only be that in the opinion of Bishop Potter the time for dogmatic religion has gone by. If that is the case,

the time for Christian theology has gone by, for theology rests necessarily on dogma—the dogma of revelation, of supernatural direction and occurrences—or on no evidence which can be adduced or supported naturally, but wholly on dogmatic assertion. The divinity of Christ and His birth and resurrection are dogmas purely. They can not be demonstrated, but must be taken on faith in their dogmatic assertion. They do not appear to 'the spiritual intuitions, the conscience, and the reason,' but must be accepted as facts on the authority of dogma purely. In a natural and a wholly rationalistic view, they are impossible, for they violate the law of nature. They must be rejected or be accepted simply on the dogmatic authority of the Bible or the church, because of 'speech hardened into dogmatic terms.'

"Bishop Potter goes on to speak thus of the Bible:

"The Book is a literature, priceless, incomparable, and most precious, but still a literature, and it must accept, and those who love and reverence it must accept for it, the conditions of its existence."

"If the Bible is literature it is human simply and has no supernatural authority. Looked at in that light and as without special authority as the Word of God, it is incredible, for it describes events and relates occurrences which are naturally impossible. No human intelligence could have penetrated into the mysteries the Bible assumes to explain; only God can know of them. If 'the Book is a literature' it is merely a work of the human imagination, not a record of veritable supernatural occurrences; it is a collection of myths, of the vain and impossible attempts of men to fathom the mind of God. Where, then, does Bishop Potter get the authority for the creed so dogmatically required by the Episcopal church?

"His argument is nothing but an agnostic argument, and as such it will commend him to the favor and applause of the men

'in a world that reads and compares and inquires because it thinks,' who give up the mystery of life and death, of creation, and of the government of the universe as impenetrable by man, and reject religious dogma as unable to 'vindicate itself.'"

A correspondent criticizes *The Sun* for its assertion that theology rests "wholly on dogmatic assertion." He says:

"You are particularly unhappy in instancing in support of this assertion the resurrection of Christ. Turning to the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians we read: 'For I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that He was buried; and that He hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures.' Had St. Paul stopped here, your assertion, as far as St. Paul goes, might stand. But he proceeds: 'And that He appeared to Cephas; then to the twelve; then He appeared to above five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then He appeared to James; then to all the Apostles; and last of all, as unto one born out of due time, He appeared to me also.' You perceive that St. Paul, far from resting our Lord's resurrection upon dogma, adduces the direct evidence of human witnesses to prove it. Indeed, the whole of this fifteenth chapter is an elaborate argument appealing not to faith, but to reason, to support the doctrines which the Apostle advances. Even in the final glowing phrases, in which he asserts the fact of our resurrection, and which, of course, does not admit of the same class of proof, he deduces it from his previous line of reasoning.

"The Bible is not a book of dogma, but a book of logical deduction from historical facts, boldly challenging criticism. It could never have had the hold it has upon the minds as well as hearts of men were it otherwise. And if there is to-day a Christian church which is built upon dogma, it is not the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America."

The Sun in reply says that the "logic apparatus of this correspondent is out of gear," and proceeds to set him right as follows, for the benefit of other "loose reasoners" who have not hitherto had the benefit of the light of *The Sun*:

"The fact of the Resurrection rests here only on the assertion of St. Paul, and the witnesses to it to whom he referred died two thousand years ago. His assertion flew in the face of natural law, and never since has there appeared any mundane evidence to sustain it. The credibility of St. Paul has no other support than in dogmatic authority. Of the original records of the testimony of his alleged eye-witnesses to the Resurrection nothing remains. The Gospels are founded on undiscoverable documents or on traditions handed down to their writers a half-century or a century after the events described; and the authority of the Gospels is in dogma only. The whole supernatural basis of Christian theology is necessarily dogma purely. Dogma is always the premise from which its whole conclusion is drawn. The Bible itself is wholly dogmatic in its authority. Its canon was fixed by the church, so far as it is fixed. No other evidence as to its divinity appears.

"If, then, Bishop Potter is justified in saying that 'the time has come when the church and its teachings must vindicate themselves by something more than speech hardened into dogmatic terms,' the time has come when the church must abdicate its supernatural authority, for that is necessarily dogmatic purely."

The *Atlanta Constitution* also, like *The Sun*, champions the dogmatic view of religion. It says, in reference to the words of Bishop Potter already quoted:

"This means, of course—it can have no other meaning whatever—that the time has come for such exploiters as Dr. Briggs and Bishop Potter to announce once for all that faith is played out, and that Christianity, as it has been understood since the New Dispensation was instituted, depends not on its inherent truth, but on the views and opinions of people who (because they read and compare and inquire) have intuitions and know how to reason.

"Now, Christianity rests on dogma pure and simple, and dogma does not appeal to reason, which demands proof, but to the faith that gives birth to belief. The Incarnation is the central, the vital fact of Christianity. When we say that Christ, the

Son of God, came into the world to save sinners, we do but communicate a dogma that is common to all Christian churches. Here is the great claim of Christianity 'hardened into dogmatic terms.' What part can 'intuitions' or the 'conscience' or the 'reason' play in 'judging' the truth of this dogma? The human reason can not compass it, and in many notable cases shrinks from contemplating it.

"Even miracles are no proof of the main dogma of Christianity, for the fact behind that dogma is the miracle of miracles, and the human understanding simply reels before it; and so, in truth, with all the Christian dogmas. They have nothing to do with pure reason, or logic as such, or with scientific demonstration. The whole basis of Christianity is authority, and that authority is to be taken on faith—not faith in men as men, but faith in God and belief in the dogmas which set forth the facts of Christianity.

"In the prefatory note to the sermon—from which note we have already quoted—Bishop Potter thus disposes of the Bible: 'The book is a literature, priceless, incomparable, and most precious, but still a literature, and it must accept, and those who love and reverence it must accept for it, the conditions of its existence.'

"What are these conditions? Why, they are precisely such as are filled by the works of Shakespeare, Homer, Virgil, Dante, Milton, and other makers of the world's literature. They are the conditions which apply to man's works. If the Bible is literature, it is from the hand of man. It has its literary aspect, of course, for it is transcribed by the hand and translated by the learning of man; but to say that it is literature, as Potter says, is to deny its supernatural aspect, and to deny, and destroy, and obliterate by one word all the promises and prophecies which were fulfilled by the coming of the Son of Man.

"More than that, if it is to be deprived of its supernatural authority, and stripped of the divine significance which Christians have always and everywhere attributed to it—if it is simply from the hand and brain of man—it ceases at once to have any coherence, and becomes incredible. The greater part of it, indeed, ceases to be literature, but is without form and void; it falls to pieces and becomes meaningless."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* takes a more hopeful view of Dr. Potter and the modern religious world. It says:

"That which makes Bishop Potter's position invincible and his influence potent, on the side of the world as well as on the side of the church, is his mingling, in thought and action, of devout religious sincerity with full openness of mind to the intellectual results of science and scholarship. Time has come for this union of the critical mind and devout spirit to be the saving force, in a society that has outlived the faith of dogma, of those supreme ideals which are the soul of dogma and the life of society. The type of mind that over strenuous spirituality and intolerant materialism agreed in rejecting in their times of prevalence is going to be most potent for social elevation and human enlightenment in a time of reaction from both. Erasmus would have saved a century of bloody and bitter religious war, at the cost of some splendid spiritual training for the race, had his world been as open to wise and tolerant teaching as the modern world is growing open to the teaching of them that can feel the spiritual fervors of St. Francis or Newman, and yet see intellectual truth as clearly as Galileo or Renan.

"This is the compromise of religion and science that is going to vitalize the one and immortalize the other. Nothing is more futile to seek than that literal compromise which was to reconcile the poetic and figurative forms, into which Hebrew poetry and exalted Christian tradition threw its high spiritual truths, with the arid facts and laws of human science and the colorless logic of literary and historical criticism. This is the letter which killeth. That which the supreme evolution of both is destined to merge into a common law for the world is the spiritual truth of religion and the spiritual truth of science. We begin to get glimpses of it already in the meeting of the fundamental laws of political economy and the higher laws of spiritual morality on the common ground of human utility and happiness; and in the heightened potency of spiritual truth when freed from the husks of literal dogma, stripped from it by destructive literary and historical criticism.

"The incident that closed with the publication of the Briggs ordination sermon is chiefly important for the opportunity it gave to set the seal of high church authority on the lawful union of

literary and spiritual interpretation in the work of applying the Bible as a rule of human life. That the Bible is a literary monument as well as a code of moral law, and that it can only gain force and authority by cleansing from literary and historical error, is the enduring residuum of the teaching that was the cause of the Briggs controversy. To set on this the stamp of high ecclesiastical approval is no less gain for the spiritual truth of religion than for the intellectual truth of literary criticism."

LIBERAL AND LITURGICAL DRIFT OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN SCOTLAND.

IT has often been said of recent years that Presbyterianism in this country is drifting away from its ancient moorings. If so, the American church appears to be only following the lead of its venerable mother church in Scotland. A notable article on this subject appears in a late number of the *New York Tribune* (July 2). The writer says:

"American Presbyterian liberals have yet to fight for recognition and toleration; but in the Scottish church that stage was passed some years ago. Professor Briggs would not have been molested in the church founded by John Knox. On the contrary, he would have found in it scholars and thinkers like-minded with himself. Open-mindedness is the characteristic of the Scottish church. Implicitly, if not explicitly, truth is the first article of its creed, and all the other dogmatic articles of its creed are interpreted in the light of the truth. It is true the biblical scholars and theologians of Scotland are more conservative than those of Germany. But, for all that, some of them would have as hard a time in the American Presbyterian church as Professor Briggs had. Nor is that all. A ritualistic tendency has grown up in the Scottish church that has for its object the restoration of some liturgical and ceremonial features that were discarded at the Reformation. This movement meets with a sympathetic response from the people in the larger towns, and bids fair to revolutionize the church. Only in the remote country districts will one find the typical Presbyterians of the old days, and as they die there are none to take their places. Thus, in spite of its strong government and its uncompromising creed, Scottish Presbyterianism finds itself moving along in the stream of tendency.

"But most remarkable of all is the drift away from the severe conception of life and religion that characterized the Scottish reformers. During the last few years there has been a noteworthy change of sentiment in regard to the observance of the Sabbath. Not long ago Principal Story, the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Scottish church, preached a sermon on Sabbath observance in Edinburgh. In this sermon he made a strong plea for a less rigid observance of the day, and especially for the opening of clubs, public gardens, museums, art galleries, and libraries. And he referred in scornful terms to the 'prosperous Pharisees' who oppose the opening of such places, where poor people might obtain needed rest and recreation, while they had no thought for the overworked men and women in their mills and factories, whose lives were being shortened by unrelieved toil. He told how he had visited Continental cities, and had seen workmen spending pleasant and profitable hours on Sunday, with their families and friends, in galleries full of beautiful works of art, or listening to music fitted to elevate and refine their thoughts. That so prominent and representative a man should thus hold up the Continental Sunday for approval in a church in Scotland's capital city is a striking illustration of the change of sentiment that has come over the Scottish church to-day. It shows how difficult, if not impossible, it is for a church to resist the tendencies of the time. It may refuse to change one iota of its creed; yet along with the old creed the members of the church, both ministers and people, will, perhaps unconsciously, modify that creed so as to square it with their environment. And against such a modification of creeds there is no protection, and can be no appeal."

"**Holy Firecrackers.**"—We are all acquainted with the subtlety of the Heathen Chinese through the immortal lines of Bret Harte, if not, happily, through sad experience. We know that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, Ah Sin is

peculiar, and that when his smile is most childlike and bland it is time to infer that he has something up his sleeve. It appears that the London Mission Board has of late been highly encouraged by the great demand for Bibles on the part of the Chinese. What this apparent outburst of desire to search the Scriptures really means is told by Mr. M. W. Mount in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (July). Mr. Mount got his information from a missionary just returned from the Celestial empire. He says:

"Independence Day reminds me," said the missionary from China, "of the most encouraging and the most disillusionizing experience in my life. I had labored hard in the work of converting the Chinese to Christianity, and there was unfeigned rejoicing among all the missions in China and the churches in America when the demand for Bibles on the part of our converts culminated in orders for 84,000 Bibles in one shipment."

"The remarkable number of new Christians thus indicated, while it occasioned much thankfulness in America, caused the heads of the missionary associations to set on foot an inquiry as to the methods employed in saving the souls of such an unusual number of Celestials, and the uses to which they put the Bibles sent them."

"You may not know that in China the majority of the fire-crackers with which we celebrate our day of national independence are made by the Chinese in their homes. Contractors for fireworks give each man a certain amount of powder and that must be made into a given number of crackers. The paper used in the manufacture he buys himself—and paper is not a cheap commodity in China. The powder furnished seldom fills the required number of crackers, but that does not disturb the Celestial in the least; he turns in his quota all the same, and the American boy, in consequence, invariably finds in each package of fire-crackers a few that "won't go off."

"I discovered that Yankee thrift had been absorbed by the heathen Chinese with much more readiness than Yankee morals. In contributing his labor toward our festival occasions he hit upon an expedient whereby a considerable profit accrued to himself. In other words, our great shipment of 84,000 Bibles had literally "gone up in smoke." They were to be had for the asking, and the Celestial conscience seems never to have suffered a pang as to their disposal for firecracker-wrappers."

"THE MOTHERHOOD OF GOD."

THERE are not a few signs which indicate a revival among Western nations of a belief in the very ancient doctrine of the feminine element in the Deity. It will be remembered that Edwin Markham recently published a poem entitled "The Divine Mother" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17) in connection with which he mentions the primitive belief of the Hebrews in the dual nature of the Godhead, in the image of whom the first man-woman was created. This feminine element, which of course has been recognized in almost all the great religions of the world, ancient and modern, is believed by some to have been existent in the earliest conception of the Christian trinity, in which the Holy Spirit represented the Divine Woman of the deific family. Those who accept this view find in the high reverence paid to the Virgin throughout the greater part of Christendom in all ages an indication that the religious instinct can not permanently dispense with a feminine conception of the divine nature as an object of worship. In this century several non-Catholic sects, among them the Mormons, the Shakers, and, most recent of all, the Christian Scientists, have formulated the doctrine of the Motherhood of God. Still another powerful impetus to this belief has been given of late years by the remarkable spread of Oriental philosophies and religious cults throughout Europe and America. The Hindus have from time immemorial paid reverence and worship to the Divine Feminine, and in the ancient Vedantic philosophy, which at the present moment is being promulgated throughout both the East and the West by the Swamis Vivekananda, Abhedananda, and scores of other Oriental missionaries, this holds

an important place. A recent number of the *London Light* contains the following *résumé* of a lecture on this subject by the Swami Abhedananda.

"In the word 'nature' we find the clew which leads to the idea of 'the Motherhood' of God. Nature is the produced or, better still perhaps, the producer, the born or that which bears. We know nothing of the mode of being of God, and it is quite arguable—we believe it has long been held in India—that nature has been the Mother of God, in any sense in which God is conscious. The universe, says Swami Abhedananda, is a cosmos, one harmonious whole; and behind every step of evolution there is some orderly hidden purpose and energy. It is that purpose, that energy, which gives birth to all forms of life and intelligence. 'Thou art the *Parā Prahrīti*,' says an ancient Indian writing, 'the divine energy of the Supreme Being. Of Thee is born everything of the universe; therefore Thou art the Mother of the universe.' 'Wherever there is the expression of any force or power in the universe, there is the manifestation of the eternal *Prahrīti* or the Divine Mother—Mother, because that energy contains the germ of the phenomenal universe, projects it into space, and preserves it when it is born.' Brahma himself is her child, and the Hindus have worshiped her time out of mind. In the *Rig Veda*, the most ancient of the Hindu scriptures, the Divine Mother is made to say:

"I am the Queen of the universe, the giver of all wealth and fruits of works. I am intelligent and omniscient. Altho I am one, by My powers I appear as manifold. I cause war for protecting men, I kill the enemy and bring peace on earth. I stretch out heaven and earth. I have produced the Father. As the wind blows by itself, so I produce all phenomena by My own will. I am independent and responsible to none. I am beyond the sky, beyond this earth, My glory is the phenomenal universe; such am I by My power."

"Thus," says Swami Abhedananda, "we see the Divine Mother is all in all. We live and move and have our existence in that Divine Mother."

"The influence of this fundamental idea is felt, says the Swami, all over India:

"As woman represents motherhood on earth, therefore all women, whether married or unmarried, are representatives of that Almighty Divine Mother of the universe. It is for this reason women are so highly revered and honored by the Hindus. . . . In India the wives do not adopt their husbands' name, they do not merge their individuality into their husbands' as they do in the West, but they keep their own name separate. If a wife's name be Rádhdá, and her husband's name be Krishna, and if we say them together, we should say Rádhdá-Krishna and never Krishna-Rádhdá. The wife's name must be said first."

The writer thinks that just as the new idea of the kinship of human nature with the divine in the doctrine of the Sonhood of Christ introduced a more humane, a tenderer, and closer conception of Deity than that of the Hebrew Jehovah, so the revivification of the doctrine of the Divine Maternity will still further add to the idea of the immanence of God now taking so deep a hold upon men through the teachings of Spinoza, Wordsworth, Whitman, and other great thinkers:

"Says the Swami:

"As a ruler punishes his disobedient subjects, so Jehovah punished those who disobeyed Him or His laws. The duty of a subject was almost the same as that of a slave to his master. As a slave serves his master through fear of punishment, so the Hebrews served Jehovah. The transition from such a relation to that of a father to a son was indeed a grand step. It was no longer an eternal relation to power and strength, but it became a kind of kinship, a kind of internal or blood-relation, which exists between the earthly father and his son."

"But the same Jehovah when considered as the Father of the universe by Jesus and His followers, did not lose this extra-cosmic nature. Even to-day the majority of the Christians can not go beyond this idea of an extra-cosmic God.' And [continues *Light*] that is where we are to-day, for the most part. What if the profound Eastern idea of the Motherhood of God, allied to our already fruitful idea of the Immanent (instead of the transcendent) God, should turn out to be the practical emancipation of the Western mind, delivering it from the anthropomorphic images that cluster about this 'extra-cosmic' God, and introducing it to a thought of God which will bring Him absolutely near?"

GROWTH AND INFLUENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

THE wonderful increase of the Christian Endeavor movement was most prominently brought into notice at the recent international meeting at Detroit. Beginning as a local church guild at Portland, Me., in 1881, it has now reached a membership of 3,500,000, organized into 55,813 societies. During the past year, in spite of prophecies that the movement had already reached the crest of its wave of success, nearly two thousand new societies, with over one hundred thousand new members, have been added. Russia, the only large country which had hitherto been without an organization, welcomed the Christian Endeavor Society during the past year. The chief foreign countries are represented as follows according to the report of Secretary J. W. Baer:

"Great Britain has over six thousand societies, and a royal welcome awaits us next July in London. Australia has over two thousand societies, and is represented in this convention by two delegates that have traveled over six thousand miles to bring greetings from our brothers and sisters under the Southern Cross. India has 454, China 148, Africa 136, Mexico 108, West Indies 103, Germany 101, Madagascar 93, Japan 73, and on through a long list, which I must omit at this time, but can not pass by Spain, the country with whom we were at war last year. Spain, rent with war and turmoil, has more than held its own, for she has 36 societies."

In the United States there are 42,075 societies; in Canada, 3,487; in all other countries combined, 10,128. The department called "The Tenth Legion" numbers 14,700 members, while 15,000 are enrolled as comrades of "The Quiet Hour." According to the secretary's report, in England the Baptists lead in Christian Endeavor, in Australia the Wesleyan Methodists, and in the United States the Presbyterians. Mr. Baer's report concludes as follows:

"Christian Endeavor has in more ways than those already referred to, borne fruit, and is to-day one of many other agencies for increasing the membership of the churches of Christ. During the last ten years over one million and one half of our members have joined the church. Over one million and one half church-members from the ranks of Christian Endeavor in the ten years. Behold what God hath wrought."

The Detroit *Free Press* finds in the present strength of the movement a most impressive illustration of "the growth of an idea":

"Eighteen years ago the pastor of an unpretentious church in Maine conceived the plan of organizing the young people of his parish into a society for systematic religious training and effort. He saw the necessity of utilizing the talent and enthusiasm of his youthful parishioners to save them from relapsing into a state of indifference and inaction in relation to spiritual things. . . .

"Here is a movement whose rapid growth has surpassed the progress of any cause recorded in the history of the world. Here is an organization, interdenominational and international, that annually assembles the largest concourse of accredited representatives of any sect, society, or association on either continent. In three days it is to be Detroit's privilege to look upon the impressive evidences of the magnitude and the evangelizing power of this mighty host of zealous young Christians.

"In looking for an explanation of this forward movement—the most remarkable growth of all the centuries—it must be borne in mind that religion has been the most potential force that has reached the hearts and minds of men since time began. With this inherent responsiveness to spiritual truth in the human soul to start with, it was Dr. Francis E. Clark's inspiration that the supreme necessity of organized religious effort was to direct it in hopeful, reasonable, and practical channels. . . .

"The broadness of the movement, being intersectional and inclusive, is likewise in accord with the spirit of largeness, love, and tolerance that is coming more and more to mark the relations of religionists in these closing years of the century. Finally, the



EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

1. REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

2. BISHOP B. W. ARNETT.

3. PRESIDENT FRANCIS E. CLARK.

4. BISHOP SAMUEL FALLOWS.

5. SECRETARY JOHN WILLIS BAER.

Courtesy of *The Christian Herald*.

whole tone and trend of the Endeavor idea is to make religion practical and reasonable and its application to the relations and responsibilities of the life here so direct and clear that the young disciple will not reserve his saintliness for the regions of the blest, but live it, use it here and now."

The *Detroit News-Tribune* is impressed by the rare spectacle of a vast concourse of modern men and women fascinated by a spirit of "other-worldliness," not by money-getting or other form of self-seeking:

"Every effect has its cause. The forces that have conspired to bring together 50,000 people from the four corners of the world must be real. All the other conventions that convene in this city of conventions are explicable. The purposes, objects, and motives of them are known, and there is not the suggestion of mystery about them. Material well-being of some sort, usually of a pecuniary nature, is behind them all, and even the city that invites them to its hospitality is not without its selfish interest in receiving them. But here is the most stupendous concern of them all, from which these common motives are wholly absent. No pecuniary profit awaits these devoted members of the Christian Endeavor. No increase of knowledge in the modes and ways of getting on better in the pursuits that add to worldly and luxurious pleasures is to come to them out of the social conditions of the meeting; such gain would be loss, according to the ancient formularies of their faith. They come here wholly under the inspiration of an other-worldliness. They hold that the business of this life is not what the world calls gain, but to lay foundations for the life that has no end. The essential business of the meeting is to get increase of knowledge and fitness to bring this worldly world into the possession of the rich faith and hope they themselves enjoy. In other words, they come to give something and not to get something. It cost them time, money, and effort to do it, but they do it.

"Such a human spectacle is well worth any man's while looking at. It is even worth any man's while to try to understand it."

The *Baltimore American* says of the results of the movement:

"There is not a land beneath the sun into which it has not gone and been firmly established. Its growth has been truly wonderful, and proves the mighty power of the church directed in a practical way toward practical ends.

"This society has put to good use, in the church and for the church, the earnestness and religious enthusiasm of its young people. It has made this a mighty force, directing it, developing it, and pointing out to it the way to great results. It has formed the young people into a vast army, under one banner and under one Commander. Its work has been as wonderful as its growth. The society stands to-day the marvel of the religious world."

The Christian Intelligencer says:

"Before this movement, there were not only young people in the communion of the church, they not only composed no inconsiderable proportion of her membership, but in many live, active, working churches there were young people's societies, not, however, organically affiliated with the societies of other churches, even of the same denomination, under a constitution affording a common basis of union and action. This result has been effected by the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and in this consists its great blessing to the church and to the world.

"We believe, with Dr. Clark, its founder, that it is more than a society, yielding only 'the frothy product of beardless exuberance'; it is a 'Providential movement'; one which God has sent 'to the kingdom for such a time as this' to answer theoretical atheism and infidelity in the world, and to counteract practical atheism and infidelity in the church; to substitute for the 'I don't know' of the agnostic, and the 'I doubt' of the skeptic, the 'I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded' of the Christian, and so effectually as to put the blush of shame on the cheek of the doubting and unbelieving. . . . That magnificent assemblage in Detroit last week of twenty thousand Christian Endeavor delegates, representing a constituency of three and one-third million—their prayers of faith, and songs of praise, and thrilling speech, and joy of heart, and their zeal on fire for the glory of the Master—should hush into a long silence the blare of the infidel and the whine of the pessimist."

Stevenson and the Roman Catholic Church.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Broyer, Bishop of Samoa, who knew Robert Louis Stevenson well during the latter's life in the South Pacific, has recently given some interesting information about Stevenson's religious attitude, in an interview reported in *The Catholic Press* of Sydney, Australia. Says the writer:

"We had come to talk about Samoa, and we told the bishop so. But when we should have been framing questions about Mataafa, a vision came to us of a lonely height overlooking the sea, and a still more lonely tomb that covered the last resting-place of Robert Louis Stevenson.

"It was not necessary, but we asked:

"Did you know Stevenson?"

"Bishop Broyer smiled.

"I knew him very well," he said, "for I often visited him at Vailima. Not so often as he wished me, tho. He often reproached me for not coming more frequently, but what could I do? Had I gone too much it might have aroused jealousy on the part of the English consul. Stevenson was very partial to Catholics, you know."

"Yes, we did know, and we thought—at least it had often occurred to us—at times when we crossed passages in some of Stevenson's letters, that it was just possible that he might have . . . Well, we insinuated our thoughts to Dr. Broyer.

"He grew very grave and was silent for a time; then with deep conviction turned to us earnestly. 'I have every reason to believe,' he said, 'that had not death struck him down so suddenly, without a moment's warning, he would have become a convert to the Catholic faith. He thought deeply on religious matters, and that his heart was turned toward Catholicism there can be no doubt. He was singularly free from any taint of sectarianism, and on religious matters thought that none should be coerced. He asked his step-daughter's (Mrs. Strong) boy what religion he would like to be brought up in—Protestant or Catholic? 'I would like to be a Catholic,' said the lad. Whereupon Stevenson brought him to me and he was baptized in the Catholic faith. The lad, I believe, is now being educated in America.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

DR. JOHN BROWN, of Bedford, England, author of "The Life of Bunyan," will be next year's Lyman Beecher lecturer at Yale.

BISHOP HURST of the Methodist church, in an article in *The Western Christian Advocate* on the trend of criticism in Europe, especially in Germany and France, says that the tendency at present is to abandon the higher criticism and return to the long prevalent belief of the church. After indicating works of such a tendency he reaches the general conclusion that "there has been a marked increase in the number of able and scholarly critics in favor of the conservative position" in regard to the authorship and interpretation of the Scriptures.

The Outlook says that the new People's Church in Baltimore, which meets in the Lyceum Theater, is making an auspicious beginning, and the audiences are reported to be large. The church is organized to reach the floating classes of people who would be more likely to be reached by a theater meeting than by the usual church service. There is no formal creed, but instead a "Bond of Union," which is as follows: "We believe in the Fatherhood of God, the Sonship of Jesus Christ, and the brotherhood of Man. We believe Jesus Christ to be supreme, and we also believe that no one else has the slightest authority over our personal freedom or religious rights."

The Commonwealth, a Baptist paper of Philadelphia, gives an expression of its views on the Biblical criticism of the day in these words: "The term 'higher criticism' is, unfortunately, extremely vague. When it is referred to in pulpits or papers some think of it as a movement to destroy faith in the Bible, while others think of it as only a legitimate inquiry into the dates and composition of the books of the Bible. It is better to define our meaning if we use the term, but it is better not to use it at all. It is entirely too definite for pulpit use. But for the sake of those who are too ready to catch at every 'new view' and at every doctrine 'off color' we ought never to give the impression that higher criticism means infidelity or the highway leading to it."

POPE LEO XIII., with astonishing vitality after his recent illness, is already arranging the grand religious ceremonies to usher in the year 1900. The celebrations in Rome, says *The Criterion*, are to begin on next Christmas Day, when His Holiness will go in state to the door of St. Peter's and knock thrice with a hammer. The door will then fly open and the Pope will enter the church carrying a cross in his right hand and a candle in his left. The doors will not be closed until New Year's Day, and some of the magnificent services of the Catholic church will be celebrated during the week. This remarkable Pope is looking forward to taking a large personal share in the devotions.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN EUROPE.

THE protection of the workingman, provisions for his old age, and the strengthening of his position as against the capitalist have been the subject of many debates in the European parliaments of late, but the result is very barren. Most of the proposals will be repeated in the winter. In Germany the establishment of regular labor chambers, which might be extended into international bureaus for the protection of workingmen, is contemplated. Herr Rösike, a prominent manufacturer of Hamburg, leads the movement, which is favorably received even in Socialist circles. Another bill deals with the subject of strikes and lockouts. It threatens state prison in the case of strikers who forcibly prevent men from returning to work, and of employers who endanger the public peace by enforcing a lockout. Employers and workingmen both object to this restriction of their right to combine. The Socialist *Vorwärts* indulges in the most bitter attacks against the Minister of the Interior. It says:

"Graf Posadowsky preaches rank anarchism. The right of the individual to interfere with the civilizing influence of organized labor must not be interfered with. This right of the stupid, the coward, the blackleg, to betray his comrades must be carefully preserved. Not the good of the whole, not the welfare of the community, is to be considered, but the sweet will of the individual. This preposterous proposal is a direct invitation of the soldiers to shoot their officers, for the will of the soldier can not logically be subjected to the command of a superior entrusted with watching over the welfare of all."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, a very Conservative paper, thinks the bill cuts both ways and threatens the capitalist as severely as the workman. The *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, an advanced Radical, says:

"It has been proven conclusively of late that the employers have organized themselves for the purpose of boycotting workmen for whom they bear a grudge. This means that workmen who are willing to work are prevented from doing so, hence the first candidates for state prison would be found in the ranks of the employers. We do not see how in that case the bill can become a law. Employers do not intend to run their neck into a noose."

However, the bill is a pet scheme of the Kaiser's, and will be again presented in the autumn. Another piece of labor legislation in Germany is the extension of the accident and invalid law, which has passed without serious opposition. In England, too, an attempt has been made to provide something better for the veterans of labor than the workhouse, but the efforts in this direction were not crowned with success. The prevalent argument seems to be that an Englishman can not be expected to accept a very small pension, so it is best not to offer him anything. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"Where is the money to come from? The taxable resources of the richest country in the world are singularly inelastic. . . . When some one specifies a tax which can be imposed without making life harder for the poor—by falling on their food, for example—a very long step will have been taken toward a solution. We ourselves can see no such tax, unless it be on the unearned increment of town lands. But that is shut out of the Unionist program. Lord Salisbury has declared that the line between the parties will henceforth be determined by questions of property—he meant, of course, the property of the very rich; the Liberals will attack, the Conservatives will defend. If that is the case, old-age pensions had better be left out of the Unionist program at once."

One of the main excuses of the present British administration for refusing to propose a pension law after the German pattern is that the British workman will not submit to compulsory thrift. His love of freedom is too great for that, even if, as in Germany,

the employer and the Government pay a share. Very well, says Mr. Charles Booth, let the Government pay all, and he suggests pensions similar to those provided in Germany, 2s. 6d. for males, 1s. 9d. for females beginning at sixty, rising to 7s. for males and 5s. for females beginning at seventy. But this, many people think, would be a greater burden than the country can bear. *The Spectator* says:

"It would be totally impossible to raise the money required by merely demanding a few more pence in the pound from the long-suffering payers of income tax. Indirect taxation, enhancing the cost of living for the working classes, would also certainly have to be resorted to. And then, if some sudden national emergency arose, or the public conscience became keenly alive to some other weak spot in the body politic, on what resources could we fall back? We are a rich and strong nation, but we have no right to trench dangerously on our reserves of wealth and force for the achievement of a single social reform, however beneficial."

Justice, a Socialist organ, suggests that a pension should be paid to every workman who becomes incapacitated, never mind what his age might be. Ten shillings is the least that can be offered without insulting the workmen. How the money is to be raised the paper does not tell, but it is confident that the funds are to be had. It says:

"We know that there are plenty of all the necessities of life, and plenty of the means for producing more, to make it easy to provide decent comfort for all. There is never any outcry about the difficulty of finding the means when it is a question of providing additional subsidies for our cormorant royal family, or voting tens of thousands to some buccaneering butcher of subject races. Oh, no, it is quite easy to provide pensions for the idlers and plunderers. It is only when it is a question of permitting the workers to share in what they have produced that alarm is expressed as to the possibility of providing the means. We do not share this alarm. The workers produce everything, and they certainly produce sufficient to maintain their own aged and infirm free from want and misery. Let us have done with cant, then, and insist on adequate and comfortable free maintenance for the aged and infirm."

The principal act of the French Government in the way of labor legislation is an extension of the accident insurance law. The state in future enters into competition with the existing insurance companies, but the aim is chiefly to provide insurance where the companies were unwilling to take risk.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY AND THE SAMOAN AFFAIR.

THERE is no attempt in Germany to deny that the proposed solution of the Samoan difficulty falls short of German expectation. The Germans desired a partitioning of the group, which would allow them to avoid contact with American and English officials. Against England the German feeling is certainly very strong. The British papers generally avoid mentioning the subject, but there is a conviction that the Samoan affair will influence Germany's South African policy. In lieu of other comment, most English papers give lengthy extracts from an article in the *Deutsche Revue*, Berlin. Its writer describes the effect the Samoan affair had upon Mr. Rhodes. We summarize as follows:

"Events in Samoa will arouse German public opinion against England and your railroad plans," said I to Mr. Rhodes. He looked astonished. "I have a written agreement with the Emperor and his Government," he replied. Like many people in England, he regarded public opinion in Germany as a *quantité négligeable*, and it was only when I showed him that the Emperor would never ask Parliament to guarantee the railroad if the voters were against it that he became worried. Later on he discovered that the treatment accorded to Germany influenced Anglo-German relations, and that the spirit of the German voters in

South Africa was also affected by it. Then he exercised pressure upon the papers swayed by him. Of course he did not do this for love of Germany. His interest is in Africa alone, and he does not wish to have Germany opposed to Great Britain there. He did not approve of Admiral Kautz's behavior, and severely censured President McKinley for his behavior to Captain Coghlan after the latter had uttered insults against the Kaiser, "altho McKinley probably meant no harm, and only wished to make his bow to popular opinion in America." I remarked, however, that altho the Americans had acted brutally, England is the real stumbling-block to a satisfactory settlement.

A few Englishmen, like John G. Leigh, the American correspondent of the London *Times*, admit that "Great Britain and the United States are in the wrong," and that "the British Government endeavors to withdraw from the position taken in the matter." The majority of English papers follow their custom of dropping an unpleasant subject.

So does the colonial press. The Samoan affair has vanished from their columns except when, as in the case of the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*, the "brutality of the Americans" is made responsible.

All the more lasting is the impression in Germany. The rumors which were circulated to show that German war-vessels may safely be toyed with are bitterly resented, and the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, explains how some of these popular little tales are supplied. It says:

"*Harper's Weekly* of February 25 published a series of pictures from Samoa. One of these shows the *Porpoise* and *Falke* steaming out of Apia harbor. Both vessels are evidently going fast, and thick clouds of smoke ascend from their funnels. The photographer, a Mr. Andrews, had taken this picture January 16, when a storm forced the ships to leave the harbor. On the copies he had for sale is photographed the legend: 'Apia Harbor, January 16, '99. A Northwester. Andrew.'"

"This signature has been carefully cut off in the reproduction in *Harper's Weekly*, and instead we read the following explanation: 'H. B. M. S. *Porpoise*, with two forward guns trained on German war-ship *Falke*.'"

"What conclusions must the reader draw when he reads in addition that 'these first photographs of the rebellion are kindly supplied by Chief Justice William L. Chambers'?"

That German planters were arrested because the British-American detachment walked into a trap is bitterly resented. "It means that a civilian is to be made responsible for the incapability of the British officer," says the *Tages Zeitung*, Berlin. Yet the German papers acknowledge that a war with Great Britain and the United States, even for the indemnity due to the Germans whose property has been destroyed, is out of the question. The Samoan affair must, however, be carefully remembered "for future reference."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, in the course of a long article, expresses itself to the following effect:

The English must know best what suits them. But what was the object of their behavior? Was it to teach the German nation, whose enterprise they hate, a lesson? Very well, we will remember it; remember it longer, perhaps, than our good cousins may like. At present, things go swimmingly with the English. But the political aspect may change. We will bear in mind that only

a single English paper refrained from attacking us, and that paper is owned by an American. Good comes sometimes of evil, and the one good lesson taught us is the need of an adequate fleet. We may not think of creating a navy of the very first rank, but we must have marine armaments sufficient to preserve us from such treatment as France received at the hands of Great Britain some time ago. And for this the necessary grants will be made. Most of our people did not know the value of a fleet. They do now.

The destruction of property caused by the bombardment is said to be considerable, but the German Government is not likely to present claims where payment can not be enforced. Such influential publications as the Berlin *Echo* nevertheless keep the memory of losses of this kind alive, as in the case of the Denhardt claims in Witu.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MORE FOREIGN CRITICISMS OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

A CERTAIN amount of impatience is noticeable in the foreign comments on our Philippine war, especially in the far East, where the destruction of the trade with the Philippine Islands is most seriously felt. The *Telegraph*, Hongkong, says:

"The Americans have all along made the mistake of looking upon the Filipinos as savages, and treating them as such, and now it is too late to mend matters. At the commencement of the Spanish-American war the Americans had the trust and respect of the Filipinos, and a very small modicum of consideration and diplomacy would have enabled them to have retained those friendly feelings and to have been to-day in peaceful occupation of the country. Had any of the natives of the interior or of other islands offered opposition to the Americans, there would have been the Filipino troops at hand to act under American officers and so save the expense of maintaining and operating the large force which is at present necessary. It must not be thought that we are antagonistic to the American cause; such is not the case, but we must say and say plainly that we are sorry to see that instead of the Filipinos being introduced to the benefits of peace and a just and civilized form of government they are now likely to be cursed by a war of extermination, and all on account of the bungling and mismanagement of certain officials of the United States."

"The Filipinos begin to discover that there is mighty little difference between Spanish tyranny and American freedom," says *Jugend*, Munich; but it suggests that the wholesale massacre of the Filipinos mentioned by the Hongkong *Telegraph* is for the present prevented by the Filipinos themselves, and it pictures Aguinaldo glancing at the headlines of an American newspaper. "Great American victories," he murmurs; "I wonder who else they're fighting with?" A recent letter from Manila published in the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, certainly indicates that the "round robin" of the American newspaper correspondents in Manila is very mildly worded. We quote as follows:

"MANILA, June 13.

"The Filipinos have given battle to-day in a manner very humbling to our pride, and which puts even the most pessimistic expectations in the shade. And this battle did not take place around their own strongholds, but right before the gates of Manila. What makes the matter worse is that the battle was not fought by Aguinaldo's main army, nor by the troops under General Pilar, nor by the troops of Luna—said to have been assassinated recently; but merely by the detachment which so worried the garrison of Manila in the south that General Otis never dared to send his best regulars northward. Events have proven that his caution was justified."

The writer then describes the battle much in the same way as in the official report received here, and adds:

"In the evening General Lawton had to be content to hold, with the assistance of the war-ships, the right bank of the Zapote River and to keep open the communication between Cavite and



THE GERMAN TO THE SAMOAN KING: "Didn't I warn you against that old lady's humanity cordial?"
—*Der Floh, Vienna.*

Manila. Inland, from Paranaque to Binacayan, the Filipinos remained masters of the position, and they continue to threaten Cavite on their left and Manila on their right."

Much censure is aroused by the manner in which our "yellow" journals continue to speak of Aguinaldo and his people, "but," says *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, "these attacks cause unimpeachable witnesses to take up the cudgels for the Filipinos." It adds:

"One of the great difficulties that confront the journalist is the difficulty of getting at the facts. . . . A flagrant example of this trouble in getting at the facts is afforded by the rebellion in the Philippines. The view that we must take of the struggle proceeding there depends largely upon the relations and dealings between Aguinaldo and the American leaders; and the credence we attach to the conflicting accounts of those relations and dealings must, in turn, depend largely upon the personality of the chief actors and narrators. The 'yellow' journals and the representatives of the neck-or-nothing jingoism of the United States, have naturally found their profit in painting the Malay president in the darkest colors. To allow that he is a patriot in any worthy sense of the term is to condemn the American campaign."

Howard Bray, writing in the *Singapore Free Press*, says:

"I am certainly the only foreigner who has enjoyed the confidence of the Filipino leaders both before and during the rebellion against Spain, and, above all, I was the medium through which Aguinaldo was brought into relation with the American Government in Singapore last April. . . . I have known the Filipinos probably better and more thoroughly than most people, and I must confess I was surprised at this unstinted and unselfish devotion, which, I submit, is, indeed, a charming trait in the character of these much-maligned people, against whom the 'free people' of the United States are committing one of the greatest crimes in history, in the name of what McKinley, with Methodistical cant and revolting hypocrisy, terms 'benevolent assimilation.'"

Every foreign paper that comes to hand shows that a wearisome and difficult war of conquest is now expected, and there are not wanting hints that President McKinley and the Republican Party will have "to pay the piper." "President McKinley's popularity is for the present impaired," says the *London Spectator*. The *Journal des Debats*, Paris, says:

"The man at the White House is not bedded upon roses just now. The great majority of Americans still hold that their flag, once hoisted in the Philippines, should not be hauled down; but the former enthusiasm has disappeared. . . . Resolute action is needed in the Philippines unless an agreement can be reached with the native chiefs. The President saw that, at the time peace was concluded with Spain, public opinion demanded the annexation of the Philippines, and he allowed himself to be drawn into annexation. . . . The wisest thing for him to do now is, since the soup has been cooked, to eat it."

Meanwhile our revival of the old French maxim that one nation is justified in conferring forcibly upon another the benefits of its own civilization and humanity, has led to a much stricter examination of our methods than was practised for years. It is generally denied that we have benefits to confer. Goldwin Smith, whose popularity with the British public has risen much since he has abandoned his former advocacy of Canada's union with the United States, writes as follows in the *Toronto Sun*:

"What proof can these poor people give of their worthiness to be the fathers of a nation more signal than this lavish outpouring of their blood in the struggle for independence against the overwhelming forces of iniquity? Can we believe that they would be exalted in character or made more capable of self-government by the rule of American carpet-baggers such as it was in the Southern States? This it is which, under the fine name of a reign of law and freedom, is really in store for them when they are vanquished, as vanquished they can not fail in the end to be."

Professor Smith denies that he is hostile to the United States. It is his love of truth only, he says, which compels him to express himself as in the above. *The Saturday Review* assumes

that even now the United States Government confesses itself incapable of furnishing an incorrupt administration, and says:

"One of his promises was 'an honest and effective civil service' for the Philippines, but what hope is there for those distressful islands when we find that the Alaskan civil service has been handed over bodily to the political sportsman, and that the excuse given is 'the distance from Washington'? Mr. Gage's naive defense of his chief bodes no good for the new territories cut off from Washington by salt water."

There is little doubt that many Japanese sympathize with the Filipinos, but the position of Japan is not such that the Government could interfere unless forced to do so by an overwhelming outburst of public opinion. But the authorities do not encourage an agitation in this direction, and open filibustering expeditions, advertised in the papers, will hardly leave Japan for the Philippines. *The Japan Mail*, Yokohama, whose opinions are accepted as semi-official, says:

"The United States Government is reported to have addressed to Japan a friendly inquiry about a rumor that supplies of arms and ammunition are being secretly sent from this country to the Filipino insurgents, and the foreign office in Tokyo is said to have been able to reply that the story had not the smallest basis of truth. We transcribe the statement because it has currency, but we attach no credence to it. The United States, having already received assurances of Japan's official resolve to strictly guard against any and every breach of neutrality, is most unlikely to formulate any fresh query on the subject. If concrete evidence of the smuggling of munitions of war were forthcoming, the United States authorities would doubtless call Japan's attention to the fact, but a mere breath of rumor would not warrant recourse to international communications, in whatever language they might be couched."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

A BRITISH VIEW OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

"AMERICAN brag" has come to be almost proverbial, for foreigners not always appreciating the fact that what is called our brag is half the time due to American love of humor rather than to American conceit. Nowadays, however, we do not have to do all our own bragging; there are others who do some of it for us. We take the following from an article in the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, a paper not likely to be prejudiced in favor of the United States even by Anglo-Saxon sympathies:

"That citizens of the United States are given to 'blow their own trumpet' few will deny. Before condemning them wholesale, however, for indulging in so harmless a discharge of gas—which to the British public shows, perhaps, just a little want of taste—it is as well to look around and see if there is not some justification for the American's assumptive right to talk in a tone somewhat above a whisper, and brag of the achievements of his country. Without giving any opinion likely to hurt the susceptibilities of our fellow countrymen, we would advise many of them, especially the manufacturer, to take a journey over to the States and there examine the way things are done, note the machinery that is used in producing goods there, and compare it with that which obtains in similar factories in this country. Above all, moreover, pay particular attention to the workers. To an unbiassed person the difference all round can not but be noticeable and favorable to the American. There men work as if they had to, as if their very lives depended upon putting in as much labor as could be crowded into the working hours of a day, as if, indeed, they had a direct interest in the result of their toil. No one would need to go a long way in this country to find men in the pay of any industrial concern loafing about as if they were paid to learn and practise draughts or cards, or amuse their chums with entertaining gossip, when they should be head and ears in their business. . . . It may be said that the American is better paid than his British contemporary, hence this display of energy; but, if the American gets more, there can be little doubt that he earns it all. And, without condemning the working capabilities or proclivities of our own countrymen, it can not be denied that, generally speaking, the measure of their day's work is gaged by the capacity for work of the poorest workman, or at least of a very indifferent one. This restraining influence upon men of energy and ambition is demoralizing, and has played no little part, we opine, in the retrograde movement of Great Britain as the world's factory. . . . Germany, with her technical education and skill, has been looked upon too distractingly, while America might have had the attention, for it is from Western, not Eastern, trade rivals that former British controlled markets are now and will be assailed."

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF
AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Holloway sends from St. Petersburg, May 13, 1899, program of the exhibition of dairy products and machines and appliances for use in dairy work, to be opened in St. Petersburg September 1, 1899, to continue one month. The exhibition consists of the following divisions and classes:

Division I.—Dairy products. Class 1: milk, cream, curds, sour cream, and other products; Class 2: all kinds of butter; Class 3: all kinds of cheese; Class 4: accessory products: koumiss (fermented milk of mares), kefir, gaseous milk and other kinds of it, milk brandy, condensed and dry milk, whey, etc.

Division II.—Dairy apparatus and machines. Class 5: apparatus and machines to work the milk, separators, churns, butter dryers, cheese kettles, pasteurisators, elevators, etc.; Class 6: apparatus for scientific and practical analysis of milk, butter, and other products.

Division III.—Class 7: exhibition of the products under work.

Division IV.—Class 8: tasting division.

Division V.—Class 9: scientific division: investigations, descriptions of farms, herbaria, etc., collections, models, apparatus, adaptations for learning, reports of the dairy—schools and learning books.

Division VI.—Class 10: auxiliary substances, salt, color, ferment, abomasums, thermometers, psychrometers, etc.

Division VII.—Class 11: dairy buildings, plans, models, special adaptations for cooling, ventilation, and heating.

Division VIII.—Class 12: conservation and transportation of dairy products: ice-wagons, cooling-rooms, magazines, and samples of different kinds of packing butter, cheese, etc.

The dairy products are to be of Russian origin; the exhibition is international in regard to machinery, apparatus, kinds of packing, and means for transportation. The entrance fee is 45. (97 cents) per square meter. Articles must be delivered to the exhibition not later than five days before opening, with the exception of machinery, which must be sent twenty days before. There will be daily demonstrations of the fabrication of dairy products and the working of machines.

The following shows the volume of shoe imports into Ecuador during the year 1898:

Country.	Value.
Belgium.....	\$710.50
England.....	31,587.41
France.....	11,882.35
Germany.....	4,234.58
Spain.....	4,309.51
United States.....	8,930.99

These figures are from the custom-house records and refer exclusively to foot-wear of leather. Duties are charged by gross weight—\$1.67 silver per kilogram. There is no prejudice against American goods in this country; our shoes are considered higher in grade, and perhaps in price, than those from other countries. The same is true of other lines. A number of prominent firms here carry a small line of American shoes. Competent salesmen should visit the country, in order to obtain knowledge of requirements and scope of the trade, and results would justify expense. Unless salesmen are sent, it is certain that England, France, and Germany, whose representatives exploit this field with zeal and frequency, will continue to enjoy the bulk of the business. A New York salesman recently obtained a large order, and expressed surprise at his unexpected success. Imported shoes are retailed at from \$3.50 to \$8 gold, according to quality. All varieties of finish are on the market, and only an expert can judge of technical requirements. Trade manuals are useful only in Spanish, as a supplement to the exertions of a salesman; otherwise, they receive no attention and are money wasted.

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It seems to be generally admitted that German beet sugar, when once it comes into competition with the Cuban product, must go to the wall. In casting about for some way of saving the industry from utter destruction, many plans have been proposed, but the most available seems to be to "increase home consumption." To this end, it is proposed to issue sugar as a ration to the soldiers and to encourage farmers to feed it to stock, especially to hogs. Of course, this will necessitate the cheapening of the article, and the only way this can be effectually accomplished is to abolish the taxes now paid on sugar consumed in Germany, and reduce or entirely discontinue sugar bounties.

The following statistics of the consumption of sugar in Europe and America, taken from the last monthly report of Herr Licht, statistician of the beet sugar industry of the German empire, show conclusively that there is ample room for a large increase of its use in Germany:

Country.	Population.	Sugar used per capita per annum. Pounds.
England.....	39,972,000	91.31
Switzerland.....	2,990,000	52.11
Denmark.....	2,340,000	48.83
Sweden and Norway.....	7,031,000	40.74
Holland.....	4,938,000	34.41
France.....	38,539,000	31.02
Germany.....	54,168,000	30.22
Belgium.....	6,495,000	23.08
Austria.....	45,391,000	17.84
Portugal.....	5,105,000	14.24
Russia.....	106,250,000	12.61
Spain.....	17,913,000	8.09
Rumania.....	5,505,000	7.21
Turkey.....	24,082,000	7.08
Italy.....	31,300,000	6.28
Greece.....	2,433,000	6.24
Bulgaria.....	3,312,000	5.53
Servia.....	2,345,000	4.72
All Europe.....	400,100,000	25.42
United States.....	72,807,000	59.30

Consul-General Lincoln writes from Antwerp, May 5, 1899:

"At the second quarterly sale held on the 2d and 3d instant, the ivory offered and sold was as follows: About 133,411 pounds Kongo hard, 9,472 pounds Kongo soft, 18,026 pounds Angola, 9,918

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pounds Gaboon, 1,221 pounds Zanzibar soft, and 994 pounds Senegal and Gold Coast. The total was about 173,042 pounds, as compared with 128,568 pounds in 1898, 162,214 pounds in 1897, and 146,682 pounds in 1896. The bidding was very active, the prices established showing an advance of from 9.6 to 19.3 cents per 2.204 pounds for the heavy and medium weight tusks and 19.3 cents for the scriviilles. For tusks for bangles, however, there was a fall in price of about 19.3 cents. There was a considerable increase in the value of soft ivory, varying from 57.9 to 90.5 cents per 2.204 pounds. Stock on hand this day is about 206,075 pounds, against 127,832 pounds in 1898, 185,136 pounds in 1897, and 236,930 pounds in 1896. The next quarterly sale will be held on August 1."

Consul Metcalf, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, reports the recent establishment of a weekly line of steamers from that port to Finland, carrying passengers, mails, and freight. One steamer has already arrived at Newcastle with above 200 emigrants on board, en route for the United States.

PERSONALS.

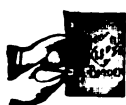
A YOUNG officer who served under General Wood in the second battle of Santiago—that against disease—says a writer in *The New Voice*, has returned with some stories and descriptions that throw new light, or at any rate more light, on the doctor-soldier who has won the whole country's enthusiastic admiration and confidence. "I saw General Wood," declares this officer, "at his desk for three days when, I really believe, he was the sickest man in Santiago. Once, going into the palace in the morning, I saw him lean against the wall for support, but in a moment he braced up again, and went on and worked just as hard that day as on any other. With chills shaking his entire body he would press his hand hard against the desk so as to stop the trembling while he wrote." Here, too, is a significant detail: "He is a man who talks with his eye, and you know what he means. Clear blue eyes they are, attractive in their mildness, but they can be 'cold enough to give you a chill,' as one of his men said." And the general not only works himself, which is no rare merit, but he inspires others with his own energy and forgetfulness of self. "Somehow or other," we read, "he makes you feel that the complaining man is a sickly sort of creature, undeserving of pity. I know of two instances of men who were born kickers and had the worst sort of reputation for fault-finding down in Alabama, where they came from, and if you were to see them now you would think that they would suffer the worst possible torture without an ejaculation. The change in their character has simply come about by their being brought into close contact with the general."

THE death of Augustin Daly, says the *New York Tribune*, removes the most distinguished figure among the dramatic managers of America since the time of Lester Wallack, and the most powerful and most important intellectual force that has been operant in the American theatre since the best days of Edwin Booth. Mr. Daly was animated by the highest ambition, and in all his relations with the stage he was conscious of a solemn responsibility and acted from motives that were conscientious and noble.

The early part of his career as a manager was, naturally, marked by some wildness of experiment, but he soon obtained a firm control of the business and of his resources, and shaped the clear policy of aiming at the best, and from that purpose he never deviated. He gathered the ablest men and women in the dramatic profession: he presented the best plays that were available; he made the theater important, and he kept it worthy of sympathy and support of the most refined taste and of the best intellect of his time.

His fertility of resource seemed inexhaustible. He was quick to decide, and the energy with which he moved in the execution of his plans was all the more splendid because it was never de-

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ranged by tumult nor marred by ostentation. As long as he had a finely intelligent public with which to deal, and until the actors of the old school began to die away, giving place to the cohorts of the drawing room, he touched nothing that did not succeed.

He has earned a great renown and has left an imperishable example. His character was marked by some eccentricities—for he liked to hide his virtues and to seem indifferent and hard, but it was a thin disguise. He had encountered much ingratitude, and his experience had made him stern in judgment and somewhat cold and austere in manner; but those who know him well knew that his probity was like a rock; and they will remember him now as a man of perfect honesty, of inflexible principle, of a most affectionate heart, and of a temperament marked by singular simplicity, generosity, and tenderness. The passion of his life was to deserve true success and beneficent power in his vocation by the genuine and unquestionable merit of his deeds.

His life was completely free from pretense and flurry. He had a distinct design, and he worked for its accomplishment with an industry that never slept. He was a deeply religious man, and his absolute faith, combined with his great firmness and force of character, made him resolute to meet every trial and calm in the face of every danger.

AN interesting account of the early career of Empress Eugenie is given by Mme. Clara Tschudi, in a recently published biography.

Eugenie is by blood and inheritance an adventurer. Kirkpatrick, her maternal grandfather, was a canny Scotchman, who married a Spanish woman and kept a wine-store at Malaga, where he started as a small retailer and grew rich. One of his two daughters who waited upon the customers, Manuela, had an overpowering ambition and an insatiable vanity. Whether true or not, she got it into her head that she was of royal lineage. With a sneer in her heart she doled out wine to the Malaga peasantry and entertained her great dreams.

"Manuela was far from being a true Spaniard. A Spanish woman is as a rule indolent and ignorant. . . . But it was otherwise with Kirkpatrick's daughter. . . . She was a Spaniard, but at the same time possessed the energy of the Scotch-woman, a quality without which her dreams and wishes could never have been realized."

As the wine-shop grew in importance there came to it a Spanish colonel of artillery, Don Cipriano. He was a true soldier and a real hidalgo. He later became the Count of Montijo. Manuela set about to entrap the don with her smiles and bewitching glances across the wine-cup. When Scotch genius is in earnest it never fails, and she bagged him and became the Countess of Montijo. To them two daughters were born, Francisca Teresia in 1825 and Maria Eugenia Ignacia Augustina, May 5, 1826. The couple were poverty-stricken, but the count's eldest brother was immensely rich and childless, and his wealth at his death would go to the count and countess if his opposition to

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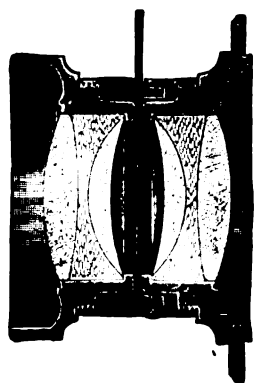
their marriage could be removed. The clever Manuela soon made a friend of the brother and later got his money. She then took her husband and two children to Madrid, where she plunged into the highest social swirl. She was a wild, daring woman, not valuing any too high a virtuous name, altho she guarded her daughters' innocence with a jealous care. Tiring of her plain husband, she left Madrid in 1834 for extensive travel in Europe. In 1837 she put her two girls in school at the Sacred Heart in Paris. Altho a countess, she could not shake off the reputation of an adventuress, and she hurried back to Madrid to gain a more fixed position by seeking admittance to the court. Soon after her two daughters returned.

It was there that Eugénie's career really begins. She fell desperately in love with a man who loved her but was forced to choose her sister. She took poison, but was discovered. After this she was no longer a "retired shy girl, but became an eccentric, exacting coquette, who sought forgetfulness of the past in a vortex of dissipation." Her ambition and vanity became like her mother's. She frequented the theaters, bullfights, and places still more *risqué*. She got a place as one of Isabella's maids of honor, but her reputation for riding in male attire and bathing in a curious costume and carrying in hand a riding-whip and dagger frightened hidalgos as suitors. The silly and immoral Isabella dismissed the young woman from her circle. Her mother, who was the queen's camerara, was also dismissed for scandal. The mother then tried to persuade her daughter to take the veil, but without success. The two left Madrid and set out to lead a life of roving.

It is supposed that Louis Napoleon came across Eugénie in London in 1847 or 1848. Napoleon was a notoriously unsuccessful suitor. No women could ever feel any attachment for him, and up to this time his prospects were not an inducement. Eugénie first appeared in the court circles of Napoleon in 1852. It is certain that he then had no idea of marrying her. One of his followers, Fralin de Persigny, called on the countess and explained to her that considerations of state would not allow his master to share his throne with Eugénie. The countess curtly dismissed Napoleon's emissary. Napoleon, who had been snubbed by about every woman in Europe "fit to be his wife," could not endure this last snub, so pressed his suit. His family strenuously opposed the match, but on January 29, 1853, the civil marriage took place, followed by the grand pageant at Notre Dame. Mme. Tschudi gives a pleasing description of Eugénie as she appeared on this occasion. But only three persons were pleased—Napoleon, Eugénie, and her mother.

It is doubtful whether there is any author now before the public who receives as large an amount of remuneration for his literary labors as Rudyard Kipling, whose illness has aroused deep sympathy throughout the world. *The British Weekly* publishes this paragraph on the subject:

"Rudyard Kipling has contracted to write eight stories for one of the magazines next year, for each of which he will receive about £240. This is simply for the English serial rights of the stories. In addition, Mr. Kipling receives payment from America, India, and the colonies. This will probably bring up the price of the stories to about £500 each, making £4,000 for the year. In addition to this, Mr. Kipling receives the royalties for book publication in England and America. This will not amount to less than about £4,000, so that for each story the author ultimately receives not less than £1,000. Whether these high prices will be kept up is very doubtful. If the cheap magazine succeeds in injuring the older periodicals, they can not be maintained. It remains to be seen whether the public cares much for names, and it must be remembered that the papers with the largest circulation in this country do not depend upon names at all. I remember some years ago Mr. Kipling contributed one of his best pieces of work, better work by a great deal than he has been doing lately, to a monthly review. The editor informed me that not one extra copy of the periodical was sold."



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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Classed.—Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—*Boston Globe*.

The Common Fate.—Like everybody else, the sea waves arrive at the shore in great style, but they go away broke.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Chicago Debutantes.—"I don't believe that he has sand enough to propose." "You might help him a little. If he hasn't sand, he has plenty of rocks."—*Brooklyn Life*.

A Youthful Bluffer.—DOLLY: "Dick, I've seen the Obelisk in Central Park."

DICK: "Huh! That's nothin'. I've seen 'em feed it!"—*The New Voice*.

Valued Classmate.—FATHER: "Who is the best writer in your class, Bobby?"

BOBBY: "Jack Bulger. He writes the excuses for every feller in the class."—*Judge*.

Division of Labor.—"Look at poor Mrs. Jones dragging that heavy hose around, sprinkling their yard." "That's all right. Listen to Mr. Jones. He's putting the baby to sleep."—*Chicago Record*.

In Chicago's "Elite" Directory.—"Long before I met you I heard of your family," said the Count. "Yes," replied the beautiful girl coolly. "I believe papa is quoted in Bradstreet's."—*Chicago Post*.

With the Hunting Set.—MISS CHASE: "That sporting widow who got the brush to-day has been in at the death a good many times."

MISS HUNT: "Yes, and each of them left her a fortune."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Not a Good Year for It.—"Maria, do you feel any symptoms of your regular annual attack of hay fever yet?" "Not yet." "Well, you'd better not have it this year at all. I've lost too much money on wheat."—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Devoted Father.—FOND MOTHER (listening to baby's cries): "What a sweet-toned voice she has, dear. She'll be a splendid singer. We must send her to Italy and have her voice cultivated." BRUTAL FATHER: "Send her now."—*Tid-Bits*.

His Version.—"Haven't you and your friend gotten through that argument yet?" "It isn't any argument," answered the opinionated man, resentfully. "I am merely telling him the facts in the case, and he is so obtuse that he can't understand."—*Washington Star*.

A Wise Girl.—"I know the secret of your birth!" hissed Reginald J. Porter after Miss Clytie T. Maginnis had rejected him. "Indeed you do not," she replied emphatically. "I cut the birth page out of the family Bible years ago."—*Detroit Free Press*.

To Avoid Misapprehension.—GUEST: "Ah!

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

RELIEF FROM RHEUMATICS..

Mr. W. H. Jenkins writes from Topeka, Kan., under date of August 5th, 1898:

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MUSICIAN: "The first fiddle."

HIS WIFE (emphatically): "But only in the orchestra!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Their Limitations.—"Some of those post-office people are very clever. They can read illegible writing and deliver letters when the address is worse than a Chinese puzzle." "Yes; but they can't help out the man who forgets to mail his wife's letters."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Settled.—"Have you made up your mind what college you will send your boy to?" "Oh, yes. That's all settled." "What one is it?" "What one! Didn't three boat races and the baseball championship all go to one institution this year? What one! Say, you amuse me with your fool questions."—*Chicago Post*.

Accepts the Situation.—"Why, darling," exclaimed the pretty bride of three weeks as she rushed to embrace her husband, "how good it was of you to skip baseball once and come home early! You're just too sweet." And he accepted it all without saying a word about there being no game.—*Detroit Free Press*.

A Bright Little Pupil.—"Give me some familiar proverb about birds," said the teacher. Tommy Tucker raised his hand. "The early bird —" He paused a moment, and tried it again. "The early bird —" "Yes," said the teacher, encouragingly. "That's right." "The early bird gathers no moss."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Wherein He Stands Alone.—Miss CAUSTIQUE: "So you are engaged to that Mr. Atkinson, are you? Now, tell me honestly, what can you see in him that distinguishes him from all other men in the world whom you have met?"

MISS PASSTE (with unlooked-for frankness): "He asked me to be his wife."—*Tit-Bits*.

Weaving a Spell.—HE: "I am rather in favor of the English than the American mode of spelling."

SHE: "Yes?"

HE: "Yes, indeed. Take 'parlour,' for instance; having 'u' in it makes all the difference in the world."—*Boston Christian Register*.

Wouldn't Offend.—An old negro once, in relating his religious experience, avowed that he had seen the devil in bodily form. Upon being asked whether his satanic majesty presented himself as a white man or a black one, the honest darkey replied: "Neither white nor very black, but of a grizzly gray."—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*.

Getting Even.—"Oh, yes," said the stocky man with the square jaw, "my married life is quite a happy one." "Glad to hear it," said the thin man with the thin hair. "Got any particular system?" "Well, yes. Whenever my wife gets into a tantrum I go out and find the fellow who introduced us and give him another licking."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Ineligible.—PILSON: "Are you going to take part in that guessing contest?"

DIDSON: "Oh, no; they'd rule me out as a professional."

PILSON: "Professional?"

DILSON: "Yes; you know I am connected with the Weather Bureau."—*Columbus Ohio State Journal*.

Ate Too Fast.—HICKS: "They have music during luncheon. Let's go there."

WICKS: "No. I used to go there, but it gave me indigestion."

HICKS: "Cooking bad?"

WICKS: "No, it was the music. They play nothing but rag-time marches and quicksteps."—*Catholic Standard and Times*.

Author's Incredulity.—In his anguish the author cried aloud. "You don't read the manuscripts you reject!" he protested. Here the editor smiled the sweet, wan smile peculiar to his kind. "You are mistaken," he replied, with gentle insistence. "We not only read the manuscripts

we reject, but the manuscripts we print, as well." Ah, who could believe that.—*Detroit Journal*.

Quite Absurd.—HARRY: "I had a letter to-day from Mrs. Mustudseed, the Christian Scientist who treated Aunt Hannah."

DICK: "What did she have to say?"

HARRY: "Oh, nothing much. She said she was pained because we had not settled with her."

DICK: "And, of course, you replied to her that there is no such thing as pain; that it is only a creature of the imagination?"—*Boston Transcript*.

Habituated to Solitude.—MR. NEWLYWED (of Lonelyville): "I've been to the employment agency and got a jewel of a cook—coming tomorrow, dear. Said she'd just as leave live here as not, and was three years steady in her last place, just as lonesome as this."

MRS. NEWLYWED: "And where was that?"

MR. NEWLYWED: "I forgot whether she said it was on a whaler or a lumber schooner, but I know she'll like Lonelyville."—*Judge*.

Current Events.

Monday, July 17.

—The American newspaper correspondents at Manila unite in a formal complaint, cabled by way of Hongkong, against the press censorship, and declare that the situation is worse than has been supposed in this country.

—The trolley strike in Brooklyn continues, but with decreasing prospects of success.

—The street-railway employees at Cleveland, Ohio, strike again, claiming that the company has broken its promises.

—The supreme court of Colorado decides that the eight-hour law is unconstitutional.

—It is reported that the Transvaal Government will adopt a franchise law that will terminate the strained relations with Great Britain.

Tuesday, July 18.

—The State Department makes public reports received from Manila, contradicting the gloomy statements of the correspondents as to conditions there.

—Advices from Samoa say that fighting has broken out between the forces of the rival kings, and several chiefs have been killed. A despatch also shows that Chief Justice Chambers intends to resign.

—The American representatives sign at the State Department a reciprocity treaty relating to British Guiana.

—Negotiations of the Franco-American treaty are resumed at the State Department.

—Rioting occurs in Brooklyn in connection with the trolley strike. An elevated railroad pillar is blown up by dynamiters; twenty-one arrests are made.

—Secretary Alger returns to Washington from his visit to Vice-President Hobart at Long Branch.

—The Transvaal Volksraad adopts the seven-year franchise proposition, which will probably avert the trouble with Great Britain.

Wednesday, July 19.

—Secretary of War Alger presents his resignation, to take effect at the pleasure of the President.

—A Manila despatch says that the total rainfall there thus far in July has been 35 inches; and in the last 31 hours 12 inches of rain have fallen.

—The Brooklyn trolley strike extends to New York City. Mobs have frequent clashes with the police and many arrests are made, but the disorder continues.

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—Mt. Etna is in eruption. Earthquake shocks in Italy have done considerable damage.

—San Salvador is reported to be in a state of siege as the result of revolutionary plotting.

—Senator T. C. Platt gives out a statement in defense of the work of the Administration's course in the Philippines.

Thursday, July 20.

—The President accepts the resignation of Secretary Alger, to take effect August 1.

—General Otis reports that the whole country around Manila is flooded and that the troops on the outposts have suffered severely.

—The trolley strike in New York decreases in importance, and comparative order was preserved by the police, and cars were run with police protection. In Brooklyn the company ran about 90 per cent. of the cars.

—The protracted struggle over the silver issue at the Democratic National Committee meeting in Chicago failed to materialize.

—Thirty-four articles of the arbitration summary were adopted at The Hague peace conference. Firing of explosives from balloons will be prohibited.

—Admiral Dewey is received at Trieste with distinguished honors.

Friday, July 21.

—A company of the Sixth Infantry surprised a force of 450 natives on the island of Negros, and killed 115 and wounded many. The American loss was one killed and one wounded.

—General Otis cabled a denial of the charges of the newspaper correspondents.

—The floods around Manila will stop extensive military operations for some time.

—Governor Pingree, of Michigan, makes public a statement sharply criticizing the President for his treatment of General Alger.

—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the famous agnostic, dies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

—Mobs of strikers in Cleveland commit depredations with dynamite, and the militia are called out.

—The strike in New York and Brooklyn appears to be at an end.

—Five Italians are lynched in Louisiana for

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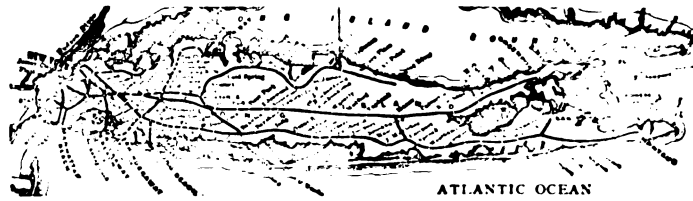
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the fatal wounding of a doctor who shot a goat belonging to one of the Italians.

—Admiral Dewey is banqueted at Trieste.

—The British admiralty announces that England will continue to maintain a naval power equal to that of France and Russia.

Saturday, July 22.

—A Manila despatch via Hongkong says that many sick and wounded are in the hospitals, and that General Otis has disapproved a request for more surgeons.

—Ellhu Root, of New York, accepts the War portfolio, succeeding General Alger.

—The Italian Charge d'Affaires in Washington made representations to the State Department in regard to the lynching of five Italians in Louisiana.

—The President issued a proclamation putting in force the reciprocity arrangement with Portugal recently negotiated.

—The signing of a reciprocity treaty with France is regarded as assured by the officials who are conducting the negotiations.

—The militia were called out in Cleveland to suppress disorder and protect lives and property while the street car strike continues.

—Reports from Honolulu indicate that one side of the great volcano Mauna Loa has fallen in.

—The new torpedo-boat Dahlgren made a record mile in a trial on the Kennebec River, Me.

—The Third Committee at The Hague adopted the arbitration scheme as a whole.

—At the grounds of the Queen's Club, the Oxford and Cambridge athletes defeated representatives of Yale and Harvard in five out of nine contests.

Sunday, July 23.

—A movement for the independence of the church in the Philippines resulted in the excommunication of its leader.

—A report from Trieste says that Admiral Dewey will remain there for ten days.

—Authorities at Havana have taken measures to check gambling.

—There was considerable rioting in connection with the street-car strike in Cleveland; a street car was wrecked by an explosion, and a woman fatally hurt.

—The negroes who committed the assault on Mrs. Ogletree, in the presence of her husband, were lynched in Georgia.

—Fire in a grain elevator in Toledo caused a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

—The Epworth League Convention closed in Indianapolis, and will meet in San Francisco in 1901.

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TRADE PAPERS ON PROSPERITY.

THE business outlook in nearly every field of industry, the country over, seems to be one of almost unexampled prosperity. The iron trade is undoubtedly in the lead, with an advance of 100 per cent. in prices, and apparently still more to follow. One company alone, the Pressed Steel Car Company, has contracted with the Carnegie interests for an average of 1,000 tons of steel every day for the next ten years—enough, it is said, to absorb a quarter of the entire pig-iron product of the country during that long period. The railroads have all the business they can handle, shipping on the Great Lakes is overwhelmed with traffic, and rates have been advanced to the highest point reached in ten years. The grain crop of the West and Northwest is enormous, and it is reported that the demand from Europe will be as great as last year, assuring the farmers a good price. The clothing trade is experiencing great activity, and the canned-beef companies, in spite of all that has been said on both sides of the water, are steadily increasing their export trade. Perhaps the best index of prosperity, however, is the low tide of failures. In an article which has commanded wide attention, *Bradstreet's* says:

"It may well be considered a special index of the widespread activity in trade during the period under review to find that business embarrassments for the first half of 1899 make just as favorable a comparison with preceding periods as did the record of the first quarter of the year. Earlier reports by *Bradstreet's* apparently indicated that the first quarter of the present year witnessed the minimum of friction or disturbance in general trade, inasmuch as it was shown that in that period the number of failures reported was the smallest there was any record of for seventeen years past, and the liabilities involved were the smallest reported for twelve years. The showing for the second quarter of 1899, however, is almost equally encouraging in that while the number of failures in the second quarter this year has been slightly larger

than in some other years, the volume of liabilities involved is the smallest there is any record of since 1883. Records of failures by months show that the failures in June were the lightest and least damaging for any month this year, and a comparison of May and June failures with the same months of recently preceding years shows that this year's troubles have been unprecedentedly small, pointing to the continuance of the favorable conditions referred to to the very close of the six-months' period. For that latter period of time as a whole, therefore, the showing is an exceptionally favorable one, pointing, in fact, to the smallest number of embarrassments reported since 1882, while the liabilities of the failing traders are the lightest reported since 1881. Further testimony to the decline of business troubles to a minimum is found in the small percentage of assets to liabilities, the proportion this year, in fact, sinking to the extremely low level of 45.5 per cent., a point not heretofore reached since *Bradstreet's* statistics of failures first began to be compiled, twenty-one years ago."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* says:

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the degree of prosperity which the country is now enjoying, and while there are occasional warnings, and it is prudent to remember that the rate of increase in the volume of business in the past few months can not be indefinitely continued, it is also true that there are at present few clouds upon the commercial sky, and there is the utmost confidence in trade circles that existing conditions will last for some time.

"There is speculation, but it is not the leading factor in the present situation. There have been rapid advances in prices on the Stock Exchange, but they have been checked from time to time, so that they have not soared far above the material facts upon which they must ultimately rest. The conspicuous facts are not speculative but commercial, and they are closely connected with the actual consumption of the merchandise. Consider one fact lately mentioned in the dry-goods review in this paper, that clothiers are complaining that they can not get goods fast enough. They are supplying the men who are wearing the clothes, and instead of exhausting the patience of manufacturers by returning goods, which has been a common enough practise of late years, they can not get their re-orders filled fast enough. Or consider the trade in which there has been the greatest expansion in the past half year, the iron and steel trade. With the production rapidly increasing it has been unable to keep up with the demand, and the stocks have been nearly exhausted, while the buyers of pig are not speculators, but manufacturers who have difficulty in keeping up with the orders for materials needed at once for consumption. The enormous shipment of lake ores is giving the lake vessel interests an unexampled prosperity, and yet the furnaces can not get enough domestic ore and are importing it from remote countries.

"The *Chronicle's* computation of railroad earnings shows an increase for the first half of this year over the first half of last year of \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and the earnings in the first half of 1898 were \$57,000,000 above those of 1897. The railroad receiverships in the first half of 1899 were fewer than in any previous half-year since the records began, tho one company was large enough to carry the mileage and capital figures above those of the same period in 1898. Commercial and manufacturing bankruptcies were exceptionally low. The amount of liabilities in failures in the second quarter of the year was smaller than in any previous second quarter in *Dun's* tables, which cover twenty-five years.

"Wages in almost every line of industry have been advanced, and in many instances a second and even a third advance has been made since the beginning of the year, the deposits and loans of the banks as well as their clearings, the activity of all manufacturing plants, and the distribution of goods from all centers,

afford evidence of a degree of prosperity that has never been exceeded, and in which there is so moderate an element of speculation that it is reasonable to expect its continuance for a considerable period."

The Southern papers report that the commercial uplift has reached that part of the country, and that railroads, furnaces, and other industries are in a thriving condition. The editor of *The Tradesman* (Chattanooga, Tenn.) declares that he could fill three pages of his journal with proofs of Southern prosperity. *Bradstreet's* says of the Southern railroads:

"While the fiscal year which terminated on June 30 last was marked by large increases in the earnings of railroad companies in all parts of the country, the principal systems of the Southern States have been particularly favored. The transportation of another large cotton crop was, of course, a factor in the matter, but owing to the diversification of Southern industries, and especially to the development of the coal and other mineral resources of that section, the prosperity of the carriers whose properties are south of the Potomac and Ohio has been really remarkable."

The American Grocer (New York) finds that the controversy over canned meats has not decreased the export trade:

"The charge has been publicly made by a prominent Government official that the foreign demand for canned meats had fallen off as the result of the beef scandal and the charge that chemicals were used as preservatives. Naturally, we look to the official report of exports for a verification of the statement, but can not find that the figures support the assertion. The latest official bulletin furnishes the following statement of exports of canned beef, as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1899.....	2,646,939
May, 1898.....	1,827,815
Increase.....	819,124
Eleven months ending May, 1899.....	36,252,902
Eleven months ending May, 1898.....	35,836,544
Increase.....	416,358

"Some of the most prominent packers state that their export sales are larger this year than ever, and are of the opinion that the charges against American meats have had little or nothing to do in checking demand."

The same paper says of the retail trade:

"There has not been a period in years when the retail grocery trade was so free from the influence of the cutter as at present. Few complain, and such as have grievances find that in nine out of ten instances the fault lies with themselves, and not with the general conditions."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Boston) says of the dry-goods and clothing trade:

"Not in years has there been such an influx of buyers in the cities of New York and Chicago as have come during this month. Among them are many men who have not gone to market to buy goods for a long time. The travelers are all at home and are kept busily selling goods 'in the house' daily. . . . The industrial and agricultural conditions throughout every section of the country seem to warrant fully the belief, so widely prevalent in the clothing circles, that business will be exceptionably good in every section of the country this fall and winter. . . . The boys' clothing houses are doing the biggest business in their history."

The Textile World (Boston) says:

"At no time, except immediately after the passage of the present tariff law, has the wool market been in such an excellent condition as it is now, for sustaining prices. The supply of desirable wool is quite within the limits of the demand, if it does not greatly fall short of it, not only in this country, but abroad. This condition has been growing for the last number of years, especially in relation to the supply of fine wools. . . . The cotton situation, as regards the raw material and manufactured goods, is in a fairly satisfactory condition, especially for the latter."

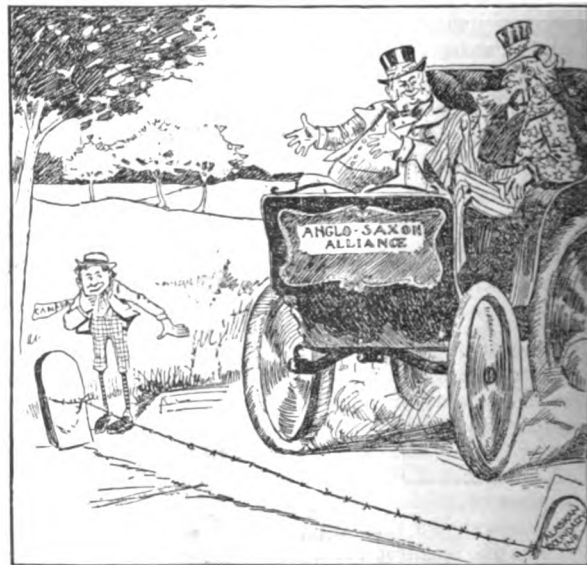
As to the cause of our present flood-tide of prosperity, *The Textile Record* (Philadelphia) avers that it is due in great part to the presence on this side of the water of large quantities of gold:

"The prosperity of this nation at the present time is not only gratifying in itself, but it may be made profitable for instruction if the people will regard it in the light of certain theories which in the past they have been invited to accept. It has long been a favorite doctrine of the free traders, for example, that a nation must be better off with the balance of trade against it than with the balance in its favor. The argument advanced in support of this proposition has never commended itself to really sound judgment, but it has been urged with vehemence, and, by some persons, accepted with confidence. After a long period of depression the business of this country began to improve when its export trade began enlargement; and at this moment prosperity has come to us again, in some measure, chiefly because last year we sold six hundred millions more than we bought. The effect followed the cause, not solely for the reason that we pocketed the profits upon the excess transactions, but because the balance in our favor was paid in gold, which came here in unusually large quantities, and by its mere presence strengthened the market, inspired confidence, and put up prices. . . . Prices have advanced with the arrival of gold and have tended more strongly upward as the imports of the metal were enlarged. We need



"LET GO THAT LINE. WE'LL ATTEND TO THIS BUSINESS."

—*The World, New York.*



CANADA: "Just watch that new-fangled machine get a jar!"

—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

CANADIAN BOUNDARY IN CARTOON.

have no doubt that, if the current shall set strongly in the opposite direction, if we shall lose gold largely, prices will speedily be depressed again."

The editor of *The Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association* (Philadelphia) takes the same view:

"In every European country business is now better than it has been because of the large increase in the world's supply of good money, that is, *gold*. The director of the mint sums up the gold production of the world for 1899 at the enormous total of \$340,000,000. The corresponding figures for 1897 amounted to \$237,505,000, and for 1898 to nearly \$288,000,000. These are startling figures. The discovery of gold in California and Australia about fifty years ago stimulated business all the world over. We have always believed, however, that our Government could have kept in circulation, if it had so desired, a much larger quantity of silver coins than it has done, and could thus have stimulated business without impairing in the least the security of the gold standard."

CITY OWNERSHIP'S DEFEAT IN DETROIT.

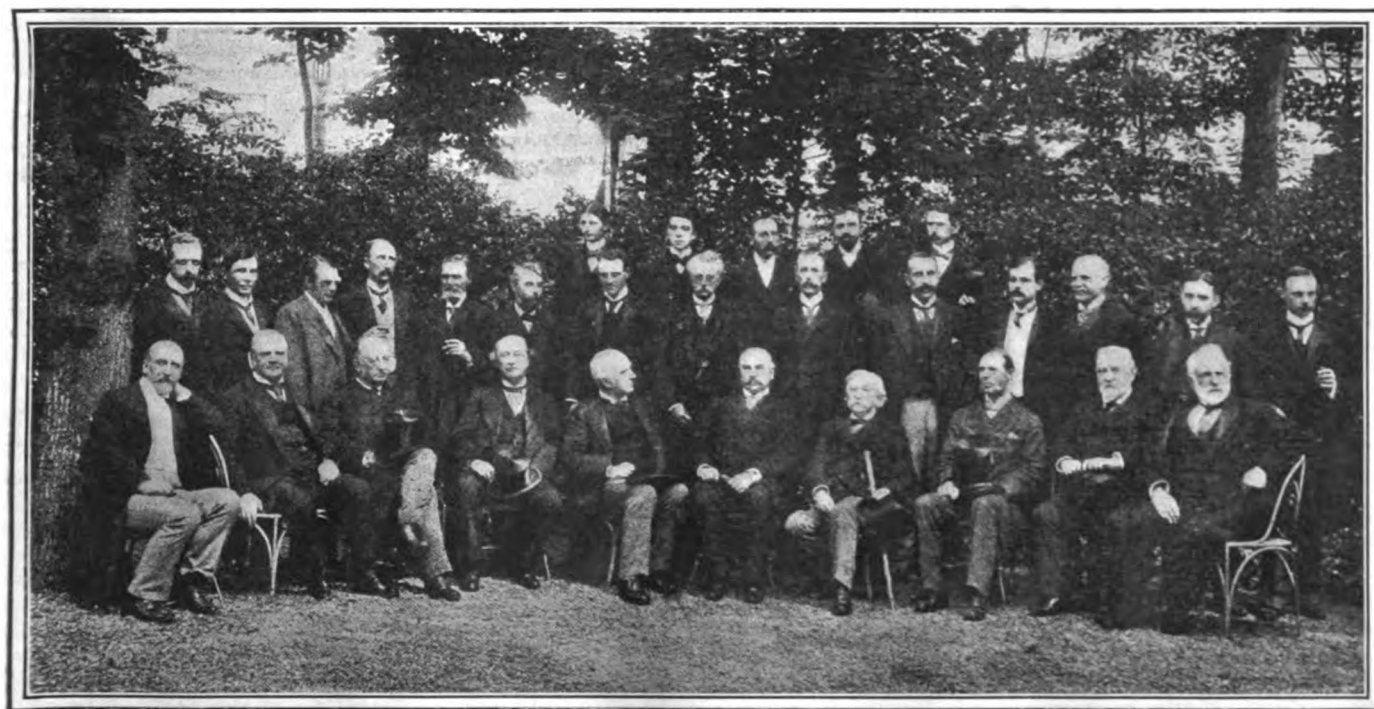
ADVOCATES of municipal ownership of street railways, who have been expecting a trial of their theories in Detroit to result from the energetic efforts of Governor Pingree, feel disappointment at his failure, but find a grain or more of comfort in the fact that city ownership was not defeated on its merits. The solid opposition of the Detroit papers and of a large number of the Detroit people to Governor Pingree's plan was due partly to the price (\$17,500,000) which the company wanted for its property, and partly to the fear that the roads could not pay the principal and interest on this large sum out of the proposed three-cent fares. The failure to do so would mean that the roads would go back to the present company for forty-eight years, which would make the last state of Detroit worse than the first. The Detroit papers rejoice over the downfall of the governor's plan, and are waiting for him to evolve another which will eliminate the

features they think objectionable. The details of the Detroit contest, which has been a long, involved, and bitter one, are told as follows in the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

"It will be remembered that after a prolonged contest an act was passed by the last Michigan legislature authorizing the creation of a municipal commission in Detroit to devise means for putting municipal ownership into practical operation. A commission of three was appointed under this act, with Governor Pingree at the head. This commission entered into negotiations with the street-railway companies for the purchase of their lines for \$17,500,000, payable in four-per-cent. bonds to run fifty years. Legal proceedings were instituted to test the constitutionality of the act providing for the commission, and the supreme court of the State rendered a decision that the municipal ownership of street railways or other common carriers in Michigan was in violation of the constitution.

"Governor Pingree, with characteristic persistency, refused to acknowledge defeat, and, altho his commission was stripped of all powers, it continued in existence as a voluntary organization, and proposed to take over the street-railway lines and operate them under a three-cent fare with universal transfers, issuing bonds to the amount of \$17,500,000 to the present companies in payment for the properties and agreeing to devote the entire net earnings of the roads to a sinking fund for the redemption of such bonds. The companies—that is to say the ubiquitous and many-sided Tom L. Johnson, in behalf chiefly of himself and Banker Wilson of New York—agreed to accept these bonds, provided the city would guarantee them by the issue of a so-called 'security franchise.' This franchise was to become operative only upon a failure to pay the interest or principal of the bonds as agreed, and to confer upon the grantees the use of the streets of Detroit for forty-eight years, fares to be five cents, six tickets to be sold for a quarter. This franchise was embodied in an ordinance, which, after a most tumultuous session, passed the council by a vote of 19 to 14. The press of the city was almost unanimous in opposing the measure, which was freely denounced as a bare-faced job, and charges of wholesale bribery were profusely made in the council and in the newspapers. . . .

"The despatches yesterday announced that Mayor Maybury has



REAR LINE.—Mr. Sharp, Mr. d'Oyly, Mr. Martin, Mr. Perny, Mr. Tibbott

MIDDLE LINE.—Mr. Tilley, Mr. Mac Farlan, Mr. Harris, Mr. F. Webster, Mr. Reddon, Mr. Baker, Mr. Rowbatt, Marquis de Rojas, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Gray, Mr. Soley, Mr. Mallet-Prévost, Mr. H. Collins.

FRONT LINE.—Mr. im Thurm, Sir Robert Reid, Sir Richard Webster, Hon. Justice D. J. Brewer, Lord Russell of Killowen, S. E. M. de Martins, Hon. Justice Melville Fuller, Lord Henry Collins, Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, Gen. B. F. Tracy.

VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Meeting in Paris to Delimit the Boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela.

vetoed the ordinance and that the number of votes necessary to pass it over his veto could not be secured. The street-railway companies have been giving the people of Detroit 'an object-lesson' in three-cent fares for the last few days, with a view of creating public sentiment in favor of the ordinance. Now that the ordinance is dead we suppose the 'object-lesson' will be discontinued and the old fares will be restored. But Governor Pingree will hardly 'throw up the sponge.' The question may be carried into the next municipal campaign, and if the people of Detroit favor his project they can elect a council committed to it. In the mean time an amendment to the constitution of the State authorizing the municipalities to own and operate common carriers may be brought forward, but of course it will take some time to secure its adoption."

The *Hartford Courant* says:

"The present street-railway situation in Detroit seems to be this: Municipal ownership postponed indefinitely; the scheme to extend existing franchises for forty-eight years blocked by the mayor, the papers, and public opinion; the street-railway owners in a surly and threatening mood; the people waiting to see what turn affairs will now take, but not at all hopeful that the three-cent fares of last week will last. The company's franchises have only nine or ten years to run. Judge Speed, Pingree's man of law, says that the governor will now let things take their course, having done his best for the public and failed. The judge's prophecy is that Tom Johnson will now 'get all he can out of the franchises during their remaining life.' The *Detroit paper* quoted above [*The Journal*] tells Governor Pingree that he has been 'hornswoggled.'"

MILITARY PRESS ON THE CENSORSHIP.

WHILE the majority of the daily papers are following up the "round robin" of the Manila correspondents with demands that the censorship be relaxed, *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington) and *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) declare that the correspondents are wrong and General Otis right. *The Register* points out that the news sent to the Government at Washington is complete and uncensored, and if the authorities want it given out to the newspapers it can be done at Washington. General Otis, therefore, is no more guilty than the officials nearer home. *The Register* says:

"The indifference of General Otis to the appeals of newspaper representatives for 'stories' is altogether creditable. It shows that he is not inclined to depend upon the favor of newspaper representatives for the heroism which sometimes comes from edi-

torial adulation. He evidently prefers to do his work as it is assigned him or as he sees it before him prompted by the conditions he knows to exist or suggested by his advisers. If fame can come to an officer with such a modest policy, he will be repaid for his reticence in the presence of the interviewer in greater measure than if he substituted loquacious candor for legitimate military work. His duty is to suppress an insurrection, not to furnish articles for newspaper writers. The latter have their rights and privileges, but at this time those rights and privileges are dependent entirely upon the views of the responsible commanding general. It is natural that there be difference of opinion between the authorities charged with the success of the campaign in the Philippines and the contemporaneous historians. It seems to us that whatever criticism may be visited upon General Otis by the strategists at home for his military plans and achievements, they must receive in silent commendation his attitude toward the newspaper men during the period when there is, to all intents and purposes, a state of war existing"

"There is no doubt that General Otis has kept the Washington authorities fully advised, and the responsibility of giving out such portions of his advice as are deemed necessary for public information without menace to American interests rests with the authorities here and not with General Otis at Manila. The action of the correspondents in advertising their animus is most unfortunate. We are not sure that it is not treasonable."

The Army and Navy Journal says that the correspondents "raise the direct issue as to who controls the Philippines, the newspapers or the United States Government, and whether our army is there for the purpose of serving the Government or to make space for the 'bright young men' of the daily press." *The Journal* then tells how they do it in the British army:

"How other governments deal with such matters as this is best shown by the example of the British Government, which is in much the same position as our own, so far as concerns a necessary deference to public opinion and the rights of a free press. A circular recently issued for the guidance of the military authorities in India requires each correspondent to take out a license and to limit his contributions to the paper mentioned in the license. Only one correspondent is allowed to each paper, and his character must be passed upon by the military authorities. He is forbidden to use a cipher, to go to the outposts without written permission for each visit, and is under the army act during his stay with the army. All newspaper communications must be examined by a staff officer, who may alter them if necessary in the interests of the army, and to him the correspondents must go at a given hour to obtain the information considered proper for publication. The other regulations are as follows:



LET THE SCAPEGOAT TAKE ALL THE HOODOOS.
—*The Journal, New York.*



WHO'LL BE THE NEXT VICTIM?
—*The Journal, Detroit.*

TWO VIEWS OF GENERAL ALGER'S EXIT.

"12. The military authorities will facilitate, so far as they can, the despatch of messages of correspondents.

"13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the general commanding-in-chief in the field not be sufficient to convey the messages of correspondents, the latter may, under his sanction, arrange for special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that such arrangements are to be entirely under the control of the staff officer previously mentioned.

"14. The general commanding-in-chief in the field has power to revoke, at any time, any license granted under the authority of the commander-in-chief, should he consider it advisable in the interests of the army to do so. Correspondents are to be warned that any messages despatched, either from the field telegraph office or elsewhere, without the countersignature of the staff officer, mentioned in paragraph 9, will involve immediate withdrawal of the license."

"Such are the regulations which the British authorities consider essential for the proper control of correspondents with the army, and we can imagine what would happen to the correspondents who should unite in the publication of protest against the commanding officer enforcing them. Article 14 would no doubt be promptly put into operation against them, and the places that knew them would soon know them no more.

"The War Department should assume the authority for the regulation of correspondents by the issue of some such order as this. There is no reason to suppose that the restrictions to which correspondents at Manila have been subjected are any more severe than those we have quoted."

The National Tribune (Washington), the organ of the Grand Army of the Republic, takes the opposite view:

"The censorship of the news from Manila is simply intolerable. The people are entitled to have every bit of information that can be given them. They can be trusted to do the right thing at all times if fully informed as to the situation. It seems strange, after our experience in the war of the Rebellion, that it should be necessary to impress this on any one's mind. Then there was the freest possible communication between the army and the people, and not an ugly detail was allowed to be hidden. People who could not be shaken in their determination by the awful slaughter of their sons at Gettysburg and the Wilderness can be safely trusted with full details of the skirmishing around Manila."

LESSONS OF THE STREET-RAILWAY STRIKES.

MANY papers point out in connection with the street-railway strikes in Cleveland, Brooklyn, and Manhattan, as they have pointed out often before in connection with other labor troubles, that when the strikers resort to violence they lose public sympathy. The press admit that the strikers have real grievances and great provocation, but hold that no provocation can justify the attempts upon human life that have marked these disturbances. The acuteness of the strikes and the refusals of the employing companies to arbitrate have led to several suggestions for remedying the conditions from which the evils arise. The public, it is argued, have as much interest in the street-railway systems as the companies or their employees, and have a right to compel arbitration, to buy and operate the railways themselves, or to take any other measures that will remove the cause of the present difficulties.

The People Own the Streets.—"It is true that strikers who break the laws put themselves in the wrong and forfeit any claim upon public sympathy, but the people are not prevented by a present necessity for restoring order from inquiring whether the employing corporations were not originally in the wrong and could not have avoided war in the streets by a redress of grievances or a resort to peaceful arbitration. They own the streets, and the corporations have obtained for little or nothing, in most cases, the privilege of making a profitable use of these highways. The people may reasonably require the holders of the franchises to deal justly with their employees and to avoid by peaceful and reasonable agreements any conflict which will subject citizens to great inconvenience, expose them and their families to danger, and seriously injure their business interests.

"If the corporation asserts that there has been no just ground for complaint, and the men say they have been badly used, why should not the controversy be adjusted peaceably by arbitration? If the men are ready to go before arbitrators, and the corporation

declines to do so, preferring war in the streets, may not the people reasonably infer that the corporation is in the wrong? If such controversies ought to be settled by arbitration, what can the people do to induce or compel both parties to reach agreements in that way?

"In the State of New York there is a law providing for arbitration, but it is only a permissive statute, which has no force in cases where one of the two parties declines to use it. The time has come for the enactment of laws in New York and other States compelling the submission to arbitration of such controversies between the employees and the officers of corporations using public franchises as have recently caused deplorable disorder and conflict in the streets of several American cities. Compulsory arbitration has been tested in New Zealand with very satisfactory results. There the process begins with a hearing before a local board of conciliation, whose decision has no binding force, but by such boards many disputes have been settled. An appeal may be taken, however, from the local board to the Court of Arbitration, which consists of one person elected by the trade unions, one elected by the associations of employers, and a justice of the supreme court, who presides. The decisions of this tribunal have the force of law.

"The public may not suffer when work is stopped in a cotton mill or a shoe factory by a strike or a lockout. In such cases very few persons except the employers and the employed are affected. But when the street cars in a city of a million inhabitants stop running or can move only under the protection of an armed guard, and both life and property are menaced by riots and explosions, and trade is checked, the effect is more injurious upon the public than upon either the workmen or the employing corporation. The people should and will undertake to protect themselves. They can do this most surely by legislation requiring the other two parties to seek the decision of arbitrators and abide by it."—*The Independent, New York.*

Arbitration Should be Compulsory.—"What we need is a kind of arbitration that neither party will be at liberty to treat with contempt. If two men have a quarrel and begin fighting in the street, the police do not leave them to fight it out until one gets the other down and sits on him. One of the disputants may be absolutely right. The policeman pays no attention to that. He takes both men to the station-house, and the next morning a magistrate passes upon the case and both have to abide by his decision.

"Even if the man who happened to be in the right should say,



GEN. ULISES HEUREAUX.

President of Santo Domingo since 1882. Assassinated July 26th.

'There is nothing to arbitrate—just stand aside and watch me polish this fellow off,' the policeman would soon convince him that there was something to arbitrate after all.

"When a community gives up its streets to a corporation it does not reserve many rights, but one of the few that it does reserve is the right to have peace. A street-railroad company operating under a public franchise is a quasi-public agency. It is not entitled to carry on its business with the same freedom from interference that might be claimed by a purely private individual, like a barber or a tailor. And even barbers and tailors have been compelled by law to treat their employees decently.

"Let us have a system of compulsory arbitration, under which corporations holding rights granted by the public will be deprived of the power to sit in judgment in their own cases. Let the tribunal established take cognizance of any dispute between such a corporation and any substantial number of its employees and render a decision which shall be binding upon both parties.

"The present system, or rather lack of system, is simply economic anarchy—the naked, unrestrained right of the strongest, in whose application the most accomplished financier is merely a humble imitator of the primitive gorilla with a club."—*The Journal, New York*.

Three Remedies.—"These strikes would have been averted had we as a people had three things: the initiative and referendum, the income tax, and municipal ownership. This paper doesn't pretend to the wisdom of Solomon. It can, however, say to the strikers this: Did you ever consider a fireman at his ease? or behold a policeman in his widespreading magnificence? They toil not; neither do they spin. But the important part in this conjunction is: They never strike. Why? Because they work for the people—work for the city. If every man now 'striking,' and every one now thinking of a strike, were to devote himself to his party, whether it be Republican or Democratic, and strike to lead control in favor of municipal ownership, he would press toward the solution of the question which to-day galls him to rebellion."—*The Verdict, New York*.

Free Land for the Unemployed.—"One feature of the Brooklyn strike contains a lesson for those reformers who would somehow get the Government to grant the use of sufficient land and tools of production to put the unemployed to work. On the first day of the strike most of the cars in Brooklyn were running with new men, drawn from capitalism's reserve army of the unemployed."—*The Social-Democratic Herald, Chicago*.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE HAZELTON KILLING AND ARBITRATION.

THE refusal of our Government to arbitrate Austria-Hungary's claims to indemnity for the killing of the miners at Hazelton, Pa., in 1897, is not accepted by the German-American press with much favor. They see in it an indication that the foreigner can get little protection in America. One and all declare that the verdict which exonerated the sheriff was in open violation of justice, and that, whatever legal defenses the United States Government may have, it is morally bound to indemnify the people whom it failed to protect. The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"Some twenty miners were killed by the bloodthirsty crew of Sheriff Martin, some sixty were badly wounded and crippled. Dozens of poor families were made to suffer pain, poverty, starvation. People who thought that justice would be done in America reckoned without the Pennsylvania courts, which are nothing but the flunkies of the coal barons. These miners committed no crime, they violated no law, they marched along the road under the American flag which, as they thought, would protect them. They little knew. They were shot down like partridges. . . . Formally our Government may be in the right. But nobody in the world, not the Washington authorities themselves even, believe that these Hungarians were rioters. They were solely the victims of blood-sucking exploiters and paid murderers. The shameful fact remains that in the United States men who ask for justice may be shot down with impunity. Austria-Hungary will probably be forced to let the matter drop. But this stigma of injustice and anarchy can never be removed from America!"

The *Anzeiger des Westens*, St. Louis, points out that, although those miners were marching along the highroad quiet and unarmed, and were not even given time to understand what the sheriff wanted ere the massacre began, the official excuse is that they were "rioters." The paper adds:

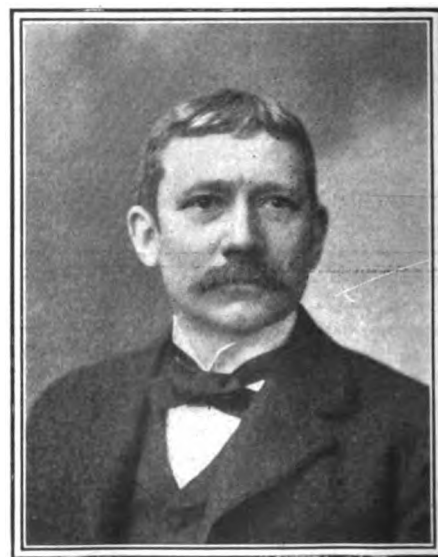
"Formally the position of the Austrian Government may not be tenable. The responsibility of the Government is no greater in the case of foreigners than in the case of citizens. What happened September 10, 1897, to those Hungarian immigrants may happen to-morrow to Americans who strike, and their claim to indemnification would be just as invalid. But morally the United States Government certainly is responsible. Like the massacres of Chinese in Wyoming and of Italians in New Orleans, this shooting of the 'Huns' was largely due to the jealousy of 'foreigners.' By its refusal to express even regrets the State Department shows that, under the present Administration, immigrants who do not blindly obey their masters have no rights at all."

The *Staats-Zeitung*, Chicago, remarks that no power more effectively made a joke of the Peace Conference than did the United States by its refusal to arbitrate, and continues: "'There is nothing to arbitrate!' That is the standpoint taken by the American Government. In the future as in the past the nation which fights in a just cause may be thrice blessed, but four times armed is he who can hit a knock-out blow!" The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"How can an arbitration court ever come into play if every nation judges its own cause? . . . If of two parties each believes itself in the right, an impartial tribunal must judge between them. If the United States is in the right, the verdict of an arbitration tribunal need not be feared. If America is in the wrong, it is her duty to make reparation. It is nothing but a miserable farce to pretend to be a progressive, philanthropic nation at The Hague by advocating arbitration, and yet to refuse arbitration when the opportunity offers."

The New York *Morgen Journal*, which still remains a little "yellow" imperialistic and inclines to defend the doctrine of America's high humanitarian destiny, nevertheless believes that there would be no harm in paying an indemnity. It says:

"The case itself has long since been decided against Sheriff Martin and his men by public opinion. Men who peacefully walked along the highway, and who understood little or no English, were ordered back and immediately shot without provocation. The general impression is that the jury was strongly influenced and that the verdict can not claim to be impartial. The Austro-Hungarian Government was represented at the trial, and



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ELIHU ROOT,
New Secretary of War.

based its demand for indemnification of the victims upon these very proceedings. Again, as in the case of the Italians lynched at New Orleans, the United States Government refuses to accept responsibility by pointing to the sovereignty of the individual States. Austria-Hungary will hardly discuss the question. She will merely enter a protest, and diplomatic relations will be officially somewhat clouded. An indemnity was afterward granted to the widows and orphans of the Italians; it would not hurt the dignity of the United States at all if the same course were adopted with regard to the Pennsylvania incident."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LEO XIII. AS THE ORIGINATOR OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

IT has long been known that the Pope was not invited by the Czar to send a representative to The Hague owing to the objections of the Italian Government to any recognition of the Pontiff's sovereignty. It will, however, be a surprise to many to learn that Leo was himself the originator of the plan for a Peace Conference. Such is the claim made by a writer in *The Catholic World* (August), who adds that this statement is "an undeniable, incontrovertible fact, here advanced on the highest authority." He says:

"When Emperor Alexander III. died, in November, 1894, the Pope was one of the first to whom formal announcement of the event and of the accession of his son Nicholas was made. The Pope was invited to send his representative to the coronation of

special mission was to convey a special proposal to the Russian Government, that the Czar should on the inauguration of his reign publicly and solemnly call upon the nations of Europe to join hands in an effort for peace and social well-being, and as a first step thereto to begin a reduction in their costly armaments and military organizations, which were threatening to lead not only to financial ruin, but also to serious social disaster.

"The Pope's proposal was received by the Russian minister with much diffidence, but on the arguments by which it was backed being exposed by Monsignor Tarnassi, the statesmen were won round, and the young Czar himself clinched matters by taking up the idea enthusiastically and entrusting the papal representative to inform the Holy Father that his desire in the matter would be accomplished to the fullest. Even at that time His Holiness had foreseen all the details of the practical carrying out of the project, and even then Holland had been looked to as the most suitable place for holding the projected meeting of the delegates of the powers. It was on this account that Monsignor Tarnassi was appointed apostolic internuncio to partly prepare the way, as far as the court of Holland was concerned, for the coming congress."

The writer says that when it was suddenly learned that through the animosity of the Italian Government the pontifical representatives would be excluded from the conference, the tidings unquestionably came as a blow to the venerable pontiff, who could thereafter only look on impassively as a spectator. The writer says that had the great influence which the Pope holds over many of the continental governments been allowed full play in the conference, the beneficent results of the conference would have been vastly greater. In conclusion, he says:

"Many minor points of interest have undoubtedly been settled in the Peace Conference at The Hague. Such, for instance, are the questions of privateering, the rights of private property at sea during a war, the use of explosive projectiles, the prerogative of the Red Cross Society, and similar items. But, be it noted, these and other matters, on which the members of the congress reached definite conclusions, have relation to what is to take place during war. In other words, the conference is a preparation for the exigencies of war. A peace conference it has proved only in name.

"As a peace conference its results have been Dead-Sea fruit. No one alive deplores this fact more than Leo XIII. But those who organized the conference may well reflect what measure of the ill success of the undertaking is attributable to their want of judgment and foresight in excluding from the conference the potentate who was the real father of the project, and who alone could have aided most mightily to its successful outcome."



IN THE POPE'S ANTECHAMBER.

"Is he dead?"—"No, only a new poem!"—*Simplicissimus.*

the new Czar. To the special pontifical embassy which went to Moscow for this purpose quite extraordinary honor and attention were paid by the Russian authorities. The special representative of the Pope was Monsignor Agliardi, then apostolic nuncio to Vienna and now cardinal prince of the church, and in his suite was Monsignor Tarnassi, a young ecclesiastic belonging to the papal diplomatic corps. When the special mission left Moscow to return to Rome, Monsignor Tarnassi detached himself from it and turned his steps toward St. Petersburg. No secret was made of the fact that he had gone there on a private diplomatic mission to the Russian Government. The nature of this mission was for the time being unknown, but the fact that Monsignor Tarnassi had been fully successful in the undertaking entrusted to him was soon announced, and the practical proof of it was had when the Vatican shortly afterward rewarded the young ecclesiastic by appointing him to the important position of internuncio at The Hague. Later on the fact came out that Monsignor Tarnassi's

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"WILL Dewey run?" asks a contemporary. He never has yet.—*The World, New York.*

THE only thing that ails the Van Wyck boom is that there isn't any.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THERE isn't much money in the practise of criminal law unless the criminal is incorporated.—*Puck, New York.*

SHOULD Elihu Root disappear suddenly he may be looked for behind his pile of bouquets.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IN selecting Mr. Hobart as the official cabinet bouncer, Mr. McKinley found a real use for a vice-president.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

WHILE nobody doubts that Michigan is for McKinley, there is more than one meaning to the word "for" in politics.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

THE movement to sidetrack Mr. Bryan would stand a better show for success if it had been started early in 1896.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

PINGREE'S brother says the governor will soon quit politics. That is the first intimation given out that the governor's earthly career is drawing to a close.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE mere fact that Governor Roosevelt has been made a doctor of laws will not prevent Prof. Tom Platt from continuing to doctor a little on his own account.—*The News, Baltimore.*

A NEW TRUST.—A rich California merchant offers to purchase the entire grape crop of that State for a period of five years. This looks like an attempt to corner appendicitis.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

LETTERS AND ART.

MARY MAGDALENE—A BIBLICAL DRAMA.

THE fascination which biblical narrative and story possess for the poet and fiction writer is phenomenal. This fact is demonstrated anew by the publication of a five-act drama, entitled "Maria von Magdala," by Paul Heyse, generally regarded as the leading dramatic writer of Germany and himself anything but a friend of the Christian cause or church. Yet he has handled the subject in so chaste a manner, with such a veneration for the person of the Nazarene, whom he does not make a leading actor but rather the powerful agency for good behind all that appears on the stage, that the play is practically unobjectionable from a Christian point of view. There is an objective presentation of the Gospel story, including the resurrection of Christ. The relation of Jesus toward His mother and other New-Testament women is treated in the same spirit, at once reverent and artistic. The action of the drama is in substance as follows:

Scarcely fifteen years of age, Mary of Magdala is given by her parents in marriage to a man forty years her senior, who is at the same time the richest but also one of the most wicked men in the city. On bended knees she begs her father not to sell her to such a husband, but her tears availed nothing. Three years Mary endures her terrible fate, and then flees to Jerusalem, and as she had learned to despair of those two things which she had considered most sacred on earth, love of parents and love of husband, she gives herself up to a life of shame and of sin. But gradually she becomes more and more revolted at this method of existence, and she comes under the influence of a man who is rough and ready, a terrible hater of the oppressors of her people, the Romans, but who at the same time does not hide from her the truth as to her condition and its consequences. This man is Judas Iscariot. In his friendship she learns to trust implicitly.

This friend, however, seemingly deserts her for four weeks, and when he returns informs her that he has found in a prophet from Nazareth in Galilee a man who was the true leader of the people, the anointed of the Lord, who would break the yoke of the people. The desire to see the Lord becomes all powerful in Mary, and this explains her entrance into the house of Simon. And when the cries of resentment at the presence of the adulteress at the feet of the prophet of Nazareth are heard, she hears His voice for the first time, saying that those that are without sin shall cast the first stone upon her. This quells the riot; she hears the Jews throw aside their stones, and disperse through the garden. Mary, however, keeps her eyes riveted upon the Lord, and anoints His feet and dries them with her hair. She knows that from this hour "she is His, but He is not hers," as He had come to comfort all those who are in distress. She becomes a warm devotee of the principles He preaches and teaches, and dedicates her life to the purity of the Gospel religion. And this adherence she maintains even in that terrible hour when Judas, who had led her to the Lord, betrays the Master, because he found that Jesus was not willing to head an insurrection against the Romans. Her phenomenal faith and purity are further attested when Flavius, the nephew of Pontius Pilate, offers to release Christ from captivity and save Him from the ignominious death on the cross if she will yield to his passions and become his mistress. This scene, in which Mary, for Christ's sake and on account of the truths which she has learned from Him, is not permitted to save Christ from His shameless death, is the summit of the dramatic development of this drama, and by a German critic is pronounced to be one of the grandest things ever produced by poetic thought. Mary, who is in despair at the Master's death, which she regards as having been partially caused by herself, is comforted by Peter, who tells her that this death is only a passing phase in Jesus's career, and that after three days He will arise again from the tomb. With this promise the drama closes.

The German papers, including such religious journals as have announced this new drama, have accorded it a warm welcome.

Heyse has used the Gospel narratives as historical records of facts, which he himself may not accept, but which he has utilized to telling advantage. The picture of Christ here drawn has nothing offensive to Christian convictions, altho the Gospel story has been somewhat enlarged. A correspondent in the *Christliche Welt*, No. 25, regards Heyse's Mary Magdalene as one of the most successful dramatizations of biblical material that has ever been produced.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

KIPLING AS A GLOBE-TROTTER.

RUDYARD KIPLING made one voyage around the world avowedly as a globe-trotter. It was in 1889, soon after he had written "Soldiers Three" and "Plain Tales from the Hills," and wanted to find publishers for them in England and America. Mr. Kipling was at that time a reporter for *The Pioneer*, published at Allahabad, and also did work for *The Military Gazette*. In the early spring of that year he set out by way of China and Japan to visit America and England. At regular intervals he wrote letters describing what he saw. The letters have at various times since then been dug out of the files of these papers, especially the letters concerning America, and published with misquotations and interpellations to suit the publisher's purpose, without the authority of the author. This has been carried to such an extent that Mr. Kipling decided to have all this correspondence collected and republished in book form in his own name. This book, which has just appeared, is entitled "From Sea to Sea," and contains "Letters of Marque," "The City of Dreadful Night," "The Smith Administration," and other short sketches. His letters on America have been so generally quoted that we pass them by for those describing what he saw in China and Japan, which some of his friends hold to be of the very best work he ever did.

The first important place this young globe-trotter in cork helmet and duck shoes touched at after leaving Calcutta was the city of Rangoon, Burma. The golden dome on the old Skway Dagon, the Buddhistic temple in this city, was the first thing Mr. Kipling saw, and it said to him: "This is Burma, and it will be quite unlike any land you know about." The writer says of it:

"Then we came to a new land, and the first thing one of the regular residents said was: 'This place isn't India at all. They ought to have made it a crown colony.' Judging the empire as it ought to be judged by its most prominent points—*videlicet*, its smells—he was right; for there is one stink in Calcutta, another in Bombay, and a third and most pungent one in the Punjab, yet they have a kinship of stinks, whereas Burma smells quite otherwise. It is not exactly what China ought to smell like but it is not India."

He tells us this country smells of *nopi*, or pickled fish which ought to have been buried long ago. Burma is a very lazy land, full of rich colors, pretty girls, and bad cheroots. Mr. Kipling fell in love with this land, especially its girls, and wanted to die a Burman without going farther. But wait. He had not yet seen Japan.

The first Chinese he saw on this voyage was at Penang, a town in the Straits Settlements under the English flag. Neither here nor at Hongkong nor at Canton could Mr. Kipling tolerate the Chinese. He berates them as a people without nerves and digestion. They had the stomachs to eat anything and the ears to enjoy the most horrible din for music. He thought there must be something wrong with the Chinese mind, altho he confesses he never saw a Chinaman idle or asleep. They have some interesting characteristics too. He says:

"But it is not true that they are born with full-sized pigtails. The thing grows, and in its very earliest stages is the prettiest head-dressing imaginable, being soft brown, very fluffy, about three inches long, and dressed to the end with red silk. At

infant pigtail is just like the first tender sprout of a tulip bulb, and would be lovable were not the Chinese baby so horrible of hue and shape. He isn't as pretty as the pig that Alice nursed in Wonderland, and he lies quite still and never cries. This is because he is afraid of being boiled and eaten. I saw cold boiled babies on a plate being carried through the heart of the town. They said it was only sucking-pigs, but I knew better. Dead sucking-pigs don't grin with their eyes open."

Mr. Kipling drew one picture of a spoiled American boy in his "Captain Courageous." Here is another. This boy was an American-German Jew, and its appears had been brought up on globe-trotting. Surely he is not an average:

"But the real monstrosity of the ship is an American who is not quite grown up. I can not call it a boy, tho officially it is only eight, wears a striped jacket, and eats with the children. It has the wearied appearance of an infant monkey—there are lines round its mouth and under its eyebrows. When it has nothing else to do it answers to the name of Albert. It has been two years on the continuous travel; has spent a month in India; has seen Constantinople, Tripoli, Spain; has lived in tents and on horseback for thirty days and thirty nights, as it was careful to inform me; and has exhausted the rounds of this world's delights. There is no flesh on its bones, and it lives in the smoking-saloon financing the arrangements of the daily lottery. I was afraid of it, but it followed me, and in a level, expressionless voice began to tell me how lotteries were constructed. When I protested that I knew, it continued without regarding the interruption, and finally, as a reward for my patience, volunteered to give me the names and idiosyncrasies of all on board. . . . On certain subjects it was partly better informed than I, on others it displayed the infinite credulity of a two-year-old. . . . Albert is, I presume, but an ordinary American child. He was to me a revelation. Now I want to see a little American girl—but not now—not just now."

Here is a picture of another type of traveler, a bit of whose conversation Kipling overheard at his hotel in Hongkong:

"A rattling of trunks in the halls—a click of heels—and the apparition of an enormous gaunt woman wrestling with a small Madrassi servant. . . . 'Yes, I haf traveled everywhere and shall travel everywhere else. I go now to Shanghai and Peking. I have been in Moldavia, Russia, Baireut, all P rsia, Colombo, Delhi, Dacca, Benares, Allahabad, Singapore, Penang, here in this place, and Canton. I am Austrian Croot, and I shall see the States of America and perhaps Ireland. I travel forever. I am—how you call?—*veuve*—widow. My husband, he was dead; and so am I sad—I am always sad und so trafel. I am alife of course, but do not live. You onderstandt? Always sad. Vill you tell them the name of the ship to which they shall warf my trunks now. You trafel for pleasure? I trafel because I am alone und sad—always sad.'"

Mr. Kipling is left wondering how that conversation began and why it ended so suddenly. He wishes it had kept on until an explanation was reached. He was, however, no longer left in doubt where the fragmentary school of novelists got their material from.

Almost everything Mr. Kipling saw in China repelled him. But he marveled at the people's capacity for work and their accuracy in art:

"Neither at Penang, Singapore, nor this place (Hongkong) have I seen a single Chinaman asleep while daylight lasted. Nor have I seen twenty men who were obviously loafing. All were going to some definite end—if it were only like the coolie on the wharf, to steal wood from the scaffolding of a half-built house. In his own land I believe the Chinaman is treated with a certain amount of carelessness, not to say ferocity. Where he hides his love of arts the heaven that made him out of the yellow earth that holds so much iron only knows. His love is for little things, or else why should he get quaint pendants for his pipe, and at the backmost back of his shop build up for himself a bower bird's collection of odds and ends, every one of which has beauty if you hold it sufficiently close to the eye. It grieves me that I can not account for the ideas of a few hundred millions of men in a few

hours. This much, however, seems certain. If we had control over as many Chinamen as we have natives of India, and had given them one tithe of the cossetting, the painful pushing forward, and studious, even nervous, regard of their interests and aspirations that we have given to India, we should have long ago been expelled from, or have reaped the reward of, the richest land on the face of the earth."

An executioner in Canton, who happened to be wandering about in search of employment perhaps, offered Mr. Kipling a sword with the guaranty that it had cut off many heads. The Anglo-Indian tourist replied: "Keep it, keep it, and let the good work go on. My friend, you can not execute too freely in this land."

Of Canton he says:

"A big blue sink of a city full of tunnels, all dark and inhabited by yellow devils, a city that Doré ought to have seen."

But in a few more days the globe-trotter was in Japan—the Japan of cabinets and joinery, gracious folks, and fair manners. And at last Kipling is perfectly happy, altho a newspaper man met him on board the ship before reaching Nagasaki and presented him with a copy of the new constitution of this country. An examination of this modern English instrument threatened to destroy all of his pleasure. What countries but England and America had any business with a constitution? He says:

"Nagasaki is inhabited entirely by children. The grown-ups exist on sufferance. A four-foot child walks with a three-foot child, who is holding the hand of a two-foot child, who carries on her back a one-foot child, who—but you will not believe me if I say that the scale runs down to six-inch little Jap dolls such as they used to sell in the Burlington Arcade. These dolls wriggle and laugh. They are tied up in a blue bed-gown which is tied by a sash, which again ties up the bed-gown of the carrier. Thus if you untie that sash, baby and but little bigger brother are at once perfectly naked. I saw a mother do this, and it was for all the world like the peeling of hard-boiled eggs."

Kipling of course took tea or tiffin in a Japanese tea-house. When he entered, Y-Tokoi, the proprietor, said to him, "You must take off your boots." Kipling obeyed and describes his awkwardness:

"I assure you there is no dignity in sitting down on the steps of a tea-house and struggling with muddy boots. And it is impossible to be polite in your stockinged feet when the floor under you is as smooth as glass and a pretty girl wants to know when you would like tiffin. Take at least one pair of beautiful socks when you come this way. Get them made of embroidered *somb-hur* skin or silk if you like, but do not stand as I did in cheap striped brown things with a darn at the heel, and try to talk to a tea girl."

Mr. Kipling remarks further that a white man is always degraded when he goes barefooted. After describing in his own peculiar style this Japanese, tea-house, he closes in this happy vein:

"My very respectable friends at all the clubs and messes, have you ever, after a good tiffin, lolled on cushions and smoked, with one pretty girl to fill your pipe and four to admire you in an unknown tongue? You do not know what life is. I looked around me at that faultless room, at the dwarf pines and creamy cherry blossoms without, at O'Toyo bubbling with laughter because I blew smoke through my nose, and at the ring of *Mikado* maidens over against the golden-brown bearskin rug. Here was color, form, food, comfort, and beauty enough for half a year's contemplation. I would not be a Burman any more."

But how horribly out of shape a Jap looked dressed in European clothes! They never fit him. Another one of their customs also embarrassed Mr. Kipling:

"*Apropos* of water, be pleased to listen to a shocking story. It is written in all the books that the Japanese, tho cleanly, are somewhat casual in their customs. They bathe often with nothing on and together. This notion my experience of the country,

gathered in the seclusion of the Oriental at Kobé, made me scoff at. I demanded a tub at Jouter's. The infinitesimal man led me down verandahs and upstairs to a beautiful bath-house full of hot and cold water and filled with cabinet work, somewhere in a lonely art gallery. There was naturally no bolt to the door any more than there would be a bolt to a dining-room. Had I been sheltered by the walls of a big European bath I should not have cared, but I was preparing to wash when a pretty maiden opened the door, and indicated that she also would tub in the deep sunken Japanese bath at my side. When one is dressed only in one's virtue and a pair of spectacles it is difficult to shut the door in the face of a girl. She gathered that I was not happy, and withdrew giggling, while I thanked Heaven, blushing profusely the while, that I had been brought up in a society which unfits a man to bathe *à deux*."

Japan pleased Kipling because it is a land of children. A man there never ceases to be a child, and Kipling's well-known love of children stood him in great service among such a people. One morning after a refreshing rain Kipling arose to find the sun come out for the first time in a month:

"Then the land of peach blossoms spreads its ragged wings abroad and rejoiced, all the pretty maidens put on their loveliest crêpe sashes—fawn color, pink, blue, orange, and lilac—all the little children picked up a baby each, and we went out to be happy. In a temple garden full of blossoms I performed the miracle of Deucalion with two cents' worth of sweets. The babies swarmed on the instant, till, for fear of raising all the mothers too, I forebore to give them any more. They smiled and nodded prettily, and trotted after me, forty strong, the big ones helping the little ones, and the little ones skipping in the puddles. A Jap child never cries, never scuffles, never fights, never makes mud pies, except when it lives on the banks of a canal. Yet, lest it should spread its sash bow and become a bald-headed angel ere its time, Providence has decreed that it should never, never blow its little nose. Notwithstanding the defect, I love it."

But Mr. Kipling stops every now and again to berate the Japanese for having a constitution:

"Fancy a people like the Japanese solemnly going in for a constitution. Observe! The only two nations with constitutions worth having are the English and the Americans. The English can only be artistic in spots and by way of the art of other nations—Sicilian tapestries, Persian saddle-bags, Kroten carpets, and the sweepings of pawnbrokers' shops. The Americans are artistic so long as a few of 'em can buy their art to keep abreast of the times. Spain is artistic, but she is disturbed at intervals; France is artistic, but she must have her revolution every twenty years for the sake of fresh material; Russia is artistic, but she occasionally wishes to kill her Czar, and has no sort of government; Germany is not artistic because she experienced religion; and Italy is artistic because she did very badly; India—"

"I am of the opinion that a constitution is the worst thing in the world for a people who are blessed with souls above the average. Now the first demand of the artistic temperament is mundane uncertainty. The second is—"

"Sleep," said the professor, and left the room.

Sir Walter Besant on Hopes for New Writers.—

A contributor to a New York paper—Miss Ruth Hall—recently attempted to show that new writers have very little chance of getting into the magazines. Her plea, as summarized in *The Society of American Authors* (July), is as follows:

"1. *Harper's Magazine* for February contains twenty-three articles. Of these, one short story, one essay, and three poems are by unknown writers.

"2. *The Century* for February contains twenty-seven contributions, of which seven are by unknown writers."

Sir Walter Besant, however, is not disposed to think that these figures make a bad showing for the new writer, but that they appear "to prove exactly the reverse of her proposition." In *The Author*, London, he says:

"When we consider that a magazine is not run with the object

of advancing writers, but of advancing the proprietor; that the editor's first duty is to find out what will instruct and attract; that popular authors are certain to attract; and that untried and unknown authors can only attract by the reason of the very rare condition of having something to tell which is new and curious; and that popular authors can almost always be had if the editor will pay them—we can understand how difficult it must be for a new writer to get a hearing. We can also understand how the English magazine of the older kind seems sinking into a kind of atrophy because the editor and proprietor will not understand the simple rule of supply and demand. To sit down in a chair and wait for things is the editing of the past. To arrange beforehand with an eye to what will please and attract readers, yet with a door open to a newcomer, is the editing of the present and the future. The newcomer, when he finds in *Harper's Magazine* there are five out of twenty-three papers, and in *The Century* seven out of twenty-seven, contributed by unknown writers, may take courage. There is still the open door."

BALZAC'S LETTERS TO MME. HANSKA.

IF the philosophy of Balzac's writings is that of "wickedness triumphant," as has been said, his letters to Mme. Hanska published in the *Revue de Paris*, do much to explain if not to atone for it. In these letters he shows a nature so simple and pure, and a faith in human nature so childlike, that one can easily understand why it was that when disappointments came upon him and when those he trusted failed him, he should have become a little bitter and to some extent distrustful of his kind.

The ingenuousness with which he acknowledges his financial embarrassments to his friend, and the concern which he evidently feels for his debts, must be something of a revelation to a more modern mind. In one of his letters to Mme. Hanska he writes:

"You have not written because my letters have been infrequent! If so, it has been because I have not always had money with which to stamp them. Yes, my distress has been just there, and even beyond it. There have been days when I have proudly eaten a small piece of bread upon the boulevards. I have experienced the greatest sufferings! Self-respect, pride, hope, my future, all have been attacked. But I hope to surmount all that. The affair of Peytel has cost me 10,000 francs, and they say I have received 50,000 francs. You know the case of this poor boy, accused of the murder of his wife and of his domestic. Oh! there are fatalities in this life. The evidence against him was very slight. If he had been of the *noblesse* no man would have believed it of him. I shall read you some day what I wrote of him before he went to the scaffold. It is two days since he was executed. 'A Christian,' said the priest, but I said, 'A man who is not guilty.' He was a martyr to his honor. What they applauded in Shakespeare, Calderon, and Lope de Vega, they have guillotined at Bourg.

"No, I was not happy in writing 'Beatrice,' as you should know. Yes, *Sarah* is Mme. de Visconti; yes, *Mlle. des Touches* is George Sand; yes, *Beatrice* is Mme. d'Agoult to the life. George Sand is at the height of her joy; she takes a little vengeance there upon her lover. Tastes sometimes differ, but *history is true*.

"*Turlette* has appeared in 'Le Siècle.' Friends and enemies have proclaimed this little book a *chef-d'œuvre*, and I shall be happy if they do not deceive themselves. They have put it by the side of *La Recherche de l'Absolu*.

"'Vautrin' is to be mounted. I have a rehearsal every day. It is almost certain that 'Vautrin' will be represented on the very evening that you will receive this letter. It will be a fortune of gold and a literary fortune played in the same evening. Frederick Lemaitre answers for its success. Harel, the manager, believes in it! me! It is ten days that I have despaired of it. I find my piece stupid and I am right. I have begun it again entirely and I find it passable, but I have conceded to the wish of others to throw upon the scene a romantic person, and I have been wrong."

Again, February 10, he says:

"I have surmounted many miseries, and I have won success."

Judge what will be my anguish during the evening when 'Vautrin' will be represented. In five hours it will be decided whether I pay or whether I do not pay my debts. But I have been crushed under this burden during fifteen years. It has prevented the expansion of my life; it has taken happiness from my heart; it has stifled my thoughts; it has spoiled my existence; it embarrasses my movements; it arrests my inspirations; it weighs upon my conscience; it hinders me everywhere and in all things. My God! have I not paid dearly enough for my place under the sun? All this calm future, the tranquillity of which I have so much need—all this, played in a few hours and given to the caprice of Parisians. And if in this moment should come censure! I need repose so much.

"Think of it, forty years of suffering, because the happiness which was mine in living beside an angel from 1823 to 1833 must needs have the counterpoise of an equal misery. I sigh for the promised land of a happy marriage. I am tired of treading a desert without water, full of sun, and of Bedouins.

"Ah, well! see Dumas, who has married Ida! I dare not question the motives of this marriage. There was no affection in it; it has proved itself a horror twenty times. She has not the sublime excuse of talent; she is an execrable actress, and she despises Dumas. It is only love, the purest love that excuses all things. Thus is it to love Fannie Ellsler, who was sixty, as did Gentz. Hugo at seventeen loved and married Juliette, a woman of forty, and made her his idol. Pierre le Grand married a vivandiere. Yes, love justifies all. But the marriage of Dumas makes my heart ache, and fills me with chagrin for literature, of which he is a part. He has a name, not merited, but he has a name."

On May 10 he writes to her:

"You doubtless know that 'Vautrin' has had the misfortune to be suppressed by Louis Philippe. He has seen a caricature of himself in the fourth act, in which Frederick Lemaitre presents the character of an envoy from Mexico. . . . I am followed by the most active persecution, but, notwithstanding these hostile efforts, we have obtained a grand financial success. It was all I wished for the theater and for myself when the prohibition came. Behold me then on Sunday with 60,000 francs; on Monday with nothing.

"Victor Hugo accompanied me to the minister, and we were assured that the minister had had nothing to do with the interdiction; Louis Philippe, all. In all these circumstances, whether during the representation or during our visit to the minister, the conduct of Hugo has been that of a true, courageous, and devoted friend. When I was sick he came to see me. I have been well treated also by George Sand and by Mme. de Girardin. Frederick has been sublime, but the matter of the resemblance to Louis Philippe is still a mystery to me. The journals have been infamous. They say that the play is revoltingly immoral. You shall read it! It may not be very good, but it is *eminently moral*. Believe me, it is all due to the terrible attacks which I have made upon this tottering throne."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

NEWLY DISCOVERED STORIES BY BALZAC AND CHARLES LEVER.

BESIDES the new Dumas manuscript (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 14, July 15) two other posthumous discoveries of works by well-known authors have lately been made. One is an unpublished novelette by Balzac. Only four hundred copies are to be printed, according to *The Critic*, and these will be illustrated in water-color by a French painter of some prominence.

The other newly discovered work is a novel entitled "Gerald Fitzgerald," by Charles Lever. It first appeared serially in the *Dublin University Magazine* many decades ago, but singularly enough has never since been reprinted, either in separate form or in Lever's collected works. The magazine in which the story was appearing changed hands on the death of Lever's old friend and publisher, James McGlashan, and the author, owing to a misunderstanding with the new proprietors, decided to discontinue further publication of the novel in that form. Further de-

tails as to the subsequent history of the story and as to its plot are given in the *New York Times* (July 7):

"When he was arranging a new edition of his novels just before his death he omitted this and certain other stories from the collection. His daughter, Mrs. Nevill, who died recently, and who assisted him in making the collection, was unable to account for the omission of 'Gerald Fitzgerald.' The decision as to its republication was left by her to the present publishers, and they concluded that, while the work would not rival Lever's earlier productions, it was worthy of a place among the author's books. These facts are embodied in the preface to the present edition.

"'Gerald Fitzgerald' is a story of the last of the Stuarts, a son of Charles Edward by a secret marriage with an Irish girl of good family. The author, according to an appendix, obtained the suggestion of the existence of such a personage from the correspondence of Sir Horace Mann. The incidents of the story are such a wondrous mixture of fact and fiction that it is not worth the reader's while to endeavor to separate the true from the fanciful. The Prince Charles appears as one of the characters, and is made to recognize the youth Gerald as his son. Whether anything of the kind ever occurred it is impossible to tell, and in view of the perfect security of the Hanoverian succession at the period in which the story is placed it is a matter of little moment.

"Historical persons teem in the pages of this vigorous yet overwrought and over-elaborate tale. The poet Altieri is dragged into the story with little or no purpose, and Mirabeau appears in several chapters, a gloomy and portentous figure. Even the grim figure of Marat stalks briefly across the stage of action, and passes away into the world of specters. Other historical personages come and go, and some of the characters who are undoubtedly fanciful are identified with historical occurrences. The book can hardly be said to have a heroine, yet, if there is one, it is Marietta, a gypsy. She is identified with Gabrielle, the mysterious lover of Mirabeau, and is also pictured as the woman who posed as the goddess of Reason in the Revolution.

"The tale is a rambling one, and is incumbered with endless details and with personages having little or no real relation to the vital incidents. Yet there are passages of immense power, and there is constant evidence of a supreme mastery of the art of realizing imaginary incidents. Those who are fond of novels of intricate plot and abundant action will find this minor work of Lever's well worth reading."

PUSHKIN'S FATAL DUEL AND THE "BLACK KISS."

THE centenary of the birth of Pushkin, the great Russian poet, recently so generally celebrated in European literary circles, has recalled his tragic death in a duel, and various accounts of the circumstances are given currency. Pushkin married, in 1831, Mlle. Natalie Goutcharov, whose sister, on January 27, 1837, married Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès. Pushkin, madly jealous of his wife, took umbrage at his brother-in-law, and provoked him to a duel, which was fought with pistols on February 15, 1837. Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès had his arm broken. Pushkin was wounded in the lower abdomen, and died several hours after with horrible suffering. The question is raised as to the real causes of the duel and how far Pushkin's jealousy was justified.

M. Charles Laurent attempted some time since to answer it in the *Matin* of Paris, and gave a striking version, which is reproduced as follows in *The British Weekly*:

"One evening in the poet's parlor were seated Pushkin, his wife, and the Baron d'Anthès. Pushkin, who suspected his wife and his friend, wished to 'know all.' He went to his samovar, took a bit of charcoal, crushed it between his thumb and forefinger, and made an impalpable powder, with which he blackened the palm of his hand. Then he went to the lamp as if to turn it up, and by a feigned awkwardness put it out. As he apologized for his blunder he kissed his wife, and, taking her head in his hands, he blackened her face. Then he went out to get the lamp lighted. When he came back the Baron d'Anthès had on his

face the mark of the 'black kiss.' The next day the duel was fought."

Laurent's account was confirmed by M. Solness, who wrote in the *Matin* (as translated by *The British Weekly*) as follows:

"The revelation of the black kiss and the dreadful stratagem of the accusing charcoal are facts. Baron Antoine d'Espeleta has assured me that the story is true. He was in the confidence of Baron de Heeckeren, Pushkin's unfortunately successful adversary, whom he knew at the Imperial Club. M. de Heeckeren was extremely reticent on the subject. He never told the details of the memorable duel. He did not like to have it spoken of. There was one quite accidental circumstance relating to another projected encounter that induced him to give with great soberness some details of this duel. It took place, it seems, without the usual seconds. A friend of Pushkin's named Dauzat alone witnessed the deadly combat, tho at a distance."

When he had heard of these reports, the son of Pushkin's adversary, Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès, left Alsace, where he



ALEXANDER PUSHKIN.
After the painting by W. Tropinin.

lived, and came to Paris, emphatically denying to the newspaper writers mentioned the assertion that his father had ever told anybody that the story of the black kiss was true, because he had always denied it. M. de Heeckeren declared, moreover, that he wanted to put an end once for all to the tale, so injurious to an estimable lady, and that he intended to find out, yes or no, whether anybody could guarantee the truth of an admission which his father, as he said, had never made or could make.

The result of all this is shown in two letters that the *Matin* published, one from Baron d'Espeleta and one from Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès. M. Solness received the following from Baron de Espeleta:

"Baron de Heeckeren, who was a great friend of mine, never told me anything about the duel or its causes.

"The explanation of the confusion under which you are laboring is the fact that when you spoke to me of the circumstances that led up to the duel between Pushkin and Heeckeren, I told you that, as a matter of fact, I had heard the story told as you told it yourself in your paper, and that that was the story current at the time."

On the other hand, Baron de Heeckeren d'Anthès wrote M. Charles Laurent as follows:

"In view of the very proper discussion that the celebration of Pushkin's centenary has caused in France as well as in Russia, I had determined to keep silent, the reason for which you will surely understand.

"One fact has compelled me to break this silence and utter an indignant protest—the statement that Baron Antoine de Espeleta had heard from my father a remark tending to confirm the truth of the story about the 'black kiss.' Baron de Espeleta's letter entirely satisfies me on this matter, and leaves no room for further discussion.

"Nevertheless, I deem it proper to give certain additional facts, which I state for the first time, based on reminiscences from my father's lips and on written documents that he left me in order to establish the facts in the case clearly and beyond the possibility of contradiction.

"Pushkin's jealousy was excited without ground, by an anonymous letter. Nothing in the actions of Mme. Pushkin toward my father, her future brother-in-law, could properly have aroused the gloomy spirit of the great poet. As a result of this anonymous letter Pushkin, on November 16, 1836, gave my father provocation to a duel. In a letter of December 2 of the same year he withdrew it. Nevertheless, the usual relations of persons connected by marriage were not resumed between Pushkin and my father. The latter had no further occasion to meet Pushkin except in society and at formal gatherings. This fact I lay stress upon, because it shows that any such meeting as that in which the 'black kiss' is alleged to have occurred was out of the question.

"Nevertheless, anonymous letters continued to be sent to Pushkin. They were all in the same handwriting, a disguised one, but showing in each letter certain identical features. This proves that there was a plot, whose consequences were fatal. Pushkin wrote a letter that led to the duel of grievous renown, fought on February 15, 1837.

"His second was his friend Dauzat; my father's was the Viscount of Archiac, secretary of the French Embassy, his cousin. Everything was carried out in the most regular way, and with the strictest correctness, for it is well known that in Russia at that time it was the custom to have only one second in a duel.

"I will add that our relations with my mother's family, except with Pushkin's direct descendants, have been uninterrupted, and perfectly affectionate. There is one point which I must place quite outside of all controversy. On the honor of Mme. Pushkin there has never been cast the slightest suspicion in St. Petersburg society, and we, as well as our Russian relatives, preserve the profoundest respect for her memory. As the keeper of this tradition, I can not permit the least doubt to be thrown upon it. It will remain unbroken in my hands and my son's."

NOTES.

TWO new daily papers are shortly to be established in London, one by Pearson as a rival to *The Daily Mail*, which has been an enormous success, the other a Nonconformist journal. The latter enterprise is regarded as a doubtful one, since there are already two papers of this class—*The Daily News* and *The Daily Chronicle*.

MR. KIPLING finds England hardly a safer retreat from the inconveniences of publicity than was America. Mr. W. L. Alden writes of him as follows in the *New York Times*: "Mr. Kipling has returned to his home at Rottingdean. He is said to be looking much better than it was feared he would look. Perhaps the sea voyage has done him much good. He was compelled to steal away from London in order to avoid being mobbed at the station by his innumerable admirers—a fact which goes some way to indicate his enormous popularity. Beyond all question he is to-day the most popular man in England."

HAROLD FREDERIC'S posthumous novel "The Market Place" is having a tremendous success in London. "It is an instance of the irony of fate," says Mr. W. L. Alden in the *New York Times*: "For twenty years or so poor Frederic labored to become a successful novelist, and when, after half a dozen failures—that is to say, financial failures—he finally made a brilliant success he suddenly died. And now after his death comes the still greater success of 'The Market Place.'"

Of another American, Mr. Alden writes: "Because Lady Randolph Churchill happens to have a title, her appearance as the conductor of a review is treated as if it were the mere fad of a rich woman with plenty of time on her hands. Those who know her assert that she is a woman of unusual cleverness, and that her review will be far from being the amateur publication which many people assume that it is. She is certainly entitled to fair play, and most of all from Americans, for in spite of her marriage she is and always will be an American."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE WEATHER SERVICE AT MANILA.

OWING to the censorship of despatches at Manila much of our news from that point, and especially all criticism of our administration there, must come to us in a roundabout way. The following charge, which we translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, July 8), has to do with a matter of science. We are accused of suppressing, for improper motives, the local weather service, which, it is said, had reached a high state of efficiency. *Cosmos* heads its article sarcastically, "The New Agents of Civilization at Manila," and says:

"While the United States deserve all admiration for the talent with which they have organized the service of their Weather Bureau, and while they have established throughout their territory an admirable system of forecasts, their War Department has just given the most absolute orders that this service, carried on admirably at Manila for a long time by the Jesuit Fathers, shall be stopped. With them apparently, questions that have to do with scientific matters are not for exportation.

"We should note that in this particular case things are complicated by the jealousy of Dr. Doberck, director of the Kowloon Observatory at Hongkong, who aspires to the monopoly of weather in those parts.

"Here is the history, as we gather it from an article in *The Journal of Indian Engineering*.

"The Jesuit Fathers of the observatories of Zi-ka-wei and Manila have been long sending telegraphic weather forecasts and storm warnings to the consuls at different ports and especially at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore. These agents transmitted them to the press, which published them, to the great advantage of all. The service, carried on voluntarily by the Jesuit Fathers, is admirably organized, very accurate, and ought to be encouraged and aided; it renders the greatest possible assistance to mariners in all these ports.

"Now the United States War Department has formally forbidden the sending of meteorological despatches from Manila, and it is asserted that this decision has been made at the demand of Dr. Doberck, director of the Hongkong Observatory. He must have used his influence with the United States Weather Bureau to obtain this measure from the American Department of War, which represents for the moment the administrative authority at Manila.

"Dr. Doberck thinks that his own telegraphic forecasts, being the only good ones, should be the only ones given out to the public. *The Journal of Indian Engineering* remarks with some reason that the public is perfectly able to judge for itself of the value of published forecasts, and that it has no need of aid from the American authorities at Manila; and that, besides, it is absence of the most elementary judgment to fix a limit to the diffusion of scientific information.

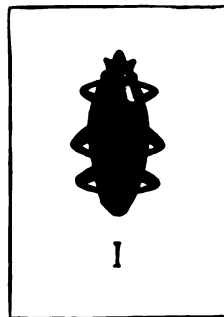
"It adds that, in the case in question, the service being carried on voluntarily and gratuitously by the Jesuit Fathers, the measure is so much the more incomprehensible."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"Liquefied Steam."—A writer in *The American Mechanist*, June 15, thus makes fun of some of the recent claims for liquefied air: "If we take steam and put it under pressure, we shall cause some of it to liquefy. If at the same time we abstract from it some of its heat by means of some less hot body, we shall perform this duty of liquefaction with much greater ease, and we can with the command of a sufficient amount of heat-absorbing material liquefy practically all our steam without exercising upon it any pressure whatever. I have myself manufactured many tons of water by liquefying steam, and by again applying heat I have succeeded in again vaporizing the liquid steam and generating power by the use of the enormous expansive force thus set free. I have applied this force to turn machinery for the grinding of corn, for the spinning of cotton, and for drawing vehicles along rails. Is it not marvelous! Yet no one gives me any credit for doing this. I am told that the principle has been known for years, and that my results are only an improvement on some re-

sults obtained a century ago by some fellow named Watt, and that Watt would have done just as well as I can do, but he did not have the appliances which I can command. Yet here comes Mr. Tripler. In place of a chemical combination of oxygen and hydrogen Mr. Tripler takes a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, having practically identical properties with my steam gas. The only substantial difference between his gas and mine is that the properties I have described as connected with my gas are exercised by his gas at temperatures much lower down the scale. . . . I see that he can carry his liquefied air in milk-cans. Well, what if he can? Our milkman gives away a quantity of liquefied steam with every quart of milk he leaves at the door. . . . Liquefied steam has many other advantages. At its usual temperatures it may be drunk without danger, and there are thousands of uses to which it can be put for which liquid air is unsuitable. As to power-production, liquid air is not in it. Why, then, all this fuss about liquid air, as the Mr. Tripler had discovered a new principle? He has possibly improved the apparatus for liquefying air, but here his useful work ends, and his liquid air can only have a very limited application; and when once vaporized, can not be returned to the liquid state except by great expenditure of energy. Its use, therefore, must demand a great expenditure of fuel, and after all he must employ my liquid and my motor to produce his liquid. Yet the papers are full of Tripler, and say nothing of me. Is this because Tripler promises perpetual motion and I don't? Looks like it."

AN INSECT THAT CAN COUNT.

AN account of a curious insect found in the French colony of New Caledonia is contributed by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney of the French army, who believes, from the regularity of certain gyrations that he has seen it make that it can count, or estimate number, up to six. We translate Colonel Delauney's letter in *La Nature* (Paris, July 8). He says:



AN INSECT THAT COUNTS.
Line below shows actual length.

"In my capacity as an entomologist I have observed many curious customs and habits of insects: I have often employed my time in watching the sports of the flies in the sunshine; I have looked on with interest at the toilet of these same diptera, as they rub their legs, bodies, and heads; and I have seen many other things. But I never had the fortune to witness so extraordinary a spectacle as that offered me by an insect in New Caledonia on September 29, 1892.

"I was walking, on that day, in my garden at Noumea, when my attention was attracted by the singular movements executed by a small insect on a banana leaf; it was turning about its own head as a pivot, describing rapid circles; every now and then it made a sudden stop and then went on again; it seemed, in short, to be a sort of 'skipper,' which was executing its gyrations on a leaf instead of on the surface of the water.

"All of a sudden the insect came to a full stop, and I waited patiently a good quarter of an hour to see what it would do. I resolved to observe and note the number of circles that it should describe in either direction, and when it began to move again, I put down the following data successively:

"Six turns in the direction of the hands of a watch, then a stop; six turns in the opposite direction, a stop; five in the first direction, a stop; five in the opposite, a stop; four in the first direction, a stop; four in the second, a stop; three in the first, a stop; three in the second, a stop; two in the first, a stop; two in the second, a stop; one in the first, a stop; one in the second, a full stop.

"I waited for the insect to begin to move again, but I waited in vain; an hour was passed uselessly in this occupation; the creature was immovable and seemed to be asleep. I then decided to put it into my poison bottle, and some time afterward I examined its corpse at my leisure.

"It belonged to the order of *Hemiptera*. Its length was about 3 millimeters [$\frac{1}{8}$ inch] and its form was in general that of a

'water boatman' with its large head and powerful legs, altho it was flatter than this coleopter. . . . Its color was a light tan.

"I made a note of what I had observed, and placing the insect in a little paper box I packed it in cotton and sent it with a letter to M. Stanislas Meunier, at the Museum.

"Alas! Three months later this scientist sent word that he had received both my letter and the box, but that there was no insect in the latter. Owing to its smallness and lightness the hemipter had slipped out.

"Six months afterward I was fortunate enough to find one of the same kind of insects again. I hastened to capture it and placed it in a large box with a glass cover. I then promised myself a very interesting series of observations.

"But on the morrow there was no insect in the box; it had disappeared. My servant had evidently involuntarily aided it to escape by displacing the glass cover of the box while setting my table to rights.

"During more than a year's stay in the colony I never met with the creature again.

"However this may be, in reporting the observation of September 20, 1892, I may be permitted to think that I have seen an insect that knows how to count at least up to six, since it made movements numbering successively from six down to one.

"The accompanying illustration is as exact a representation as possible of this curious New Caledonian insect."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CAUSE OF THIRST.

WHY are we thirsty? Is the sensation due to dryness of the throat, or to a general need of the system for liquids? Each theory has had its advocates, but the latter, we are told by M. T. Obalski, in *La Science Française* (July 7), is supported by the facts. Thirst is a constant phenomenon in living creatures, says M. Obalski. Altho there are some that appear never to drink, we must not forget that their food always contains water. He proceeds as follows:

"Thirst is more active among herbivorous animals than with the carnivorous. Herbivores use much water; they must have a great abundance of salivary and digestive fluid to digest the herbs which, in great volume, contain a relatively small amount of nutritive matter. These animals need to have water in their stomachs, for otherwise the material swallowed would dry and form what are called 'heteroliths.'

"Carnivorous animals, as has been said, are less often thirsty. We may cite as an instance the cat, which can live eighteen months without drinking, and lions, which in menageries remain easily all winter without liquid."

Is thirst a localized or a disseminated sensation? On this M. Obalski writes as follows:

"It has been thought that we may localize it in the back part of the throat, since thirst may be appeased by moistening the larynx with a little water or a few drops of diluted citric or malic acid. This palliative, however, acts only for an instant, the thirst reappearing almost at once.

"We must abandon this idea of localization, for the following experiment, made by Claude Bernard, disproves it: he cut open a horse's esophagus in the middle of the neck, and after fixing a glass tube there caused the horse to drink; the water was carried off through the tube after passing through the pharynx. In the experiment the animal drank an enormous quantity of water without appeasing its thirst.

"Louget cut the sensory nerves that lead from the rear of the throat—the glossopharyngeal, the lingual, the pneumogastric; the animal so treated continued to have thirst. So there is no localization.

"Thirst can be appeased by the injection of water into the veins. In some cases of dilatation of the stomach it may be satisfied by intestinal injections. Bathing also relieves it.

"We must believe, then, that thirst is a general sensation; that it results from a general need of the anatomical elements, produced by a loss of the liquids of the organism.

"Thirst presents varieties, sometimes by exaggeration, some-

times in the contrary direction. There is 'polydipsia' [extreme thirst] in diabetic patients, in cases of fever, in certain stages of cholera, and in great pain. There is 'adipsia' [absence of thirst] in cases of marked prostration, altho this phenomenon is rare."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "KISSING BUG."

THIS latest hero of the yellow journals is viewed in the sober light of science by Dr. Eugene Murray-Aaron in *The Scientific American*. It appears that there is really an insect, *Melanolestes picipes*, to which this name properly belongs, but it is neither new nor specially harmful, while a majority of the bites reported in the papers prove on investigation to have been due to other bugs, to mosquitoes, or even to horseflies. In none of these bites is there poison, and the occasional serious results are to be attributed to the inoculation of disease germs by the insect. Says Dr. Murray-Aaron:

"The 'kissing bug' is no commoner this year than usual, of the genus *Melanolestes*, the two not uncommon species, *M. picipes*, with black, piceous legs, and *M. abdominalis*, with the sides and sometimes the whole upper surface of the abdomen red, are to be observed by the entomologist around electric lights in our parks, or in decayed matter, or under stones in our woods, with about the same frequency as always before. 'They are active, bloodthirsty insects, and inflict a severe wound upon the hand of the incautious collector,' has been said of them [*The "Riverside Natural History,"* vol. 2, p. 281], altho to describe them as 'bloodthirsty' gives a false idea of a creature which, probably, never uses its proboscis on man for any purpose other than self-defense. There is no proof whatever that they are bloodthirsty, in the sense that that term may be applied to the mosquito. I have handled scores of both species, and have been bitten but once; and then only because I carelessly pinched the picipes too tightly between thumb and finger, in lifting it from the ground to my killing-jar. The wound made in my thumb was excessively painful, because my powerful little antagonist had no difficulty in piercing to the bone; but there was no more poison about it than about the puncture of a clean knife-blade. For *Melanolestes* is not possessed of any virus or poison-secreting apparatus whatever; the occasional poisonous effects observed as following a wound from its proboscis are entirely due to the food or the environment it is lately from."

Dr. Murray-Aaron has followed up the newspaper reports, and finds that out of about forty cases reported since the beginning of June, there are but three cases in which *Melanolestes* has been an undoubted offender. In two of these three cases there was "a slight amount of poisoning," in the other case simply the pain of the puncture. In many of the reported cases the bite was to all appearances due to the stable-fly or horse-fly (*Stomoxys calcitrans*).

The X Ray in Medicine.—The use of the Roentgen ray in surgery is now so common as to require no comment. We are told by a contributor to *The Lancet*, July 1, that it is extending to medicine, properly speaking, where it has been found, in certain cases, to be invaluable as a means of diagnosis. Says the writer:

"Dr. F. H. Williams, of Boston, United States army, finds that fluids, whether blood or serous effusions, have great power of resisting the passage of the rays; and that by employing an open fluoroscopic screen and by tracing thereon the outlines of the shadow, the form and position of organs can be exhibited. . . . The different degrees of transparency in the lung are, he finds, due to the greater and less amount of blood, not of air, in the stages of expansion and contraction. . . . He was able by this means to see and to trace the extent of a pleuritic effusion imperceptible by ordinary methods, and in a case of pneumothorax to see the waves following the heart's movements and the splashing produced by succussion. Of most interest perhaps was

his demonstration of aneurisms which were not only unsuspected but the symptoms of which were erroneously explained.

"In pleurisy the presence of effusion may be seen before it can be determined by physical methods and after these have ceased to afford evidence of its persistence, and the same was the case with pneumonia even after the patient had been discharged as cured. Pleuritic adhesions in themselves are not visible by the fluoroscope, but may be inferred by the consequent restriction of the movements of the diaphragm. . . . Pericardial effusions, dilatation, hypertrophy, and the atrophy of the heart accompanying some forms of anemia are easily seen, as may be the enormous enlargement of the left ventricle in aortic insufficiency. Lastly, the passive congestion of the lung in diseases of the kidney as well as of the heart, as shown by the fluoroscope, may give timely warning of danger to life previously unsuspected."

MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA AGAIN.

THE specialists who believe that the mosquito takes an active, if not a principal, part in the propagation of malaria are now urging that efforts be made to extirpate the disease in notoriously malarial districts by preventing the breeding of the objectionable insects therein. To the argument that malaria does not exist in some particularly mosquito-cursed districts, they reply that only certain species of the insect harbor the germs. In a recent lecture at University College, Liverpool, printed in *The British Medical Journal* (July 1), Major Donald Ross, a surgeon in the British army and a great authority on the subject, asserts his belief that the well-known fact that malaria is lessened by proper drainage simply means that such drainage removes breeding-places for mosquitoes. He says:

"We can detect the dangerous species of mosquitoes in a given locality by a perfectly certain method, namely, by ascertaining . . . whether the parasites of malaria will live in them or not. We can detect their breeding-grounds by searching for their larvæ. If the dangerous mosquitoes prove to be confined to the genus *Anopheles*, the problem will be much simplified, and it will be advisable to declare war against the whole genus. The larvæ of this genus can be distinguished by any intelligent European by the fact that they float flat on the surface of the water, and the adults can be generally distinguished by their having spotted wings. In order to obliterate pools which breed dangerous mosquitoes, they must be filled up or drained away. As I have said, mosquitoes scarcely ever breed in large bodies of water, because these contain fish. To kill larvæ in wells, some appropriate drug must be sought for, but I think it unlikely that malaria-bearing insects often inhabit wells.

"To conclude, then: It will be observed that the practicability of eradicating malaria in a locality by the extermination of the dangerous mosquitoes in it depends on a single question—Do these mosquitoes breed in spots sufficiently isolated and rare to be dealt with by public measures of repression? I am afraid that it is impossible to give a final answer to this question as yet; we do not yet know all the dangerous species of mosquito, much less are we acquainted with all their habits. But . . . I am inclined toward giving an answer in the affirmative to the question. At any rate, in view of the mischief wrought by the disease in warm countries, I certainly think that we should make every effort to ascertain whether or not we can give an affirmative answer to it.

"For a concrete example, suppose we were to discover by accurate investigation that all the malaria in a large town—say on the coast of Africa—arises from a few small puddles which can be obliterated at the expense of a pound or two, would not this discovery repay our exertions? and, further, if we could next extend our operations to other towns—to numerous towns—in the tropics, should we not be more than repaid for our exertions? At all events, the question can be decided only by experiment; and the experiment is well worth making."

The Care of Children's Teeth.—In an article in *The Nineteenth Century* on the care of children's teeth, Dr. E. Collins, editor of *The Dentist*, asserts that the condition of school-children's teeth in England may be looked upon as a "national

calamity," giving rise, as it does, to dyspepsia, headache, sleeplessness, irritability, and deformities of the jaws. He also refers to the state of the teeth as a possible factor in the mental state of the child, and strives to impress upon teachers the necessity of having the teeth of children under their care inspected by skilled dentists. He condemns unwarrantable teeth extraction, asserting that "teeth-drawing is not dentistry, and that the supply of artificial dentures should no more be regarded as the chief aim of dentistry than the supplying of wooden legs is looked upon as the ideal of surgery." "We are of opinion," says *The British Medical Journal*, in commenting on this article, "that it is not alone after the eruption of the teeth that care should be exercised. The future of the teeth as well as the future of the body depends for the most part on the care of the child during the early years of its existence, and it is more important to consider the subject of children's teeth during their development in the gums and before they have erupted than even to check decay when they appear or to scoop out microorganisms from their sockets. This aspect of the hygiene of the teeth has yet to be dealt with."

THE ELECTRIC-LIGHT BATH.

THIS form of treatment, in which the patient's body is exposed to the radiation of numerous incandescent lamps, has already been noted in these columns. Why should this form of heating be more effective than the ordinary hot-water bath, or than the Turkish bath of hot dry air? *Modern Medicine* endeavors to answer these questions by referring us to the recent physiological experiments of Dr. Hertz of Vienna. He says:

"Among other interesting experiments made was a series of studies which had for their purpose a comparison of the amount of heat absorbed by the skin when exposed (1) to hot water; (2) to dry hot air; and (3) to an incandescent body, as a lamp flame.

"The results were most interesting and remarkable. It was found that during exposure of the hand near the flame of a lamp for thirty seconds, as much heat was absorbed as by holding the hand in very hot water for thirty minutes; in other words, the heating effect of a flame was sixty times as great as that of hot water, while the sensory effect was the same. When the hand was held above the lamp chimney, the time required for the absorption of a given amount of heat was many times greater than when the hand was exposed to the flame of the lamp.

"These interesting observations show in a most graphic manner the superiority of the electric-light bath over the older forms of the heating apparatus, as the vapor, hot-air, and hot-water baths, as well as the Roman or Russian and Turkish baths.

"The explanation of this phenomenon is easily found. The heat from an incandescent body, whether a lamp flame or the filament of an electric light, is in a state of activity, so to speak; it is in the form of radiant energy, and is thrown out into space in lines which travel an indefinite distance without loss unless they meet resistance. These rays pass through transparent bodies, like glass, without heating them; but in an opaque body the light is converted into heat just as electricity is converted into heat when it meets with resistance in a poor conductor. Thus when light falls upon the skin it penetrates to a greater or less depth according to its transparency, finally being all transformed into heat in the deeper parts.

"When heat is applied to the skin by means of such a heated substance as hot water or hot air, the heat is slowly communicated to the deeper parts by means of conduction. The skin is a very poor conductor, while at the same time it is, if not quite transparent, very translucent, so that radiant heat passes readily through it, while the heat of conduction penetrates slowly.

"This simply physical explanation makes very clear the reason why the direct rays of the sun are so powerfully active in producing heat effects, while one may readily tolerate a temperature of 200° F. or even 300° F. in a Turkish bath.

"Dr. Winternitz, the eminent professor of hydrotherapy and of nervous diseases in the Royal and Imperial University of Vienna, recently informed the writer that he had in the use of the electric-light bath succeeded in some instances in producing perspiration at a temperature of less than 70° F.; that is, the air of the bath was less than 70° F. Of course the temperature of the skin of the

patient was much higher. . . . The writer has observed perspiration at a temperature of 85° F. Nearly double this temperature is usually required in the hot-air and Turkish baths, and considerable time, whereas vigorous perspiration occurs in the electric-light bath usually within from three to five minutes.

"The electric-light bath is already in use in many hospitals and other medical establishments in Austria and Germany, thanks to the cordial commendation of this new thermic method, of which America claims to be the origin. The bath is also gaining ground in America, and is being introduced quite extensively in England and other countries. It undoubtedly has come to stay, and by its convenience and superior efficiency will largely supplant the older methods of producing heat effects for therapeutic purposes."

THE "AMERICAN VOICE."

THE belief entertained by all orthodox Britons that every American has a shrill nasal voice will be strengthened by a paper read at the recent congress of the American Laryngological Association at Chicago by Dr. John W. Farlow. The doctor surrenders at the outset by admitting that the "national voice" has a "nasal twang," and he sets himself to discover its cause. *The British Medical Journal* (July 1), which compliments Dr. Farlow as "a bold man," goes on to give the following abstract of his paper and of the subsequent discussion. It says:

"The question he set himself to discuss is whether this [twang] is due to catarrhal or other pathological conditions of the upper air-passages. There is a general impression that such conditions are relatively very frequent among the citizens of the United States. Indeed, if we may judge from the text-books of the specialists of that country, the average American nose must be a museum illustrating most of the diseases and deformities with which that part of the human fabric can be afflicted. But as Dr. Farlow correctly points out, the nose is not the determining factor in the formation of the nasal voice. The twang appears, like smoking, to be largely a matter of imitation. But the defect must have been fairly prevalent before it became so fashionable as to be an object of imitation. Owing to the great influx of foreigners into America the English tongue is mangled and outraged there more than anywhere else, and Dr. Farlow admits that his countrymen are quite indifferent to purity of accent or correctness of speech. He therefore urges that children should be carefully trained in the use of their organs of speech, and pains should be taken to prevent them from forming themselves vocally on an *exemplar vitiis imitabile*. Dr. G. Hudson Makuen (Philadelphia), in discussing the question, gave it as his opinion that the American voice is due to the excessive tension of modern American life. How this tension affects the vocal organs is not very clear, but as Dr. Makuen goes on to affirm that 'the active anatomic factor in nasal voice is probably a low hanging palate during speech,' it must be inferred that the tension of life in some way causes relaxation of the velum. The remedy which he suggests is to train the levator palati muscles by making the patient practise several times daily with open mouth before a mirror. The 'patient' will be obliged to segregate himself as carefully as if he were learning to play the fiddle. Dr. Amory De Blois (Boston) thinks the voice is all a matter of race. The German has a guttural voice, the Yankee has a high-pitched voice, while the English voice, 'no matter what the social rank, is always of an agreeable low pitch.' Dr. De Blois has evidently never heard the newspaper boys shriek 'Winners!' or 'Horful Murder!' in the Strand. It must also, we fear, be confessed that the voices of our fashionable ladies are too often remarkable for their un-Cordelia-like quality. On the whole the debate threw little light on the mechanism of the American voice, which we are inclined to regard as due to some peculiar condition of the nasal sinuses and other parts of the resonating apparatus. This may be caused by climatic influences; but, however it is produced, its effect on the voice is aggravated by a bad habit of speech which will never be corrected, because patriotic Americans look upon it as one of their national institutions."

Brooms as Germ Breeders.—"Bacteriologists devote themselves to the detection, isolation, and destruction of bacteria," says *The Scientific American*, "and strange to say, they do not

appear to have given much attention to the danger that lurks in the ordinary articles of household use. For example, the common house broom is both the habitation and breeding-place for whole colonies of bacteria, and cases of disease have been traced to this apparently inoffensive article. At Königsberg a course on bacteriology is given by a physician, in which he maintains that the strictest sanitary and hygienic conditions in things pertaining to the house should be inculcated, and in this country in the Boston Cooking School, and doubtless elsewhere, there are many lectures given on bacteriology. The refrigerator is one of the danger spots, for bacteriologists tell us that the minutest organisms may thrive even in melted ice, and putrefactive bacteria once gaining access to the household refrigerator will breed and contaminate butter, milk, meat, and other food kept therein. Cupboards and closets also afford an excellent breeding-place for the ever-present microbe, and housekeepers will do well to look to such articles as refrigerators, brooms, dusters, etc."

Iodin in Nature.—Iodin is found in many quarters where it would least be suspected. According to some interesting experiments of Armand Gautier, we are told in *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, July 15), the thyroid gland contains about one-thousandth part, by weight, of this substance. Where does it come from? Some authorities say that it is derived from the atmosphere or from water, but others fail to discover traces of the substance therein. M. Gautier believes, however, that their failure was due to insufficient methods. He finds minute quantities of iodine in the air of Paris, and still more in that of the sea-shore and salt marshes. It is well known that seaweed is especially rich in iodine. It has also been discovered in ordinary foods, especially in certain fish. By bathing a rabbit in water containing iodine M. Gallard discovered a curious fact, namely, that the brain has a peculiar attraction for this substance, absorbing over seven times as much, proportionately to weight, as the glands of the neck and four times as much as the heart and lungs. Iodin may have a special action on the brain, but this is for future experiment to determine.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Russian Calendar to be Conformed to General Use.—"It is officially stated through the Department of State of this country," says *The Railway Review*, "that the Russian Government has decided to abandon the Julian calendar and adopt the Gregorian, now in use all over the world except in Russia and Greece. A commission of sixteen members, including nine astronomers, has been appointed to arrange the details of the change, and it is the intention to have the new calendar go into operation in the year 1901. As readers will understand, the Russian calendar is now twelve days behind that in universal use. A potent cause for the change is stated to be the confusion of dates, in correspondence and business transactions, between Russians and citizens of foreign countries."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"It is reported," says *Science*, "that Dr. Nansen has resolved to enter the lists as an Antarctic explorer. Letters received in London from him state that he hopes to have an expedition organized and ready to start in 1902. He is at present engaged in preparing his plans, and will endeavor to shape them so that he may supplement the work which the British and German expeditions propose to accomplish."

"The Eiffel Tower," says *The Scientific American Supplement*, "is undergoing a complete renovation in preparation for the forthcoming exposition. The entire structure will be painted with an enamel in five shades. The dome and summit are to be of a fine lemon chrome, and the shades will graduate to the pedestal, which will be a rich, dark orange. *The Mechanical Engineer* states that for the two coats which are to be applied upon the tower, nearly fifty tons of enamel will be employed."

A WRITER in *Nature* speaks of the medical tyranny which banishes the strawberry from the diet of the gouty, and notes that Linnæus considered that he had been cured of this very disease by free use of the fruit. He goes on to say: "Altho strawberries are forbidden to the gouty by some authorities, by others they are permitted, the fruit being regarded as a useful food for gouty persons on account of its richness in the salts of potash, soda, and lime, and its cooling, diuretic, and laxative qualities. The analysis of the strawberry shows it to be particularly rich in soda salts, and in spite of the high percentage of water this fruit excels all other common fruit in the amount of mineral salts. The chemistry of the strawberry, therefore, would teach that this fruit is likely to be beneficial in gouty states."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

THE secular press throughout the United States teems with lengthy comments on the life, character, and religious opinions of Colonel Ingersoll. There is upon the whole a surprisingly small amount of bitter criticism, even from those who differ greatly from him in his views. Such persons for the most part attribute what they regard as his extreme opinions to the reaction of a buoyant, sympathetic, and freedom-loving spirit against the unfortunate influences of an early religious environment. The *Springfield Republican* gives the following outline of his life :

"Robert Green Ingersoll was born in Dresden, N. Y., August 13, 1833, and thus he had nearly compassed his sixty-sixth year. He was of New England ancestry, and his father, Rev. John Ingersoll, was a Congregational minister of many and brief pastorates. Altho Colonel Ingersoll used to say that his 'infidelity' was largely caused by his being compelled to go to church twice or three times of a Sunday, with Sunday-school between services, and his youth was a time of pretty strict theology, nevertheless Rev. John Ingersoll's chief difficulty in retaining his charges was his broad view of religion. Robert's boyhood was spent in Wisconsin and Illinois, the family removing to the latter State in 1843. His education was of the common schools, and then picked up along the wayside, as is often the case. In 1857, when he was twenty-four years old, he with his brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, went to Peoria, and thence Eben went to Congress, where he made a reputation for ability and especially for a happy turn of wit. Robert was Democratic candidate for Congress in 1860, but was unsuccessful. He made a good campaign, and one of remarkable interest. It is related that when his Republican antagonist, Judge William Kellogg, a friend of Lincoln, asked him what he would do if a black man escaping from slavery should ask him for food and shelter—would he, as the fugitive slave law required, have him arrested and remanded to slavery—Ingersoll interrupted Kellogg to say that he would do just what he had done within a week—give him the last dollar he had and bid him Godspeed to Canada. This was Ingersoll's first and last candidacy for an elective office.

"The war for the Union came on, and he went out in 1862 as colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry. He was a good soldier, a competent officer, holding the affection of the men. He was captured by Gen. N. B. Forrest's command, and winning the heart of the Confederate by his genial wit, he was paroled. In 1866 he was appointed attorney-general of Illinois, and soon became known as a leader of the Republican Party. He would have been candidate for governor in 1868 had it not been for his heterodoxy in religious matters. Three fourths of the delegates of the nominating convention were in his favor, when some foolish person brought up the matter of his attitude in respect to Christianity. A committee was appointed to wait upon him, and they asked him to pledge himself not to discuss religious issues in the campaign. It should have been plain that Mr. Ingersoll would not have interposed such a matter in his political work, but when he was required to pledge himself not to do so, he took the only manly attitude, and declined to make even this passing surrender of his liberty of speech. And thus it came about that General Palmer was the Republican candidate and was elected, and Ingersoll was one of the most effective of the campaign speakers.

"Important tho he was in Illinois, Colonel Ingersoll had no general reputation until after the brilliant speech he made in nominating James G. Blaine as a candidate for the Presidency in the Republican national convention of 1876, held at Cincinnati. That splendid moment takes place with the swift triumphs of orators in many a juncture, and it was in this pyrotechnic speech that he bestowed on Mr. Blaine the sobriquet of 'The Plumed Knight,' destined to become a by-word in politics in several campaigns that were yet to come. The phrase in which he framed this sobriquet, referring to an episode in a debate in the House of Representatives, was this 'Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American Congress and threw his shining lance full and fair

against the brazen foreheads of the defamers of his country and the maligners of her honor.' Mr. Ingersoll was one of the best orators of the campaign for Hayes, notwithstanding the defeat of Blaine's candidacy, and he had ever since been active wherever the party exigency demanded. He received no rewards of office for his services. He was talked of for Minister to Berlin, in Hayes's Administration; some say it was offered to him. But offered or not, he did not get it; and so it had been ever since. . . .

"Colonel Ingersoll married in 1862 Eva Parker, daughter of a farmer in Tazewell County, Ill. A devoted husband and father, he had led a happy life. He had become a man of literary culture, being an enthusiast on authors so diverse as Shakespeare, Shelley, and Walt Whitman. His oration on the occasion of a reception to Whitman in Philadelphia was quite remarkable. And he had been of generous and constant service to many young men beginning life."

The *New York Times* thus speaks of him :

"Whatever else he was or was not, he was an American, a product of our soil and racy of it, particularly a product of the Middle West, which is developing its own sub-variety of American. He was that American whom Kipling had in mind—

Uncouth, illogical, elate
He greets th' embarrassed Gods, nor fears
To shake the iron hand of Fate,
Or match with Destiny for beers.

"A writer as different as possible from Mr. Kipling, Mr. Henry James, to wit, has expressed the same thing in a novel in which he makes an admiring Frenchman say to an admired American that he went about the world as if he were traveling on a railroad in which he held a large amount of stock. Certainly no order of men is more at home in the world than the American of the Middle West. Certainly no one of these was ever more at home in it than he who has just left it.

"Not that the character is wholly admirable. It has the defects of its qualities. Its qualities are energy, bravery, friendliness, and frankness; as a Bostonian returning from the West once put it, 'candor till you can't rest.' We can not say honesty in a conventional or even in a real sense, because one of its chief defects is a lack of scruple, the other being a lack of respect, a lack of that 'reverence' without which Goethe, who was by no means a conventional moralist, said that 'all other things are of no use.' The defect as well as the qualities were illustrated in this man of the Middle West, were even exaggerated in him. Nobody could possibly ascribe scrupulousness to the man whose mining and ranching operations in the Southwest attracted so much attention a dozen years ago. And as for his want of reverence, he gloried in it, gloried in having a hollow where the bump of veneration 'ought' to be. It has been justly said that he was 'no respecter of parsons,' but that was only part of his radiating and centrifugal disrespect. Geniality, courage, frankness, without scruple and without deference; these are the qualities which were as completely summed up in Ingersoll as in any man we can recall."

The *New York Herald* says :

"He was a strong enemy and as gentle, kindly a father as ever breathed, loyal in his attachments, reckless of consequences when defending his opinions, and eloquent to the verge of genius.

"We can find in his early environments one reason at least for his hostility to creeds and churches; his father was a clergyman so broad in his views that he suffered from a harassing unpopularity. In his outspoken youth the son was ostracized and possibly embittered by what amounted to persecution for his opinions. He was driven into solitude at a time when he should have been welcomed for his honesty and his courage, and in those far-off days may be found the root of that unbelief which marked his riper years and made him proud to be called an agnostic.

"He will be greatly missed, for a more intrepid champion of what he believed to be right and true can not easily be found. Most men will declare that he was mistaken in his religious opinions, but all will concede that he fought for them like a true knight."

The *Baltimore News* thinks that the dogmatic ideas which Ingersoll attacked are no longer the beliefs of to-day :

"Great changes have taken place since 'Bob' Ingersoll first

leaped into prominence by his daring crusade against the Bible. Belief in the literal correctness of the Bible narratives has been gradually dying away in most religious denominations. Audiences of to-day would be quite unmoved by ridicule based on a showing of the amount of heat which must have been generated by Joshua's stopping of the earth in its rotation, or on the difficulties presented by the dimensions of Noah's ark. The representatives of the church have quietly bowed to the inevitable in all these matters, and have taken the wind out of the sails of any Ingersoll of to-day by admitting in advance all that he may choose to say in this line.

"This change was plainly on the way, and quite inevitable, apart from any efforts which might be made or not made by iconoclastic orators. What Ingersoll did, that gentler and more scrupulous critics did not do, was to attempt roughly to tear away what had become dear to millions of his fellow human beings. In this, there is no reason to suppose that he had very widespread or lasting success. More has been accomplished for the liberalization of religious views—and has been accomplished with less harm—by those who have written or spoken in quite a different spirit; by Emerson, for instance, who, as has been said, took down our idols with such gentleness and reverence that it seemed like an act of worship."

The *New York Mail and Express* takes a condemnatory view of Ingersoll's attitude toward the fundamental principles of religion, and fairly represents the position adopted by most of Colonel Ingersoll's critics:

"In the large sense of the word, Colonel Ingersoll's life was a failure. He was a phrasemaker and magician, who fascinated his hearers but never instructed them. He appealed to the imagination but not to the soul. He painted beautiful pictures, but they faded like mists in the sunshine. His life was one long protest against truths which he was too small to grasp, and which, for that reason, he held to be non-existent. He was a destroyer as far as he could be, and had nothing to offer in place of that which he destroyed. He taught only the gospel of doubt and dark despair; his spiritual vocabulary contained no such word as faith, and in all the beautiful things he ever said he never brought cheer to an aching heart nor hope to a troubled soul. The ideals and aspirations which he decried still thrill the heart of humanity; the institutions at which he scoffed still shed their benign radiance upon the races of the earth, and he leaves the world without having added even a fragment to its knowledge or a single ray of light to its joys and hopes.

"Colonel Ingersoll failed not only for the world, but for himself. If he was an honest seeker for the truth he was a most unfortunate one. For with the badly poised mind which disputes the existence of all things which it can not comprehend, he barred the gates against his own progress and became a hopeless wanderer in the gloomy marshes of doubt. And so he passes, like a shadow, while the faith which he assailed still brightens the world."

The *New Voice*, New York, in a discriminating review of his life, touches on some phases of his personality and work which have not often been understood:

"Ingersoll's assaults upon religious faith were not the product of any deep research, laborious scholarship, or intellectual strain. His weapons were sarcasm, flippant smartness, catchy rhetoric, and at times an eloquent and obviously sincere appeal to the feelings of justice and humanity, so often outraged, as we all know, in the history of the church. He added practically nothing to the world's stock of knowledge and thought, and produced no literature that is likely to live as that produced by Voltaire, Hume, and Paine has lived. We have spoken of him as an antagonist of the Christian religion; yet in fact he was more an antagonist of the Jewish religion as expounded in the Old Testament than of the Christian religion as expounded in the New Testament and embodied in the life of Christ. The phases of the Christian religion from which he seemed unable to get away were those phases that developed in the days of Puritanism and, farther back still, in the days of medievalism. The Christian world has not been standing still since the days of Ingersoll's youth, when the fiery tortures of the damned were so apt to hide the love of God from the eyes of His children. Even twenty years ago Ingersoll's death would have elicited comment of a much different kind from that which it will now elicit. We do not undertake to judge him.

Perhaps in the all-encompassing wisdom of God such antagonism as his is of positive benefit in driving us back from the conventionalities of religious formalism to a reexamination of the first principles and a reconstruction of dogmas."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

DR. NICHOLAS BJERRING believes that while Christ's words, "The poor ye have always with you," will probably, in their literal sense as applied to material poverty, remain the order of things on earth until the full coming of the spirit of Christ among men, yet the harshest conditions of poverty may even now be greatly ameliorated. There is still another text, "Neither was there any among them that lacked," that shows what already has been and can again be accomplished by applying Christ's spirit to the social organism and the daily life of men. After briefly referring to the harsh and cruel conditions introduced by industrialism and commercialism, through which multitudes of men must be content merely to work, eat, and sleep from day to day, he declares (in *The Catholic World*, July) that the remedy is to be found, not in new laws of trade, but in the application of old principles:

"I shall endeavor to sketch briefly the outlines of this social question, as viewed from the principles of religious communism, by speaking of the community of production, consumption, and property. Just as the body has many members, and each has its particular work to do, contributing to serve the whole body, so in a well-ordered household the work is distributed among the various inmates according to their ability, and if every one work industriously, then the house is well cared for.

"Thus it is ordered in the household which God has established in the world. All must serve each other, both high and low; to none are time and power given for naught; the main question is not the high or low position, but that time and power are well employed. With the common work of his hand man may serve his fellow man, still more serve God; for he does the daily work that God has entrusted to him, and by serving his brother he serves himself. By achieving his maintenance he gains health of body and soul. That we shall eat our bread in the sweat of our brow is a punishment of sin; but, willingly borne, the punishment turns into a blessing. That is the Christian doctrine of labor, and social cooperation through labor."

Ultra-individualism is, he says, the canker-worm that has destroyed the sense of race solidarity, and this sense can only be recovered through the Christian sense of brotherhood:

"Competition reigns on most fields of social activity. This is by no means a friendly rivalry, but a cruel war for life and death. Whoever can not hold out in this competition must look to himself or fall by the wayside; his fellow will take no heed of him. The maxim, 'Private egoism leads to the general welfare,' is not only the soul of modern production, but is actually established as a principle, and in it lies the canker-worm of the social evil. Is it to be wondered at that 'professional envy' has become proverbial? Employers and laborers stand in no lasting relation toward each other; each has need of the other for individual purposes, that is all. Hence it has come that the master has banished the young workman from his table and house. Master and servant, factory lord and factory hand, storekeeper and clerk, stand in like loose relations.

"It is a Christian principle that we must not only respect and love ourselves, but also those who are our companions in salvation, and who possess the same rights of citizenship in the kingdom of heaven. When master and servant, employer and laborer, factory lord and factory hand meet on Sunday for the worship of God, then at least they must demonstrate by their actions that they all alike call God their Father. It would appear in the modern industrial world that if such a consciousness ever was present in them, it has become extinguished. Faith, hope, and charity have been forced to make room for the greed to possess, to enjoy, to assert one's self, to govern. How, then, can a religious communism exist, and by its social workings demonstrate itself in actual living relations?"

The writer sees no hope of a restoration of this sense of race

solidarity except through a return to religious community and in the passage of laws which recognize the principles of brotherhood and cooperation rather than the power of might and the right to trample underfoot one's fellow men.

A PROPOSED RELIGIOUS DAILY PAPER.

AT the recent International Christian Endeavor Convention at Detroit the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, author of "In His Steps," the most popular book of the year in England and the United States, proposed that the members of the society raise one million dollars to establish a Christian daily paper which should represent the spirit of Christ as applied to journalism. In his book Mr. Sheldon had told of an hypothetical newspaper of this kind, and he believes that there is need for such papers in the world of real life. The proposal awakened much interest and enthusiasm, and it is possible that an attempt may be made before long to carry out his plan. Mr. Sheldon says that he has in readiness a competent newspaper man to take charge of such an enterprise—"a man ready to lose his money and everything except his reputation" if need be. He has other men of the right kind ready to take places as reporters and pressmen, making altogether "a corps sufficient to start the paper in Topeka or Chicago to-morrow if some man will raise the money." Mr. Sheldon's own idea as to the necessary financial basis of such an undertaking is thus expressed in an interview quoted in *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*:

"I don't think that a paper of the kind I have in mind can succeed without financial support. I think the Lord intends us to use means to carry out His work, and I do not yet myself see how a man can found a daily paper without means. I don't know of any such paper. The nearest thing that comes to it is the *Montreal Daily Witness*. I want to say here, and I am going to say it again to-night, that this paper ideal of my book will be real in a few years, I hope. I have had letters from newspaper men in every part of the country saying they are willing to throw up the positions which they now hold to go upon the staff of just such a paper as that. I have a newspaper man in my own church, a young man who has had experience in newspaper work, a graduate of your state university and who worked upon the newspaper at the college, who has since been trying to run a political paper on the basis of this pledge. He says: 'I can't do it. I am going to give up the paper, but I want to start a paper of the kind you mention, if somebody will come to the front with the money.'"

The same paper, in commenting editorially upon this proposal, says:

"We doubt that even a city as large as Chicago would support a Christian daily paper, after the novelty of the first year had worn off. Yet, even if it would, no one should flatter himself that cities and towns at a considerable remove from the publication center would wait for their daily paper until ten or eleven o'clock in the morning. We doubt that they would wait until ten, and some will doubt that they would wait until nine or eight or even seven o'clock. It is not to be supposed that any one wishes to found a Christian daily paper simply as a monument, or a representative protest against the defects in management or of conscience which attach to daily papers as they now exist. If any city needs such a daily, many cities have the same need. If any group of right-minded people deserves such a paper, all right-minded people have the same desert. It would seem, therefore, that not only one, but many Christian daily papers should be contemplated.

"No paper of the kind can subsist upon the receipts from its subscription list alone. Sums received from that source should be considered a surplus, or bonus. A few years ago the morning paper was sold at five cents, which cost was reduced in this city to one cent, and later was increased to two cents. Our Endeavor friends must plan to sell their paper for not more than two cents, and even then it would meet dangerous competition in the penny papers that omit much evil reading matter—but with this difference—that the existing penny paper omits it because it costs money, while the Christian daily paper will omit it because it

should not appear. That matter being omitted from both papers, the old query remains—Can the Christian daily charge two cents for itself while the penny paper charges only one half so much?

"The main reliance of a daily paper is upon its advertisements. Right at this point must come the tests respecting daily income. A Christian daily probably will not advertise theaters, horse-races, immoral medical doctors, liquor stores, quack doctors, patent medicines of exceeding patent dishonesty, department stores whose subsidization of the ordinary daily paper amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars every year; Sunday excursions, railway trips on Sunday, Sunday picnics, secret or public society outings on Sunday, or any of scores of other movements or events or plans that desecrate the Sabbath or tend to aid sharpers to rob confiding people of their money. Much less will the Christian daily issue an edition on Sunday, on which day reading matter is multiplied by six or ten, and advertisements are multiplied and get cash by like ratios. London recently gave up its Sunday papers solely because all the papers there agreed to do the same, it being understood that if one paper had its Sunday edition, all must have them. American papers entered the field on Sunday from like motives, because it is well understood that the paper that thrives on Sunday has that much the more of profits wherewith to excel its rivals on the six secular days of the week. He who risks his money in a paper like the one suggested in Detroit must therefore take into intelligent consideration both the matter of cost per copy and the advertisement question."

The Advocate sees another difficulty. How is such a paper to get its telegraphic news? The writer says:

"The new paper could not get into the 'Associated Press,' for memberships therein are not for sale at any price. We deprecate that monopoly, but deprecation is as useless as are depreciations of some other unkillable monopolies. The new daily must have the news and all the news; therefore, it is quite pertinent to ask where the proposed new daily will get its telegrams. When our American cities have founded about fifty daily papers it will be time to found a new news-gathering association, if the associated telegraphic companies even then can be persuaded to transmit your news.

"We repeat our old prescription: Christian people can have the right kind of a paper when they persuade some already established daily paper to edit and print the right kind of a paper. Select the right man or company of men, convert him or them, and then set them to work, the next morning, to make the paper Christians are supposed to want. Are Christians ready to tell their daily paper that it can not have their advertisements on Monday if it prints any advertisements whatever on Sunday? Is any one ready to condition his subscriptions to a paper for all days upon the issuance of a decent paper on six secular days of the week? A paper that can get Christian patronage on the six days on its own terms can better afford to snap its fingers at the church on Sunday."

DR. PAUL CARUS ON AGNOSTICISM, THEISM, AND HERBERT SPENCER.

DR. CARUS, editor of *The Monist*, in a lecture delivered not long ago at the Philosophical Club of the University of Chicago, defined his views upon the problem of theism. The lecture was afterward printed in *The Monist*, and has led to an interesting discussion between Dr. Carus and Mr. Amos Waters, writing in the London *Literary Guide*. Mr. Waters, who may be described as a Spencerian agnostic, takes issue with Dr. Carus in his statement of the agnostic and theistic conceptions of the world. We quote as follows from Mr. Waters's *résumé* of the lecture, and his criticisms upon it:

"Even from the standpoint of the atheist, Dr. Carus opines, the 'God-idea remains the most important thought in the history of the world.' 'It is neither irrelevant nor an aberration, but contains the most important, the deepest and most comprehensive, philosophically the most explanatory, and practically the most applicable truth of all truths.' And then Dr. Carus vehemently assails the agnostic position as he conceives it:

"Agnosticism . . . as a bankruptcy of thought, is not only the weakest, but also the most injurious, philosophy. It is the philosophy of indolence.

which, on account of its own insolvency, declares that the most vital questions of man's life, the questions of the soul, the soul's relation to the body, the immortality of the soul, the existence of God, the creation, and the ultimate purpose of being, are beyond the reach of reason.'

"Dr. Carus affirms that there are but two kinds of agnosticism — 'the pious agnosticism of him who would not allow the light of science to shine upon the problems of religion; and the infidel agnosticism of the scoffer, who argues that, knowledge on matters of religion being unattainable, we ought to leave religion alone.' The latter proposition is offensively worded and loosely phrased. What is 'infidel agnosticism'? Infidel implies 'faithless'; does Dr. Carus mean that the 'scoffer' is 'infidel' to agnosticism? But should such 'scoffer' argue that 'knowledge of matters of religion [is] unobtainable,' that is a faith. To what, then, is even the 'scoffer' faithless? The orthodox Christian theist might describe Dr. Carus's position as 'infidel theism,' and we should anticipate an exposure of such misuse of words. 'Christian agnosticism' is an oblique compliment to agnosticism; 'infidel agnosticism' an illogical offense."

Dr. Carus, whose views have an added interest from the fact that he has advanced to his present philosophical position from one of scientific agnosticism, thus partly defined his concept of Deity in his Chicago lecture:

"God is, further, not an indifferent being to us. He has a personal and private relation to all His creatures, being nearer to every one of them than the beating of their hearts and the neural vibration of their brains. He is in them, and yet different to them, and infinitely high above them. He is their life, their home, whence they stay, and the goal whither they travel. God is not like us, but we like Him. He is the light of our life. He is the mariner's compass which guides us, and the anchor of hope on which we rely. Unless we feel His presence, we shall find no peace in the restlessness of this world. Unless we sanctify our lives by the purport which His existence imparts to all life, we can find no comfort in our afflictions. Unless we recognize that our soul is an actualization of His eternal thoughts, we shall not learn to fight the right way in the struggle for existence. Unless we listen to the still, small voice that teaches us our duties, we shall not obtain that blissful assurance which the childhood of God alone can afford."

Upon this Mr. Waters remarks:

"This certainty of utterance seems to be inspired by a new conviction. Such new conviction may command our remote admiration if explicitly avowed. Of absolute sincerity in any conviction there is no question. . . . Dr. Carus alleged that his conception of God 'was not only compatible with the Christian conception; it is the Christian conception itself, in its matured and purified form.' We ask for more explanation. 'Is it possible to explain too much?'"

"We yield to none in admiration of the splendid and catholic spirit, the lofty ethical inspiration, the oftentimes exactitude of philosophical thought and definition, that we associate with the attractive personality of Dr. Carus. His persistent misconceptions of agnosticism we have willingly—alho regretfully—attributed to unconscious bias, in degree of rebellion against dogmatic delimitation of the knowable. Time was when he appeared as the apostle of science in denial of knowledge other than physical science can yield. And we who have—on this side of the Atlantic—through many years acclaimed his work, despite his petulant upbraiding of agnosticism, have now the right to ask for 'light, more light.' Have the 'philosophy of science,' the 'science of religion, and the religion of science,' evolved a coherent theistic belief? If not, is it inconceivable that theists may reasonably assume that the editor of *The Monist* has a god-knowledge he is able to announce. 'Is it possible to explain too much?'"

In *The Monist* (July), Dr. Carus makes reply to these protests and questions of Mr. Waters. As to agnosticism, and Mr. Spencer, its great protagonist, he says:

"I am loath to reopen the debate on agnosticism, and repeat here only that there are many kinds of agnosticism. On some other occasion I expressed my approval of the agnosticism of modesty, which is a suspension of judgment so long as there are not adequate grounds to be had for forming an opinion. But the agnosticism of modesty is a personal attitude, not a doctrine. As

soon as it is changed into a doctrine it becomes the agnosticism of arrogance. By agnosticism of arrogance I understand the theory that the main problems of life (viz., concerning the existence or non-existence of God and of the soul, as to the immortality of the soul, and the relation of the soul to the body, as to the origin of life, the nature and authority of morals, etc.), are not within the ken of human comprehension. There is no need of entering now into details, as I have discussed the subject time and again. Mr. Herbert Spencer is the representative agnostic thinker, and when I criticize agnosticism, I mean Mr. Spencer's agnosticism. His agnosticism is not a mere suspense of judgment, but a most emphatic declaration that the mystery of life is utterly incomprehensible, that the substance of the soul (whatever that may mean) can not be known, that energy is inscrutable, etc. He has of late reiterated his principle in censuring Professor Japp for asserting that organized life can not have risen from inorganic nature, and Mr. Spencer declares expressly that he rejects the opposite view too. He rejects both horns of the dilemma, the affirmation as well as the denial, winding up his argument with these words:

"My own belief is that neither interpretation is adequate. A recently issued revised and enlarged edition of the first volume of the *Principles of Biology* contains a chapter on "The Dynamical Element in Life," in which I have contended that the theory of a vital principle fails and the physico-chemical theory also fails: the corollary being that in its ultimate nature life is incomprehensible."

"This high-handed way of condemning the very attempt at solving a problem on the plea that it is insolvable is the agnosticism which I reject. I know that Mr. Spencer is commonly regarded as the most liberal, progressive, and most scientific philosopher, but I can not help thinking that he is not. Mr. Amos Waters must not blame me for not joining the liberals in their enthusiastic laudation of agnosticism; for agnosticism is to my mind illiberal, anti-scientific, and reactionary in the highest degree. How does Mr. Spencer know that the main problem of biology, the question as to the origin of organized life, lies beyond the ken of human knowledge? Judging from the tone of his expositions, he is not informed on the present state of things and has not very closely followed the investigations of biologists. And how does Mr. Spencer prove his proposition? He does so in the old-fashioned dogmatic way, by quoting Scripture. There is only this difference between him and the theologian, that the latter quotes from the Bible and Mr. Spencer refers to his own writings."

"Mr. Amos Waters, I know, understands by agnosticism the agnosticism of modesty, a suspense of judgment as to problems as yet unsolved, and I repeat that I gladly join him on that score; but agnosticism is commonly understood as Mr. Spencer defines it, and whatever admiration we may have for Mr. Spencer personally, for his noble intentions, his studious habits, his industrious collection of interesting materials, his versatility in writing on various subjects, we must not be blind to the truth that his philosophy is wrong in its roots and exercises as baneful an influence as does the religious dogmatism which it attempts to replace. Its main usefulness consists in stimulating thought and in quieting the complacent assurance of the old fogies, who imagine themselves in possession of the whole truth."

Referring to Mr. Waters's characterization of his view as "the Christian conception," he says that there is nothing to be alarmed at in this. The Christian God conception has itself undergone changes:

"The God of the church authorities who instituted the inquisition is different from the God of the Reformers, and the God of Calvin is no longer the God of the Presbyterians to-day. My own God conception has developed from the traditional Protestant God idea and has been modified under the influence of science, passing through a period of outspoken atheism, until it was transformed into what some sarcastic but friendly critics of mine have called the God conception of atheism—the doctrine of the superpersonal God."

"I am fully satisfied that my article on God is sufficiently clear not to be misunderstood as a pandering to that kind of a God belief which I have unhesitatingly and without any agnostic suspense of judgment branded as a superstition. Mr. Amos Waters must bear in mind that I have not requested any one to believe in God, but have simply investigated the question of what God must be, if we understand by God that something which molds the world and shapes the fate of man. I have, however, come to the conclusion, and am becoming more and more convinced, that the superpersonal God, the God of science, the eternal norm of truth and righteousness, is God indeed; He alone is God. He is what the pagans (including the pagan Christians) have been groping after for ages."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BELGIAN TROUBLES.

SINCE 1884, the Catholic Party has ruled in Belgium. Its opponents were unable to muster sufficient force, for, being divided into Liberals, Radicals, and Socialists, and giving full scope to the individual opinion of the voter, they were ill matched against a party whose followers are trained to strict obedience on religious principles. Of late, however, the opposition parties have shown a tendency to unite, and have been hoping for victory at the next election. To prevent this, the premier has proposed certain "reforms," suggested by M. Schollaert, abolishing the "blanket ballot" in the large cities, but retaining it in the country districts. This, it is charged, would insure the election of Clerical candidates where the Catholics are in the majority, and while enabling the Clericals to avail themselves of the services of a strong Catholic minority in the cities, the Opposition minority in the country districts would be prevented from making itself felt.

Serious riots were the result. Stormy scenes in Parliament ensued. A general strike was threatened by the Socialists, who have sufficient power to make good their word, and the Government has been forced to pigeonhole the obnoxious redistribution bill. *The Independance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"There is only one way out of the difficulty. The country must be divided anew, yes; but in such a way that the majority rules. A redistribution which is intended solely to benefit the Clerical Party is not to be tolerated. The system which allows the Clericals to obtain a seat at a second ballot must also be abolished. What we need is a system which enables each party to muster its full strength on the first ballot, and quiet will not return for good until these much-needed reforms have been accomplished."

It appears that the opposition parties are very much in earnest, and that the militia could not well be depended upon to support either the king, the ministry, or the present parliamentary majority. *The Étoile Belge* expresses itself in the main as follows:

"The militia is with the people. At Doornik, when General Tournay called for cheers for the king, only three officers responded, the men all remained silent. At Liège a militia officer addressed the crowd as follows: 'We have inscribed on our swords the device "For King and Country." But if the king interferes with the rights of the people, we will say: "For the Country only." Every one who is not an out-and-out supporter of the Clerical Party indorses these sentiments.'"

The Clerical *Gazette de Liège* suggests a referendum, but it seems that the majority is so certain to be with the Opposition that the Government would only suffer moral defeat by risking a referendum. "There is no doubt that even good Catholics are revolting against the Clerical Party," says the Paris *Journal des Débats*. Naturally developments are watched with much interest in the neighboring countries, for a revolution in Belgium would lead to serious international complications. We condense the following from an article in the London *Spectator*:

There was revolution in the air, and a revolution in Belgium would gravely affect the military position of France and Germany. A republican Belgium would of a necessity be an appendage of France, the German staff and the British admiralty would be wild with suspicion, and, as in 1830, all Europe would be compelled to intervene to prevent a general conflagration. The Belgians, tho' prosperous and pacific, are divided by differences of race, creed, and social condition more violent than exist in Ireland, where, at all events, all alike, with few exceptions, speak the same tongue. The French-speaking Belgians despise the Flemish-speaking, the Flemish-speaking despise the French-speaking, the Clericals and Secularists hate each other as only religious parties can hate. The possessors of property expect that the "ugly rush" which used to be talked of in England will occur to-morrow, while the workers declare they are worked to death

for the benefit of others. The wisest course would be to let the majority rule; but that is precisely what the Catholic and Flemish-speaking will not do.

In the *Nation*, Berlin, Léon Leclère says:

"If the state of public-school education is to be deplored from a material point of view, considering the competition with better educated nations, political questions must also be considered. For five years Belgium has been a democracy ruled by the ballot. The people has become the ruler. But this ruler is little fitted to exercise power, for one sixth of the adult males, that is to say of the voters, are unable to read a newspaper or even an election manifesto. They are analphabets."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

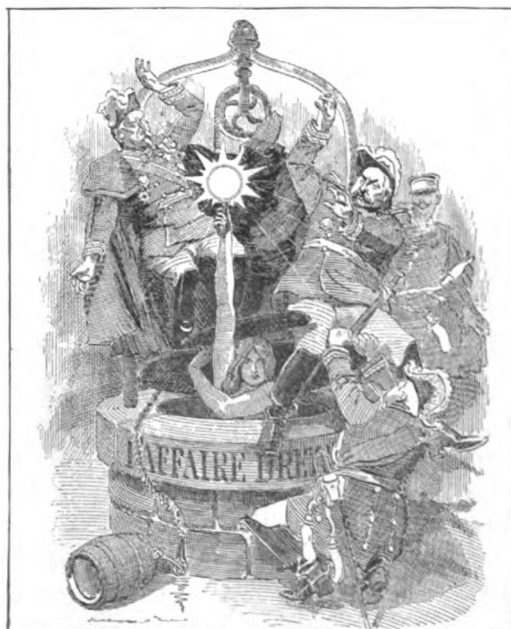
WHAT DREYFUS SUFFERED.

ALFRED DREYFUS has been permitted to see his relatives, and to learn of the extent of the conspiracy which for so long a time prevented a revision of his sentence. He has heretofore believed, so it is said, that his superiors were merely the victims of erroneous impressions. Now, however, the significance of the treatment to which he has been subjected is made known. In the *Aurore*, Paris, Clemenceau describes the sufferings of the famous prisoner. We condense it as follows:

Even if he had been guilty of the crime of which he was accused, the punishment ought not to be more than five years' deportation. But Dreyfus would not even hear of a legal protest; he denied the justice of the charges against him in every detail, and refused to ask for clemency for fear that this might be interpreted as an admission of guilt.

Life in the climate to which he was sent is in itself damnable. The French officials never stay more than two years at a time. It was hoped that Dreyfus would die in two or three years at the most. When the atmosphere in his hut became intolerable, he would go into the narrow space between the hut and the stockade. The heat was here still worse, and often he fainted. Then his jailers hoped that he had died. They threw him upon his pallet, ready for the inquest. But he always revived, tho' his continual fever, the excessive use of quinin, and his many fainting fits caused excessive weakness in an otherwise robust body. To reduce his chances of life, the preserves he ordered from Cayenne were taken from him and his rations of milk were denied to him. Food which he could not eat was given him instead. But he would not die.

To all this must be added the tortures of the mind. The letters



DOWN WITH TRUTH.

TRUTH: "I must come out."

FRENCH GENERALS: "Not if we know it."

—Punch, London.

his relations wrote were never given to him in the original. He was not even permitted to see the handwriting. Copies, mutilated and altered, alone were given to him. At last the entire correspondence was withheld, and he was told that his family had abandoned him. A few books were left to him; but if he wrote down over so trivial a thought, the paper was torn to shreds before his eyes. At last he copied chapter after chapter as the minimum of brain work necessary to keep him from becoming insane.

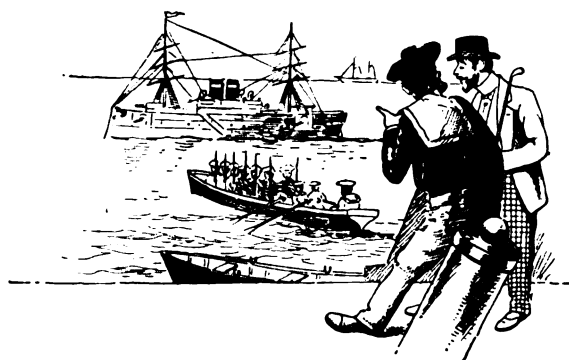
The death of Dreyfus was so necessary to the conspirators, we are further told, that Paty du Clam informed the Minister of Colonial Affairs that an attempt would be made to liberate Dreyfus. Then followed, at a time when his friends were already active in their endeavor to procure a revision of his sentence, an increase in his punishment. He was placed in irons. He was put upon rations of bread and water. It was then that the famous stockade was built, which Louis Hanet, a member of the French Institute, describes graphically as follows in the *Figaro*:

"Between the box which served as his hut and the stockade, the distance was only 40 centimeters [13½ feet]. I beg every reader to note this carefully. Fancy yourself walking in a narrow groove, touching the wall on each side, in a climate like that of Guiana. This lasted a year. At last when the prisoner was too frequently in danger of asphyxiation, the doctor demanded a change. Then only the box was raised a little, to enable the hot tropical sun to reach the prisoner. No wonder, that Mme. Dreyfus was not allowed to visit her husband. She would have described these things. Somebody would have been found to ask questions in Parliament."

No wonder that the authorities provided a coffin and the materials needed for embalming the unfortunate prisoner. It should be remembered that all this is true to the letter. M. Lebon, the then Colonial Minister, does not deny it. His only excuse is the rumor that an attempt would be made from America to liberate the prisoner.

That Dreyfus will be declared innocent by the new court is now tolerably certain. Even Déroulède admits now his innocence, and Rochefort believes that the *intellectuels* have definitely triumphed over the *patriots*. The last efforts of the anti-Dreyfusards to obtain some evidence against him are not lacking in

humorous aspect. A wag obtained 750 francs from Quesnay de Beaurepaire—the judge who resigned from the Court of Cassation because he would not admit that Dreyfus could be innocent—un-



"ARE THEY TAKING ANY ONE TO REPLACE DREYFUS ON 'DEVIL'S ISLAND?'"
"NO. IT ISN'T BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD THEM ALL."

—Fischietto, Turin.

der pretense of furnishing evidence hidden in Switzerland or Germany. The money was returned to M. de Beaurepaire after he had been allowed to boast of the "evidence" he would obtain. The *Aurore*, in order to ridicule the weakness of the French for mysteries, publishes the following amusing persiflage of the letters received by the unfortunate Beaurepaire:

"Ascend on a calm day the Eiffel Tower, as far as the second platform. Drop a Lebel bullet which has been wrapped in a copy of the *Libre Parole*. From the point where it touches the ground, draw a direct line to north-northeast. At a distance of fifty yards dig three feet into the ground. You will find an oaken case with a silver lock, containing a pocketbook of shark's skin. In the left-hand pocket you will discover the name of a small town in the West, in which lives the veteran of the African wars who has the parchment with the proofs of Dreyfus's guilt. Knock three times at the back door. When it opens pronounce the words, 'Ad iniqua per occulta!' The old African will take off his blue glasses and false beard, and, dressed in Bedouin garb, will reply: 'For Boisdeffre, for our country, for the forgers?' He will take you by the hand and lead you through the garden to the little stone steps which enable you to get to the river. He will loosen the last step, the one washed by the flood, and produce an old sabretash, of the pattern of the Hussars during the first empire. In this is carefully hidden the document which will relieve the public conscience."

In the *Figaro*, Gaston Deschamps makes fun of the weakness of France for "traitors." "At first it was Bazaine," he says. "He is dead now. Somebody had to take the job. Dreyfus was given it, but the people discover that he isn't a genuine traitor at all. Now they are mad. They are entitled to their traitor, they must have one, can't live without one."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DECLINE OF FAITH IN REPUBLICS.

FOR some time past there has been noticeable in Europe a marked decline of belief in the value of the republican form of government—not, however, of democracy. The conviction that the rule of the masses by means of the referendum will bring the millennium is stronger than ever among the Socialists; but the bourgeois form of republic is decidedly discredited. *The Spectator*, London, sketches the skepticism with which it is regarded as follows:

"All through the 'forties, 'fifties, and 'sixties, the ideal of genuine Liberals, the system toward which they looked with hope and a certain enthusiasm as of the youthful, was republicanism. If only the monarchies would take themselves away, and men organized under a wide system of suffrage would govern themselves through themselves, then everything would go right, war would



PRESIDENT LOUBET: "At last, my dear Marianne, you realize that mud baths are not good for your constitution, and now the clear water will benefit you."
Humoristische Blätter, Munich.

cease, oppression would be regarded as loathsome, and the economic miseries of the multitude, which were as clearly perceived then as they are now, would gradually be removed. . . . Those impressions produced in 1848 a dozen abortive revolutions, and in 1871, when in France a great defeat had shattered the prestige of a dynasty, a successful one, and they regulated for more than a generation the aspirations of all who, whether from misery or from thoughtfulness, are unable not to aspire. At present, tho they are not dead, and indeed can not die, they have been profoundly modified, and may almost be pronounced in a state of catalepsy. The universal arming of the peoples, which produces a sort of natural demand for a commander-in-chief; the rise in Germany of a strong monarchy, ruled in succession by two most interesting individuals, Bismarck and William II.; the remarkable diffusion in Austria of belief in the Grand Referee; the usefulness of the monarchy in Italy as a preventative of disunion; the steady growth in power and visibility of autocratic Russia; and the immense popularity of the British Queen—have all tended to revive, both in the masses and the reflective, the belief that there is a force in monarchy which neither logic nor ridicule suffices to disprove. . . . France since it became a republic has repeatedly fallen into the hands of inferior jobbers, who have not conquered, have not founded, and have not in any way whatever proved leaders of mankind. They have not even kept clear of the dirtiest pecuniary corruption. They have not made their country as strong as her conqueror, and of late they have shown a disposition to coquet with pretorianism; that is, in the opinion of all Liberals, to go further backward than even reactionaries wish to go. There is certainly nothing noble in the present position of France. America, it is true, has been more attractive, for in her great Civil War she developed magnificent patriotism and endurance, she produced in Lincoln an almost ideal republican chief, and her astounding increase in strength has removed from the general mind the impression that republics are always weak. The effect of her example has, however, been seriously weakened by the corruption rampant in her great cities, by the extreme slowness with which she produces great men, and by her almost entire failure to solve the greater economic problems. . . . Taxation, it was thought, would be lighter, dangerous accumulations of wealth would be infrequent, and the mass of mankind, who, instinct tells us, must always labor if the earth is to yield her increase, would perform that labor under conditions favorable at once to happiness and to intellectual progress. The recent experience of white mankind has not verified those anticipations. The Americans, who seemed for a moment likely to realize them, have turned aside to try a colossal experiment in individualism, which, whatever its ultimate result, has for the present increased the disparities of fortune to an amazing degree, so that there are now individuals with the income of ten thousand prosperous workmen, that the opportunities and careers open to all men have been seriously diminished—through trusts—and that there is danger of a whole community consisting only of capitalists and those to whom they give orders. . . . The human race, however, so inventive in the domain of creeds, has never shown itself inventive as regards methods of government, and at present displays a singular shrinking from any method which has once failed, even tho it succeeded for long periods. It seems unable or unwilling even to think of any plans of government except confiding the executive to a hereditary monarch or confiding all practical power to representatives of the people. . . . The peoples consider only monarchy and republicanism, and, for the reasons we have indicated, the favor of republicanism declines, with a grave result, we fear, in an increase of political hopelessness, and therefore a decrease of political energy."

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION TOWARD THE BOERS.

"WHAT is needed in South Africa is quiet on the part of the British," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin; "yet England will hardly allow herself to be turned from war. For things have come to such a pass that the British possessions—if at all—can only be retained at the cost of war. England knows this, and that is why Chamberlain is master of the situation."

The situation as thus described is recognized not only by a multitude who write to the English newspapers demanding revenge for Majuba Hill, but also by more thoughtful persons. In *The Nineteenth Century*, Sir Sidney Shippard, lately administrator of British Bechuana Land, declares outright that the British Government must resort to war immediately, else South Africa will become a great Dutch republic. Again, in *The Contemporary Review*, the old doctrine, "Once a British subject always a British subject," is revived. When the Boers left the Cape Colony after it had been ceded to Great Britain, the British Government argued that any one who became subject to them could never free himself, and that the Boers "carried British soil on their feet," i.e., the parts they populated became of themselves British territory. Mr. Frank Safford declares that the Transvaal having once been British territory, whether the Boers liked it or not, it remains so forever unless an act of Parliament specially decrees otherwise, "as the sovereign has no right to release subjects from their allegiance." Yet there are plenty of Englishmen who believe that such a war would be unjust, and that it would hurt England more than if Mr. Chamberlain were to withdraw from the position he has taken. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, says:

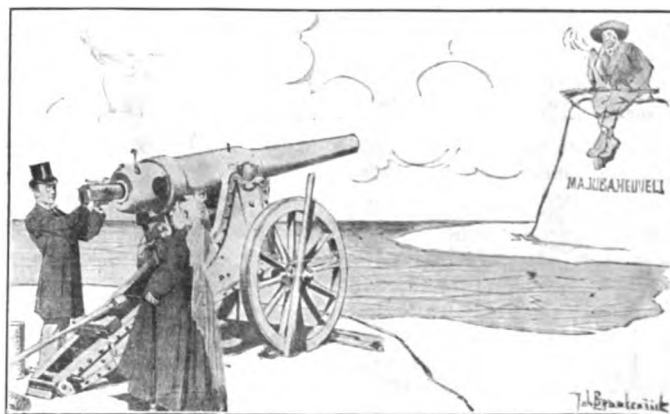
"But if we want victory, if we are seeking annexation, if we are filled with undignified panic about the supposed aims of the Dutch, and if we really imagine the power of Great Britain in South Africa to hang on the suffrage dispute in the Transvaal, then, of course, we shall spurn these concessions and mobilize our troops. But let there be no mistake about the nature of this issue. We shall be face to face with a united Dutch South Africa. Mr. Schreiner for the Cape Government and Mr. Fischer for the Free State have indorsed Mr. Krüger's terms. Mr. Schreiner and his government are constitutionally the representatives of our chief South African Colony. We shall, therefore, be entering upon an internecine struggle, in which a majority of our own fellow citizens will be against us. We shall have rejected and vetoed the advice given us by our own self-governing colony."

The Economist, London, expresses itself to the following effect:

The attitude adopted by Mr. Chamberlain can only tend to weaken morally the position of Great Britain. He has rendered a critical situation worse by a systematic appeal to the passions of the English people. He now indulges in violent language and browbeating telegrams. All that is unworthy of the minister of a great country. The situation is rendered worse by the fact that his excitement is noticed in other countries.

The London *Echo* still believes that the war may be averted, but asserts that the object is to obtain larger grants for British armaments. It says:

"Mr. Chamberlain himself let the cat out of the bag. On three previous occasions, he pretended, war with the Boers had only been averted by prodigal military expenditure on our part, and



QUEEN VICTORIA: "Are you not afraid the gun will burst?"

CHAMBERLAIN: "So far I have only loaded it with blank cartridges."

—Amsterdammer.

overwhelming display of force. Already, in connection with the present dispute, we have increased our military garrisons at the Cape and at Natal at an extra cost of half a million sterling per annum. Mr. Chamberlain, in short, contrives scare after scare in order to make it easy for his brother brigands at home to wring more money from the taxpayers for more soldiers and more guns. Nobody believes there will be war, but it is so easy to tickle the 'patriotism' of the average British fool by reminders of our licking at Majuba Hill, that you may take a few more shillings out of his pocket to squander on military preparations. Foreigners simply laugh at the farce, and that is really the worst of it; because, if we can not get rid of our windbag Colonial Minister, some great danger may confront us when it may be necessary that a man should speak for England—not a pair of bellows."

The extreme Radicals and Socialists are decidedly against the war, including *Reynold's*, which some time ago we erroneously classed among the jingo papers. Countless are the warnings which come from South Africa; the most effective among them, perhaps, a little book by Olive Schreiner, who is a South African, but is linked by strong personal ties to Great Britain. She says:

"Do not think that when imported soldiers walk across South African plains to take the lives of South African men and women that it is only African sand and African bushes that are cracking beneath their tread; at each step they are breaking the fibers, invisible as air but strong as steel, which bind the hearts of South Africans to England. Once broken they can never be made whole again; they are living things; broken they will be dead. Each bullet which a soldier sends to the heart of a South African to take his life wakes up another who did not know he was an African. You will not kill us with your Lee-Metfords; you will make us. There are men who do not know they love a Dutchman, but the first three hundred that fall they will know it.

"Do not say to us: 'You Englishmen, when the war is over, you can wrap the mantle of our imperial glory round you and walk about boasting that the victory is yours.'

"We could never wrap that mantle round us again. We have worn it with pride. We could never wear it then. There would be blood upon it, and the blood would be our brothers'."

Very remarkable is the attitude of the press of other countries. Despite their numerical weakness the Boers of the Transvaal are thought to have a good chance of victory—a chance which, in the event of a general rising throughout South Africa, would become a certainty. It is even predicted that defeat in South Africa would mean ruin to the British empire. Altho the English profess to take up the cudgels for all the "Uitlanders," *i.e.*, foreigners, it is well known that only the English rebel; the French and Germans in the Transvaal will side with the Boers. In Holland, indignation meetings are held. At one of these, Mr. Beelaarts van Blokland said:

"Remember the history of the Boers, how they have been ill-treated; driven from their homes, deprived of their rights, until at last they became strong enough to resist; how, even after their independence seemed assured, England broke her word and ridiculed their complaints. Remember that even for the enormous crime of the Jameson raid no reparation was made. At this very moment, while Sir Julian Pauncefote speaks of arbitration at The Hague, Chamberlain continues to utter his untruths against the Transvaal. How can we trust the justice of England?"

In the *Économiste Français*, Paris, Pierre Leroy Beaulieu expresses himself to the following effect:

Threats will never succeed with the Boers, and their attitude shows that their patience as well as their generosity is pretty near at an end. If more is wanted than President Krüger, for the sake of peace, has offered, war must be resorted to. Now what are the chances of the English? Leaving the altogether uncivilized parts, such as Rhodesia, out of the count, there are some 391,000 Boers and 311,000 English* in South Africa. Even in 1880-81 many Free-State Boers assisted the Transvaalers, and when the Jameson

* This number is frequently described as excessive. Peaceable Englishmen writing from South Africa assert for instance that not 21,000 male Englishmen are to be found in the Transvaal, altho that many names are on the petition to the British Government.—Editor *The Literary Digest*.

raid occurred many Natal Boers crossed the frontier to fight with their brethren. Forty thousand men, at the smallest computation, is the number which the Boers would put in the field. England can hardly muster as many, and the quality would not be nearly as good, as the English element lives mostly in the cities. England would need, perhaps, 80,000 men to carry on the war with reasonable chances of success. It would be difficult to furnish supplies, for the Boers would see to it that no English army is supplied in the country itself. When the British army, after much fighting and hardship, reaches Johannesburg, it will be in no better position than the Spaniards formerly and the Americans now in Manila. The surrounding country will, perhaps, never be conquered, considering the determined character of the Boers. Conquest is no easy thing. Napoleon was beaten by the Spaniards on their own soil, yet his troops were superior to those England can furnish to-day. But suppose England wins. Can she hold the Boers in subjection and oppose Russia at the same time?

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, declares that Germany will remain neutral, but explains that Germany can afford to do so as the Boers are quite able to take care of themselves. In the *Deutsche Revue*, M. von Brandt points out that Britain's rule in India is anything but firmly established, and that a rebellion is only too certain if her prestige suffers. "It is incredible that England should risk all for the pleasure of subjugating the Boers," says the *Indépendance Belge*. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the English may hope to exterminate the Boers ere they get strong enough to take the offensive for the mastery of South Africa; but the main reason for the war would be that Rhodesia is bankrupt, and that the men at its head wish to hide this fact. It adds:

"There was a deficit of \$2,555,000 last year in the budget of the Chartered Company, and this year the estimated deficit is already \$2,090,000. Even the Chartered Company can not hold out against this. So the Jameson raid, for the purpose of annexing the Transvaal gold-fields, is to be renewed, but this time with British regulars. Unfortunately, the Boers will fight, and the English throughout South Africa are full of fear. Kimberley and Newcastle have already petitioned for guns and fortifications. Certain it is that the Afrikaners are more enthusiastic and resolute than ever, and a declaration of war is by no means synonymous with the destruction of Boer independence. Many Afrikaners are convinced that such a war means Boer rule throughout South Africa in the end."

Beyond a hope that the United States, on the principle that the rule of the English-speaking people must be established throughout the world, will offer some assistance, no alliance against the Boers is in sight. The British Colonies have offered a few insignificant detachments only. German mercenaries can not be obtained in this case. But the jingo papers demand that the war be fought with troops raised in India, and that the Basutos, Swazies, and what is left of the Zulus be utilized against the Boers.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

A CURIOUS lawsuit was recently won by the *Vorwärts*, Berlin. That paper asserted that the Saxon supreme court was influenced against the Socialists. The Saxon judges brought suit, and the Berlin supreme court decided against them!

THE Prince of Monaco declares that Anna Gould's husband has no right to his title, and the matter may be fought out in the courts. It is, however, certain that many of the present-day French nobility do not derive their titles from noble deeds of ancestors. The Pope supplies them. The Count de Jametel was merely Mr. Jametel a short time ago. The Prince d'Achery's father was honest Mr. Dachery, who had a store in St. Quentin. The Prince of Nissol, the Duke of Astrando, and the Duke of Esclands are all titles which should be examined by intending American fathers-in-law.

THE practise, which originated in Italy, of using artillery to ward off hail-stones has been used with considerable success in the province of Lombardy on several occasions. The Italian Government, with commendable alacrity, has placed some of its black powder at the disposal of the authorities for this purpose. The cloud of heavy black smoke, so familiar to men accustomed to battles in the days of black powder, is said to prevent the hail-stones from advancing even in cases where the wind is favorable. At Calepi a thunder-cloud was diverted at a distance of 3,000 yards.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Canada, of Vera Cruz, transmits newspaper clippings describing a new cotton-mill located in Orizaba, about eighty-two miles west from Vera Cruz on the Mexican Railway, as follows:

"The company interested in the new concern consists mainly of French capitalists. The capital is \$2,500,000. Work on the building was commenced December 1, 1896. In the latter part of August, 1898, the first turbine wheel was installed. The power is derived from a fall in the Rio Blanco—a height of 82 feet—5,000 liters per second. The water is stored up in a tank containing 1,200 cubic meters, moving two turbine wheels of 500 horsepower each. From the turbine pit, 135 feet deep, the water flows through a tunnel 670 meters in length and is used again by the cotton-factory at Nogales, another suburb of Orizaba. The factory occupies an area of 170 square meters. The buildings are lit with 1,200 incandescent lamps and 20 arc lights. The company generates its own electricity. In addition to the power derived from the turbine wheels, there is a magnificent steam-engine of English make; capacity, 450 horsepower. There are eight Northrop American looms. The balance of the machinery, with the exception of the electrical plant, is English. The electrical part is French. This factory is now the second largest in the republic, the largest being that at Nogales. This concern employs some 950 operatives—men, women, and children—but the help so far is almost entirely male, girls and women being scarce in the district. Germans and Frenchmen are in charge of the printing. Six colors are printed simultaneously, with fine engraved English cylinders. The capacity of the mill is 1,500 bolts a day. The mills are turning out various grades of goods, from common manta to prints. At present they are not making a very high class of goods, but when the help gets more intelligent they will do so."

Minister Straus writes from Constantinople, under date of May 18, 1899, that, according to a note verbale from the ministry of foreign affairs in Turkey, the regulations prohibiting the exportation of horses from that country have been removed and a duty of 5 Turkish liras (\$24) will be charged upon each horse exported. As inquiries are made from time to time regarding the export of Arab horses from Turkey, adds Mr. Straus, this information may be of interest.

Consul Skinner of Marseilles, under date of May 3, 1899, transmits the following information:

"Reports from Algeria indicate that standing crops will be seriously damaged and in some cases destroyed by the clouds of grasshoppers now moving in a northerly direction. Ten thousand francs (\$1,930) have already been placed at the disposal of the general of the division for the first expenses incurred in fighting against the invasion, and steps have been taken to secure \$38,600 additional for the same purpose. Near Biskra 3,200 camels are being employed in the transportation of inflammable material, which is being burned where deposits of eggs are found. In all parts of the colony men are at work plowing up eggs and destroying them. It is hoped that the energetic measures being taken will prevent a now menaced catastrophe. The Algerian wheat crop of 1898 was estimated at 24,118,000 bushels. The exports of cereals from the colony during 1897 were as follows, in tons: Wheat, 54,178; corn, 971; barley, 13,492; oats, 32,781; flour, 2,826."

Consul-General Holloway writes from St. Petersburg: The Russian Government has raised the pilotage for steamers and sailing-ships trading with Cronstadt and St. Petersburg from 60 copecks (30 cents) per foot draft to 6 copecks (30 cents) per register ton from and to sea. The difference is considerable, amounting to 60 roubles (\$30.90) for a steamer of 1,500 tons loading or discharging in Cronstadt, and 120 roubles (\$61.80) if such steamer goes up to St. Petersburg.

An analysis of the banking and railway statistics of Ireland for 1898 shows that the amount of

deposits and cash balances in the various banks in Ireland on December 31, 1898, was \$238,156,777, being an increase, as compared with 1897, of \$3,387,084. The total amount was made up of \$191,925,027 in the joint-stock banks, \$35,160,462 in the post-office savings-banks, and \$11,071,288 in the trustees' savings-bank. These figures, respectively, show the following increases as compared with 1897: \$671,577, \$2,525,714, and \$189,793. It is interesting to note in this connection that not only was the total amount in the banks the largest ever recorded, but that in each class of banks the deposits were the largest on record. The average bank-note circulation at the close of 1898 was \$31,150,466, a decrease of \$3,260,533 as compared with 1897. There were 2,988 miles of railway open in Ireland at the close of 1898, the earnings of which were \$16,979,597, an increase over 1897 of \$228,929, or 1.4 per cent. The local financial papers seem to consider the above figures evidence of a very satisfactory condition of affairs as regards the resources at the command of the people, and of an increased capacity to save a portion of their earnings. While this may be partly true, it is believed that these increased deposits in the banks, drawing little or no interest, are due to some extent to distrust in many of the businesses in which the people formerly invested, and partly to the high price of really sound securities and the consequent small dividends on money invested.

The wool market in the province of Silesia has not only decreased in quantity during the past five years, but the quality has deteriorated. Breslau, the capital of the province of Silesia, is the chief market of Germany for all kinds of wool. The amount of wool offered for sale in Breslau during the year 1898 was as follows: Old fine to extra fine Silesian wool: Fleece washed, 495,000 pounds; in the grease, 575,000 pounds. Wool of sheep more or less crossed with Rambouillet, fleece washed and in the grease, 825,000 pounds; better quality of Posen wools, fleece washed and in the grease, 550,000 pounds.

In the year 1898 the prices per 50 kilograms

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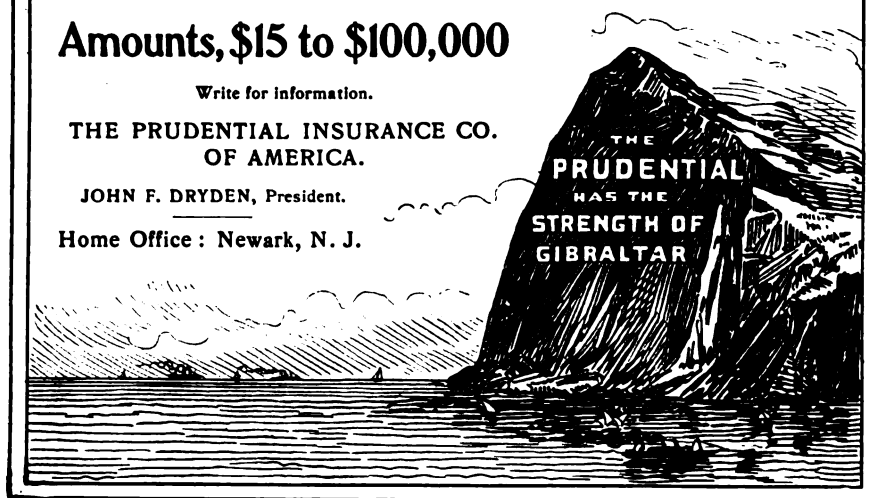
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In 1897, the amount of wool offered for sale was 10 per cent. less than in 1898, and in 1894 the quantity of wool was at least 50 per cent. greater than in 1898, and the quality was better. On account of the importation of Australian and Buenos Ayres wools into this market since 1894 the price of wool has been very low; in fact, it was lower in 1894 than ever known before. For that reason the farmers, who had been raising the pure Silesian wool, imported English and Scotch rams, and the cross produced larger sheep for meat purposes, but an inferior quality of wool in comparison to the pure old Silesian product, which is known for its soft, silky, and long fleece as one of the finest qualities of wool, and was sought after by the manufacturers of fine cloths, dress goods, and shawls. For the production of these goods, the manufacturers are now mixing the fine Silesian with wool imported from Sydney and Port Philip, as the pure Silesian wool is too high and scarce.

PERSONALS.

ROSA BONHEUR had many honors showered upon her since the Empress Eugenie gave her the decoration of the Legion of Honor. She was always a staunch patriot. It is related, says the *London Chronicle*, that in 1871 Frederick, crown prince of Prussia, rode into her château grounds at the head of a troop of Uhlans. Dismounting, he asked graciously that the great artist would do him the honor of receiving his visit and show him some of her pictures. A servant carried the message to her mistress, and in a few seconds returned with the answer: "The crown prince of Prussia is welcome to look at the pictures he wishes to see, but Rosa Bonheur can not, and will not, entertain her country's conqueror." The prince, as may be expected, was greatly taken aback with such an answer. For a moment he stood undecided, then said carelessly: "Well, well, so be it; but as I can not see the artist, I do not care to see her pictures; but tell Rosa Bonheur that her courage is above that of men, for in all France there is not a householder who would have dared defy Frederick of Prussia at the head of a regiment of soldiers."

THE following story about the Archduchess Valerie of Austria is told by the Vienna correspondent of the *London Morning Post*. A short time ago a thirteen-year-old schoolboy was summoned home from his boarding-school at Linz to attend his father's funeral in Vienna. The lad was without traveling companions, and while waiting on the platform at Linz began to cry bitterly. His distress was noticed by a lady in a first-class compartment, who summoned the guard and had the boy brought to her. She paid his excess fare for traveling first class, and devoted herself to the task of comforting him and relieving the tedium of the long journey to Vienna, telling him that she too had suffered much from the loss of a parent who had died suddenly and unexpectedly in a foreign land. The schoolboy was not a little astonished at the end of the journey to learn that the kind-hearted lady was the Archduchess Valerie, daughter of the emperor.

In Mr. Justin McCarthy's "Reminiscences," recently published, there is a good story about Thomas Carlyle and his friend Allingham, the poet and essayist, whom Mr. McCarthy describes as one of the gentlest of men. One thing that would never have occurred to any of his friends as possible was the chance of his taking on himself to dispute with Carlyle. But once when Carlyle was denouncing an English statesman, he gently urged that something might be said on the other side. "Eh, William Allingham," Carlyle broke

forth, "you're just about the most disputatious man I ever met. Eh! man, when you're in one of your humors you'd just dispute about anything." It was the fable of the wolf and the lamb over again.

MAJOR MARCHAND, whose rival factions are combining to exalt into the hero of the hour in France, was born at Thoisse, a village on the edge of the district where the Mâcon wine is grown, says the *London Chronicle*. His father, a grizzled, bony little man of sixty-five, still plies his humble trade as a carpenter, and makes a decent living, for the country around is fairly prosperous. The major is the eldest of four sons, all of whom have left home to seek their fortunes abroad. One died as a non-commissioned officer in the Sudan, and another is employed as a civilian in Africa, while the youngest hopes to become an engineer in the navy.

AN amusing story concerning the great Bohemian poet and dramatist, Maurus Jokai, is told in the *Glasgow Herald*. His youthful drama, "Dalma," was performed in its author's presence at Pesth a few days ago, and the students, with true Continental enthusiasm, took the horses out of his carriage to drag the hero home. Arrived at the house, Jokai put his head out of the carriage window, declaring that he had left these premises more than three months, a fact which he had for some moments past been endeavoring to explain to them. Nothing therefore remained but for the students, with many a hearty laugh, to drag the carriage to the poet's new abode.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE has written a paper on "Stevenson's Relations with Children," in *Chamber's Journal*. In it he relates a story of his youthful days as narrated to himself by Stevenson. He was still a little fellow when in the summer holidays, after reading a number of detective novels of a bad kind, he was passing one Sunday afternoon along a road in an Edinburgh suburb. There he saw a deserted house, furnished, but without a caretaker. It struck young Stevenson that it would be a fine thing to break into this house, which he accordingly did, roaming from room to room, looking at books and pictures in great excitement, until he thought he heard a noise in the garden. Terror seized upon him as he imagined himself handcuffed and conveyed to prison just as the church folks were returning home. He burst out crying, then managed to creep out as he had come in.

DAVID B. HENDERSON, who will probably be the speaker of the next House of Representatives, once fired a rather hot shot, according to *The Argonaut*, at Holman of Indiana, whose savage opposition to any and all appropriation measures earned him the title of "watch-dog of the Treasury." Some years ago, when an appropriation for Holman's own district was up for consideration, the latter arose, and, departing from his usual custom, made a warm speech in its favor. The instant he sat down Henderson was on his feet. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "the member's address brings to mind Byron's lines:

"'Tis sweet to hear the honest "watch-dog's" bark
Bay deep-mouthed welcome as we draw near home."

THE Germans ever had the highest admiration and respect for Gallifet, and when the cavalry hero attended the German maneuvers one autumn in the eighties by special invitation of the old emperor, relates the *London Chronicle*, he was treated with the most exquisite courtesy and consideration. His majesty placed him on his right hand at table, and felt inclined to repeat (he remarked later) what Frederick the Great once said to the Austrian Marshal Daun on meeting him

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Diet for Summer.

Few people realize what an important part the food plays in the temperature of the body. It is just as important that the diet be changed with the weather, as the clothing. Foods that heat the blood should be avoided when the mercury stands at 80 degrees as much as one would shun a heavy overcoat.

Meat heats the blood and should not be eaten in hot weather. Many people are so accustomed to their meat, however, that they feel as if there was something lacking in the meal without it.

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after the seven-years' war. The marshal was for taking his place at table opposite the king, but Frederick exclaimed: "No, that will never do; come and sit beside me; I know only too well what it is to have you on the other side."

A WRITER in *Cassell's Magazine* tells a pretty story of Sardou. In his twenty-third or twenty-fourth year (the date was April, 1854) he had contrived to produce at the Odéon a comedy called the "Taverne des Étudiants." The author himself had named it simply "The Tavern." The manager of the theater, which is situated in the students' quarter of Paris, renamed it, with an eye to gain, "The Students' Tavern," whereupon the scholars, thinking themselves attacked, promptly damned the piece. Sardou's distress both of mind and body was now extreme, and he was presently laid low in his garret by a terrible attack of typhoid fever. On another floor of the house there was living a certain pretty Mlle. de Brécourt, who had sometimes met the unsuccessful interesting dramatist upon the stairs. Missing him, the young lady learned in what manner he was stricken, and mounting to the top story, she installed herself at his bedside. So good a nurse did Mlle. de Brécourt prove that Victorien was presently in courageous health again; and there is nothing to add except that the devoted nurse became, in a very short time, the not less devoted wife. Yes; there is something else to add, for his young wife, having saved his life, promptly placed in his hands the means of fortune. She it was who brought him under the notice of Déjazet, just as that great actress was founding a theater of her own. The encouragement and support of Déjazet awoke in Sardou the talent which was being stifled. She brought out in succession his "Candide" (the piece he had carried tremblingly to her), the "Premières Armes de Figaro" (his first distinct success), "M. Garat," and the "Près Saint-Gervais." Suffering was at an end, the empty purse began to fill, and nine years later Victorien Sardou was on the flood-tide of prosperity.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

What Did They Mean?—"And was your speech a success?" "Well, when I sat down they said it was the best thing I had ever done."—*Judy*.

No Case on Record.—"Brooks," asked Rivers, "do you know what will cure a wart?" "I never heard of a wart being sick," said Brooks, without looking up from his writing.—*Chicago Record*.

One of Many.—"You are not very fond of sunbathing, are you?" asked her friend. "Not very," replied the girl in the bathing-suit. "My affection for salt water is merely platonic."—*Puck*.

Frightful.—UNEASY PASSENGER (on an ocean steamship): "Doesn't the vessel tip frightfully." DIGNIFIED STEWARD: "The vessel, mum, is trying to set a good example to the passengers."—*Tit-Bits*.

Bright Future.—MAY: "I shouldn't think you'd be feeling so gay after quarreling with Jack last night." MADGE: "But just think of making up again!"—*Brooklyn Life*.

How to Do It.—The only way to enjoy a Georgia watermelon is to scoop out the heart with the hands, fetch a swipe or two across the mouth, and let the juice trickle down your neck and arms.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Her Diagnosis.—"Yes," said the pale woman, "my husband keeps grumbling day after day about the way things are going." "What makes him?" "He says it's patriotism. But between you and me, I think it's rheumatism."—*Washington Star*.

No More to be Said.—MAMMA: "Susie, what do you mean by all this noise? See how quiet Willie is."

SUSIE: "Of course he's quiet, ma—that's our

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game. He's papa coming home late, and I'm you."—*Tit-Bits*.

After Patrick Henry.—HENPEKT: "Emily, these biscuits aren't the kind that—" MRS. HENPEKT (glaring): "Go ahead, Henry; go on!"

HENPEKT: "That I used to get down in Cuba in the war."—*Brooklyn Life*.

Free Coinage.—TROTTER THOMAS: "I wish I could turn myself into a rumor for a few moments."

WALKING WILLIAM: "What for?" T. T.: "Why they say rumor gains currency."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

The Last Laugh.—BURGLAR (taking watch from vest): "Ha, ha! excuse me for taking up your time."

SCRIBBLER: "Oh, that's all right—the watch only cost a dollar, and I will get two dollars for the joke. Ha, ha, ha!"—*Judge*.

Theory and Practise.—KIND LADY: "If you did not drink liquor, you would have more to eat."

TRAMP: "Oh, no, mum; no indeed, mum; it's just the other way. If the barkeeper didn't see us buying a drink once in a while we'd soon starve."—*New York Weekly*.

Appreciated.—WATTS: "Did you see that story about an arrowhead being brought up from a dept of more than 1,500 feet underground?"

POTTS: "Yes. Strikes me the fellow that shot it that deep into the earth must have been a pretty good man in his time."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Auf Wiedersehen.—After the high-church wedding, the fashionable bride and groom shook hands. "Shall we meet again?" she asked, trying to seem interested. "Yes, there's ladies' day at the club, you know," he answered, smiling, for it would be impolite to act bored.—*Detroit Journal*.

The Old Trouble.—"I would like to know," said the gruff old father to the young man who had been calling with considerable frequency, "whether you are going to marry my daughter?" "So would I," answered the diffident young man. "Would you mind asking her?"—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Side Lights on History.—"Do I want the earth?" echoed Alexander the Great. "I should say I do. I want all the earths there are!" "But, my master," urged one of his confidential advisers, "you couldn't display them to any advantage."

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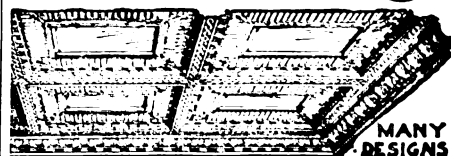
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You haven't the space." It was then that Alexander wept.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Feminine Victim.—MR. LINGERER: "I must tell you about the dream I had last night; it was an awfully pleasant one."

MISS WEARY (indifferently): "Indeed!"

MR. LINGERER: "Yes. I dreamed that I was hundreds of miles away from here."

MISS WEARY (with enthusiasm): "Oh, how delightful."—*Richmond Dispatch*.

The Main Question.—A funny incident happened during a performance of "Macbeth" in Dublin. In the sleep-walking scene, when the nurse and doctor appeared on the stage together and confabulated with one another, a loud voice suddenly called out from the gallery, causing a roar of laughter in the middle of a most serious scene: "Well, doctor! Is it a boy or a girl?"—*Tid-Bits*.

Sold.—Her dilating eyes left no doubt that she was deeply horrified. "What dreadful people!" she cried. "The Orientals, I mean! They actually sell wives in department stores, I read here!" "Well, we can't brag much!" protested the man, her husband, speaking in general terms, it is true, but glaring fixedly at the 80-cent rocking-chair she had that day paid \$2.50 for at a bargain scramble.—*Detroit Journal*.

Practising Medicine.—"Doctor," sighed the fat man, "I guess it's no use. I've tried everything you've prescribed and grown fleshier all the time. Your latest recommendation was to ride

horseback. I've done so faithfully for a month, but I've taken on eighteen pounds and the horse has lost 160." "Ah! there's a scientific suggestion," said the elated doctor. "Try letting the horse ride you for a while."—*Detroit Free Press*.

Girls Never Understand.—"I don't see," said Flossie, throwing a torpedo on the ground with a bang, "how they manage to blow up a big ship with one of these things." "Oh, you girls can't expect to understand about such thing," said Tommy, in a superior manner. "Of course the torpedoes they use are about a hundred times as big, and they use a derrick to lift them and drop them on the ship."—*Harper's Bazar*.

A Fable.—Once upon a time some Parties offered to sell a Farmer a tin box for \$500. "But it contains only sawdust!" protested the Farmer, who took seven daily papers. "Yes," replied the Parties, smiling patiently, "but with a sucker being born every minute, there's going to be a great demand for sawdust. There's bound to be a bulge in sawdust sooner or later." The Farmer was much struck with this theory, and bought the box, mortgaging his farm to raise the money. This fable teaches that with the common people becoming so exceedingly intelligent, as they now are, methods of doing business with them will have to be revolutionized.—*Detroit Journal*.

Current Events.

Monday, July 24.

—More mob violence, bloodshed, and intense excitement marked the efforts to operate the trolley lines in Cleveland, Ohio. A car was wrecked by an explosion, injuring several persons. A boy was shot and killed by a non-Union car conductor, and the police charged repeatedly upon the street mobs. All the Cleveland militia are under arms.

—The reciprocity treaty between the United States and France was signed at Washington.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, the noted Universalist writer and educator, aged ninety-five years, died in Boston.

—The twenty-one strikers arrested in Brooklyn for wrecking the elevated railroad pillars with dynamite were discharged.

—Between 5,000 and 7,000 coat-makers in New York struck.

—About 200 Postal Telegraph messenger boys in New York went on a strike.

—By an explosion of gas in a Pennsylvania mine, four men lost their lives.

—General Wood reports that he has the yellow-fever situation under control at Santiago.

—The final act embodying the declaration of the Peace Conference at The Hague has been made public, for the approval of the respective governments.

—The rumor that President Krüger, of the South African Republic, has resigned, is denied.

—Reports of a Chinese-Japanese alliance are taking a definite form.

Tuesday, July 25.

—Gen. Joseph Wheeler sails on the transport *Tartar* from San Francisco for Manila.

—The state militia to the number of a thousand or more, with the adjutant-general of Ohio in command, have supplemented the troops at Cleveland, to suppress disorder growing out of the trolley strike.

—At the meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary Alger made his farewell, and his successor, Mr. Root, was formally presented.

—The messenger boys on strike in Cincinnati were joined by the newsboys, and scenes of great disorder prevailed.

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Within a recent period a remedy has been discovered, prepared solely to cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. It is known as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and is now becoming rapidly used and prescribed as a radical cure for every form of dyspepsia.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been placed before the public and are now sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents per package. It is prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., and while it promptly and effectually restores a vigorous digestion, at the same time is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate stomach, but, on the contrary, by giving perfect digestion strengthens the stomach, improves the appetite, and makes life worth living.

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—The funeral of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll was held at his home at Dobbs' Ferry on the Hudson.

—Opposition is arising in France to the ratification of the commercial treaty with this country.

Wednesday, July 26.

—Comparative order is restored in Cleveland. Cars are being run on nearly all the lines.

—Four hundred striking bricklayers in Buffalo return to work, the company granting part of their demands.

—The 600 employees of the Pingree & Smith shoe factory, of Detroit, return to work, the company gaining a victory over the union.

—President and Mrs. McKinley left Washington for Lake Champlain.

—The demand for iron and steel is so great that a practical famine in pig iron is reported from many parts of the country.

—Captain Dreyfus is said to be seriously ill with fever.

—Gen. Ulysses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic, was assassinated at Moca, Santa Domingo, by Ramon Caceros, who escaped.

Thursday, July 27.

—Brigadier-General Hall, with 1,000 men, has captured Calamba, a town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay. Our force lost four killed and twelve wounded; the Filipinos left three dead and twelve were captured.

—The transports *Ohio*, *Newport*, and *Tacoma* sail from San Francisco for Manila.

—Two thousand brickmakers struck in Chicago.

Friday, July 28.

—The cruiser *New Orleans* and the gunboat *Machias* were ordered to San Domingo to protect American interests there, in case of trouble following the assassination of President Heureaux.

—Chief Justice Chambers, of Samoa, arrived at San Francisco.

—The Populist Convention of Kentucky nominated a full state ticket and indorsed Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, as presidential candidate.

—The Ruskin cooperative colony, of Ruskin, Tenn., sold its 1,700 acres and ceased to exist.

—The volcanic eruptions on the island of Hawaii continue with great violence.

Saturday, July 29.

—Rapid progress in filling up the new volunteer regiments is reported at the War Department.

—Captain C. F. Goodrich has been assigned to command the battleship *Iowa*, which is at San Francisco.

—Ten Eyck won the amateur single-sculd rowing championship at Boston.

—The final sitting of the peace conference was held at The Hague.

—The insurgents of San Domingo are awaiting the arrival of their leader, to begin active operations.

—General Gusman Blanco, ex-president of Venezuela, died in Paris.

Sunday, July 30.

—The report of the Samoan commission is made public, recommending a new form of government for the island.

—An accident on the Erie road, near Lackawaxen, caused the death of an engineer and fireman and injured twenty-seven persons.

—Secretary McAneny, of the Civil Service Reform League, replies to Secretary Gage's defense of the President's civil service order.

—Two balloonists cross the English Channel, reaching an altitude of 12,000 feet.

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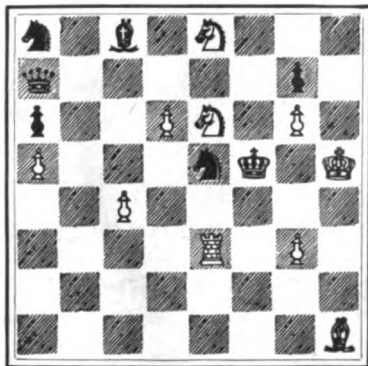
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Problem 402.

By J. PECH, PRAGUE.
A PRIZE-WINNER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



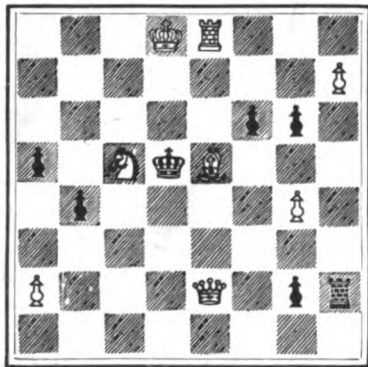
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 403.

By J. JESPERSEN, SVENDBORG.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 396.

Key-move, Q—Kt 3.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. J.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison, Va.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; O. A. Rice, Chicago; G. W. S-V, Canton, Miss.; D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; "Merope," Cincinnati; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Dr. F. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

Comments: "Very good"—M. W. H.; "Still another Queen-massacre"—I. W. B.; "Might pass muster as first-class"—F. H. J.; "Good and easy"—F. S. F.; "A pretty game little fellow"—R. M. C.; "A dandy. Better than 394"—L. A. L. M.; "Pretty but not difficult"—H. W. F.

No. 397.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt—B 4 | 2. Kt—Q 3 | 3. B—Kt 2, mate |
| K P x R | Any | R—R 4, mate |
| ..... | Kt—Q 3 | Kt—K 2, mate |
| 1. Kt P x R | 2. P x Kt | 3. R x K P, mate |
| ..... | R—R 3 | |
| 1. Kt—R 3 | 2. R x R | |
| | | |
| | 2. Any other | |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., F. S. F., R. M. C., C. R. O., L. A. L. M., J. G. L., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., F. M. M.

Comments: "Difficult but rather defective"—I. W. B.; "Solution depends on second move, which is exceedingly intricate"—F. H. J.; "Quite difficult"—F. S. F.; "Very difficult"—R. M. C.; "Deep and difficult"—C. R. O.; "Very fine and difficult"—L. A. L. M.; "First-prize well won"—J. G. L.

The reason that so few got this problem is that so many selected Q—K 5 as the key-move. One of our solvers writes: "After 1, Q—K 5, I can see no way by which Black can avert 2, R x P (K 5) dis. ch., and Kt—B 4, mate." The reply to Q—K 5 is R—R 4. If 2, R x P ch, then R x Q, etc.

R. M. C., and Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee, got 394 and 395; L. A. L. M., 395; C. E. L., and H. A. H., and Dr. C. S. M., 394; E. C. Harrison, San Francisco, 392 and 393.

Roasting Pillsbury.

The Washington Post declares that our champion "deserves, and will receive, no sympathy whatever" for losing first prize in the London Tournament. "It was his own fault," etc. His countrymen expected him to take first," etc. To this the Norfolk Landmark felicitously replies: "That is right. If an American enters any sort of contest with a foreigner, he must win or be disgraced. It is true that Lasker, who won the first prize at London, played a phenomenal game, losing only once outright; but that ought not to have disturbed Pillsbury. Pillsbury ought to have risen to the occasion and won every game he played. The American people have no patience with the man who loses, and they make haste to dispose him from their graces.... Know all men by these presents: No such thing as a second prize is worthy of consideration in the United States of America. We feel that we are in a position to take everything now, and have just started out to acquire the earth, beginning with the Philippines. It is a pity that our so-called Champion Chess-player can not get the best of a measly Hungarian or Russian. The thing is a shame and is not to be tolerated. Pillsbury should be branded with a red-hot iron, hung by the thumbs for a week, and then shot.... Conspectus Pillsbury! Out with him!! *A bas le traitre!!!*"

Lasker and Janowski.

The latest item of interest in the Chess-world is Janowski's desire to play Lasker a match for £400 a side and the Championship of the World. The French expert is anxious to have this settled early in 1900, and will play anywhere except in London. His objections to the British metropolis are not given. It is the general opinion of Chess-students that Lasker is much stronger than Janowski; but the latter has been playing very fine Chess and improving right along, so that a match between these masters would be productive of some very fine games.

"The American Chess Magazine."

The only magazine in America devoted to Chess begins its third volume with the July number which has just been received. We congratulate American Chess enthusiasts over the fact that Dr. L. D. Broughton, Jr., assumes the editorship, for under his able management we have every reason to believe that we will have a first-class publication. This number is interesting and instructive, and gives promise that the good work will continue. We have advised our readers to subscribe for this magazine, because it was American, and especially because we hoped and believed that it would be helpful to those interested in Chess. It seemed to us at one time that the A. C. M. was fated to go the way of experimental periodicals, but we are hopeful now that it will continue as good as this number, and that it will receive ample support, so that it can increase its worth and influence.

Games from the London Tourney.

LASKER RETURNS THE COMPLIMENT.

The only game Lasker lost was his first with Blackburne. The second time he played the English champion, he wasn't caught napping, as the following game shows:

BLACKBURNE.	LASKER.	BLACKBURNE.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	23 B—R 2	Q—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	24 Q—Kt 3	P—K 5
3 P—K 3	P—K 3	25 Q—Q 3	P—K 4
4 B—Q 3	Q—Kt—Q 2	26 P—B 4	P x B P
5 Q—Kt—Q 2	B—Q 3	27 Kt x P	P—K 5 (c)
6 P—K 4	P x P	28 Q—B sq (d)	Kt x Kt
7 Kt x P	P—Q Kt 3	29 K x Kt	R—Kt sq
8 Castles	B—Kt 2	30 R—B 2	K—R sq
9 Kt x B ch	P x Kt	31 K—B sq	Q—Kt 4
10 R—K sq	Castles	32 P—B 3 (e)	Q x R P
11 B—K Kt 5	Q—B 2	33 P x P	R x K P
12 P—B 3	K—R—K sq	34 R—B 8 ch	R x R
13 B—Kt 3	B—B 3	35 R x R ch	K—R 2
14 B x B	Q x B	36 Q—Kt 3	Kt—B 3
15 Q—Q 3	P—K R 3	37 P—Q 5 (f)	P—Kt 3
16 B—R 3	Q—R—B sq	38 R—B 7 ch	K—R sq
17 Q—R—Q sq	Kt—Q 4	39 R—B sq (h)	R—K 7
18 B—Kt 3	P—Q Kt 4	40 K—R sq (h)	Kt—Kt 5
19 Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt—Kt 3	41 R—B 8 ch	K—Kt 2
20 P—Q R 3 (b)	P—Q R 4	42 R—B 7 ch	K—B 3
21 R—Q B sq	P—R 5		Resigns.
22 P—R 4	P—B 4		

Notes from The Evening Post.

(a) The exchange of Bishops, challenged herewith, is not at all to our liking. The K B could have been used to better advantage.

(b) Tantamount to wrecking the Queen's wing. This move may have been necessary, but the cure seems worse than the evil.

(c) A beautiful and well-calculated rejoinder!

(d) If 28, R x P, then Kt x Kt; 29, R x R ch, Q x R, and White can not retake the Kt because of Q—K 8 ch. Or, 29, R x Kt, R (K sq) x R; 30, Q x R (if R x R ch, Q retakes, threatening mate), R x R, 31, Q x Kt ch, Q—B 2, remaining exchange ahead. If, however, 28, Kt x Kt, then P x Q; 29, Kt x Q, P—Q 7, and wins.

(e) After 32, P—K Kt 3, P—B 6, White's Bishop would be shelved for good.

(f) If R—K 8, then P—Q 4, which White prevents with his last move, threatening also R—B 4.

(g) Nothing would be gained by continued checking at B 8 and 7, as the King crossing over would ultimately attack the Rook, which then must return to the first rank to guard against R—K 8 ch.

AN EASY ONE FOR PILLSBURY.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

BIRD.	PILLSBURY.	BIRD.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 P x Kt	Q—R 2
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	16 Q—K 2	R—Q sq
3 K P x P	P—K 5	17 B—Q 2	B—K Kt 5
4 B—Kt 5 ch	P—B 3	18 Q—B 2	R—B 3
5 P x P	P x P	19 Q x R	B x K P
6 B—B 4	Kt—B 3	20 Q—Kt 2	Q—Q 5
7 Q—K 2	B—Q B 4	21 B—K 2	B—Q 7 ch
8 Kt—Q B 3	Castles	22 K—B sq	Kt—Q 4
9 Q—B sq	Q—K 2	23 B x B	Kt—K 6 ch
10 Kt—Q sq	P—Q R 4	24 K—B 2	Kt x P dis ch
11 Kt—K 3	Kt—R 3	25 K—B sq	Kt—K 6 ch
12 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 2	26 K—B 2	Kt x B ch
13 P—K Kt 3	Q—Kt—Q 4	27 K—K 2	Q—Q 6 ch
14 P—K R 4	Kt x Kt		Resigns.

The Westminster Gazette in commenting on this game says: "Bird played a favorite variation of his own, with which he might have been successful against inferior opponents, but Pillsbury demolished it mercilessly in a few moves. It shows the lucid grasp of the situation and thorough judgment of position of the American master."

Errata.

THE LONDON GAMES

We are very sorry that there are so many typographical errors in the "Games from the London Tournament" that we have published. Special efforts will be made to have the rest of the games correct. The Lasker-Blackburne, Lasker-Lee, Lasker-Steinitz, Janowski-Pillsbury, Showalter-Maroczy, and Maroczy-Tachigorin games are free from blunders. In the Janowski-Schlechter game, Black's 14th should be P—B 4; in the Tschigorin-Pillsbury game, White's 21st should be P—Kt 3; in the Steinitz-Blackburne game, White's 6th should be B x P, Black's 21st Kt x R P, and White's 25th R—Q 4; in the Pillsbury-Lasker game, Black's 27th should be Q—R 4, and White's 32d R (Kt sq)—Kt 2.

Lasker May Come to America.

We are informed that the Manhattan Chess-Club, of New York City, is trying to make arrangements to induce the Champion to visit this country. His terms are rather high; but we hope that this will not stand in the way, as his coming to the United States would be of great advantage to Chess. If arrangements are made, it is understood that he will give exhibition games, meeting all comers, and will lecture on Chess.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

CLOSE OF THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

NOW that the delegates at The Hague have concluded their deliberations (the conference ended July 26), the fruit of their labors becomes an important matter of discussion. The proposed arbitration court, which is considered by far the most valuable result, must depend entirely on the support of public opinion to give it force; and the comments and arguments of the public press and of prominent men for the next few months or years can make or mar this effort to keep the world's peace. The reception of the conference's results by the press, therefore, is of considerable consequence.

The proposed arbitration court will have its headquarters at The Hague, and will be composed of four representatives from each power, to hold office six years. The parties in dispute may select from this court any number of judges upon whom they can agree. The special field for this tribunal will be cases involving questions of judicial bearing, especially as regards the meaning and application of treaties. Perhaps the feature that will do more than all else to aid the cause of peace is the proviso that neutral nations may call the attention of disputing powers to the existence of the court; so that if the disputing parties then refuse to arbitrate, they will have to tell why, or suffer a loss in public esteem. The nation which recommends arbitration, moreover, will feel constrained by its sense of consistency to submit to arbitration at its own next quarrel. Sixteen governments, by their delegates, signed the arbitration agreement. The United States reserved the rights declared in the Monroe doctrine. Germany, Austria, China, Japan, Luxemburg, Serbia, Switzerland, and Turkey did not sign the agreement, but some of them probably will do so before the close of the year, when the time for doing so expires.

Fifteen governments signed the convention on the rules of war, fifteen the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare,

seventeen the declaration prohibiting the use of explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of projectiles containing asphyxiating gases, and fifteen the prohibition of the use of dum-dum bullets. England and the United States did not sign the agreement prohibiting the use of dum-dum bullets. The final act, which reviews the work of the congress and recommends future conferences, was signed by all the nations represented: Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, China, Denmark, Spain, the United States, Mexico, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Siam, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Bulgaria.

One result of the conference has been, it is said, to give added prestige to the United States in the eyes of the other nations. The Hague correspondent of the New York *Sun* says:

"The feature of the congress which most impresses many members is the removal of many prejudices and misconceptions which more than two months of close and amicable association between representative men of all countries has accomplished.

"This will unquestionably prove of greater future value to the United States than to any other country. It is true, as mentioned earlier in these despatches, that there was a feeling at the outset in many delegates' minds that the Americans were almost interlopers in what had heretofore been regarded as exclusively European questions. This feeling had entirely disappeared before the American delegates themselves raised the point a week ago that the United States must decline to accept the proposed duty to volunteer friendly offices in quarrels between European countries. Moreover, America is not only fully recognized as a great new factor in the international situation, but her delegates have commanded greater influence during the past six weeks of the session than those of any other country.

"It is a curious but significant fact that nothing added so much to the American influence in that parliament of the world as the advent of the American flag in the far East. It has been manifested again and again in indirect ways to the United States delegates that the appearance of American authority on the other side of the Pacific has won recognition and respect from the other great powers such as no amount of internal progress and prosperity would have accomplished."

A Ridiculous Court.—"It is safe to say that the expectations of neither Mr. Stead nor the congress will be anywhere near realized in the matter of arbitrating international disputes. Mr. Stead himself admits that the wording of the agreement leaves the right to any nation to blackball any other nation applying to be included, except the nations signing The Hague compact. England would surely blackball the Transvaal, Italy would never consent to the Pope becoming a member, the United States would never permit the so-called republics of Cuba and the Philippines to appeal to the arbitration court, nor would any of the signatory powers allow the court to listen to an appeal from China for protection against the spoliation of the empire by greedy Europe.

"It looks like a close corporation of the stronger nations to protect themselves while scrambling for opportunity to make conquest of the territory of the weaker countries. The most important questions now before the world are to have no standing at court. The Transvaal must right wrongs put upon it, the Pope must fight alone, the Cubans and the Filipinos must wear the collar of subjects if they can not win their freedom, and China must not grumble if she is too weak to protect herself against land robbers. Such a court of arbitration would be a travesty on justice, if not on decency, too."—*The Times, Kansas City.*

An International Farce.—"The Peace Conference finished its labors and passed into history as one of the many international

farces which have from time to time engrossed public attention. It was an impracticable scheme originated by an autocrat whose system of government and the fact that he maintains the largest standing army in the world made it plain to everybody that he had some other motive in view than the one announced. . . .

"The conference was a failure in every sense of the word, because it accomplished nothing of the least practical value. It is true that not one of the powers represented had any hope or even desire that anything should be accomplished. They all sent delegates out of a desire to appear complaisant to Russia, but there was but a thinly veiled purpose from the start on the part of the delegates that Russia's plans, if indeed she had any, should come to naught.

"The only agreement of interest arrived at by the conference was the formulation of a scheme of voluntary arbitration, by which nations may refer disputes to a permanent court of arbitration. The scheme is utterly impracticable, because the arbitration is purely voluntary, and no nation would resort to it except where it realized that it could not maintain its point and desired a graceful way out of a tight place. . . . The adoption of the arbitration plan was the means the conference employed to conceal the utter insincerity of the whole proceedings. . . . Those kind-hearted and well-meaning souls who imagine that the conference has placed us nearer the millennium are likely to be very quickly undeceived."—*The Picayune, New Orleans.*

Epoch-Making and Significant.—"In order to appreciate the labors of the conference at their true value it is necessary to recognize the fact that the decline of warfare and the growth of the peace sentiment have been and will probably continue to be slow—discouragingly slow, perhaps, to men of extremely sanguine temperament. Those who confine their attention to their own times and their immediate surroundings may be inclined to the pessimistic conclusion that human nature will be in the future very much the same as it has been in the past, and that war is an incurable evil. If, however, the conditions of life during past ages be examined, and comparisons be made of the same, a steady development of human sympathy and the gradual sapping of the military spirit will be noted. At a comparatively recent time in the history of mankind a battle was regarded by men of our race as a religious rite, wherein the priests of warring clans sacrificed the women to slaughter in honor of their tribal gods. The student may read in the pages of the chronicles how our Teutonic ancestors hacked off the arms of their captives and cast the severed members into the blazing fires of their altars. Wherever they marched their route was marked by wanton massacres, in which neither age nor sex was spared. Occasionally the monotony of putting a whole nation to the sword was relieved by a variation

in deviltry, as when the Franks, during the invasion of Gaul, rolled their wagons over two hundred maidens and cast the mangled bodies to the dogs. . . .

"It would be possible to trace the amelioration of social life through successive stages up to the present time, each stage showing a distinct advance in humanity and a decline in brutality. The most successful nations from a material point of view are no longer those which are the most incessant fighters, but those which have developed to the highest degree the arts of peace and the pursuits of commerce. The essentially martial Turks occupy a low place in the family of nations, while the shopkeeping Englishmen are far in the van. In the light of past history the achievements of the Peace Conference must be regarded as epoch-making. The professional peace-makers may be obliged to defer to a still distant future the final consummation of their hopes; but it can not be denied that the establishment by universal consent of an international court to which all nations may appeal for a judgment of their differences must mark a point of departure quite as significant as was the proclamation in a more brutal age of the 'Truce of God.'"—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

An Immense Gain.—"The fact that sixteen nations, including the most powerful and the most advanced in Europe, have become signatories of the arbitration convention really changes the situation as to war and peace radically. It makes war more difficult and improbable, and it makes peace more easy and certain. It creates obstacles in the way of the former and safeguards for the latter. It raises in the mind of the world a presumption that did not exist in favor of peace. It is a formal and general declaration that the nation that enters on the path of war without having exhausted the means provided for avoiding it must expect the condemnation of the opinion of civilized mankind.

"It will be said that no nation is obliged to regard this opinion. That is true. It is equally true that this opinion is all that has secured every change for the better in the relations of nations. It is open to any government to-day to violate any of the essential principles of what is called international law, if it choose to do so. There is no court before which it could be arraigned, there is no machinery of punishment that could be set in motion against it. Other governments might, indeed, join in defending its victim, but there is no legal obligation on any one of them to do so. Yet it is simply incredible that any government would in war bombard a defenseless and unfortified city, or kill prisoners, or turn troops loose for rapine and outrage, as was done with impunity only little more than a century ago. Nor is this the only evidence of the power of opinion. Every one of the changes for the better that have been adopted was originally suggested by mere writers, with no authority but the respect their motives and



TEACHING CUBA TO RIDE.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*



A PROBLEM FOR THE LAWYER: HOW TO GET AROUND THESE.
—*The World, New York.*

TASKS FOR THE NEW SECRETARY OF WAR.

their reasoning inspired, and often without official station or even actual experience in diplomacy."—*The Times, New York.*

American Success.—"Against the one failure to secure the exemption of private property not contraband from seizure at sea the American delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague are to be credited with several distinct diplomatic triumphs. It was to their initiative and persistent advocacy that we owe the adoption of the principles of mediation and arbitration, which, if they do not afford the promise of uninterrupted peace among nations, yet provide a standing invitation and method to avoid war. The signatory powers bind themselves to at least count thirty before they let loose their ponderous armaments.

"In uniting with the British delegates in opposition to limiting the advantages of financial strength and mechanical resources in warfare the American delegates were only strengthening the forces of civilization against ignorance and sheer brute force. The dum-dum bullet is as much an instrument of civilization as the bell-mouthed blunderbuss was in its day.

"But the triumph of genuine American diplomacy was shown in securing the adoption of a resolution saving to the United States the time-honored principles of the Monroe doctrine. According to the synopsis of the work of the conference cabled to *The Times-Herald* last Monday the twenty-seventh article of the international agreement provides:

"The signatory powers consider it their duty, whenever an acute conflict threatening to peace occurs between any of them, to recall to the latter that the arbitration court is open to them."

"Seth Low was quick to warn his associates that in the word 'duty' there might lurk a menace to the Monroe doctrine. They therefore formulated and secured the adoption of a resolution declaring that nothing in the arbitration convention shall impose an obligation upon the United States to interfere in European affairs or *vice versa*.

"This preserves to the United States what may be called its hemisphere of influence."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE CLEVELAND BOYCOTT.

THE singular turn which the street-railway strike in Cleveland took at the end of July has provoked considerable comment, mostly of wonder that a city of over a quarter of a million people should enter into the boycott movement with such an approach to unanimity. Some of the papers express surprise that the people of Cleveland should be so completely "terrorized" by the strike leaders; but others, remembering the aid that the Cleveland people have given the striking employees from the start, conclude that the strikers have cause for their action and that the people are influenced rather by sympathy than fright. Milwaukee, it will be remembered, had a similar boycott experience in 1896, the movement finally weakening and the street-car lines winning a victory. As the *Cleveland Leader* and *Plain Dealer* have stood with the street railway in the struggle, the strike leaders ordered the merchants to place no advertising in their columns. *The Leader* says:

"To get the true measure of the boycott's meanness and lack of every element of fair play it must be imagined reversed. Suppose that capitalists interested in the big consolidated company should begin the systematic discharge of all workmen employed by other companies which they controlled or had influence with, if those wage-earners did not ride on the big consolidated lines; would not such tactics be justly denounced as infamous cruelty by the same men who are now doing all they can to enforce a boycott of their own? Imagine the outcry which would go up if any corporation were to notify its employees that they must ride on the cars of the Cleveland Electric Railroad or be discharged, and should give as its reason a warning from the Street Railroad Company that unless it took such action it would lose the patronage of the street railroad! That would exactly turn about the conditions existing where a merchant tells his clerks that they must not ride on big consolidated cars under pain of losing their positions, his excuse being that he fears a boycott. All such fighting is hitting below the belt, and hitting innocent persons at that. It is unfair, mean, un-American, and vile."

The *Washington Times* says:

"We are compelled to congratulate the Cleveland strikers on their success in boycotting the city of Cleveland. It is a wonderful illustration of the domination of an organization of men over a demoralized outfit of asses and cowards. The supine worms of the Cleveland city government should not only be prevented from riding in street-cars; they should be compelled to work the treadmill for the rest of their lives. If there ever was a ridiculous exhibition of American official cowardice and contemptibility Mayor Farley and his Columbus superiors have displayed it."

FAITH HEALERS AND THE LAW.

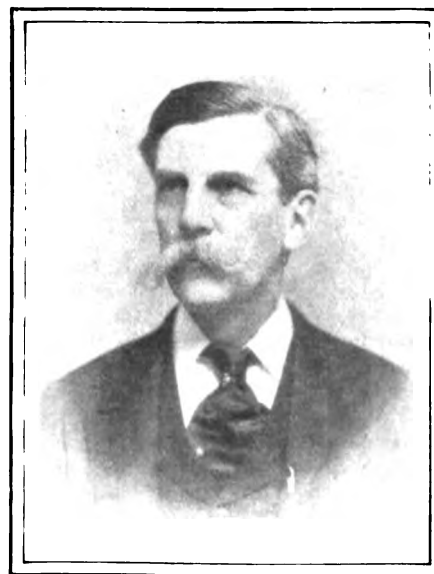
PUBLIC opinion as represented in the daily press is still aroused upon the subject of mental healing. The discussion, which began with the death of Harold Frederic in London last October, has recently been further stimulated by a number of cases in various parts of the United States in which patients have refused or have been refused medical attendance, and have subsequently died. Believers in mental therapeutics, whether calling themselves mental scientists or Christian scientists, hold that a man has an inalienable right to die in his own way. Many of their opponents, on the contrary, claim that regular medical assistance should be made use of in every serious case of illness, and particularly that in the case of children, who are not competent to speak for themselves, professional faith healers who dispense with the traditional therapeutic agencies should not be permitted to be called in attendance. We have been unable to find thus far in the secular press any defense of the new system of therapeutics. The *Philadelphia Times* says:

"The public press reports almost daily the sacrifice of life in the charlatanism popularly known as the faith cure. It is organized in all the great centers of population, and tempts those who would profit by the infirmities of others to engage in it as a matter of speculation. The faith-cure doctor is now to be met with in all the cities and larger towns of the country, and often in rural communities, and alleged professional services are rendered for pay the same as regular physicians. . . .

"But while a few of the faith-cure practitioners are sincere in their faith, the theory has been degraded to the basest charlatanism, and it is rapidly growing upon us every day."

Under the heading "The Punishment Cure," the *New York Times* of recent date says:

"We do not think the courts will long continue to cheat the criminal law by accepting the Christian Scientists' defense of their murders as the exercise of a religious right. The earlier opinions of the judges here and in England display a shocking confusion of mind. The persecution of Puritans, Quakers, and Scotch Covenanters has inspired the jurists of both countries with an exaggerated timidity toward all malefactors and cheats who look sanctimonious and use their pietistic cant terms fluently. The judges at first were unable to see the difference between the devotee, daft and harmless, who preaches an eccentric gospel, and the harpies of Chris-



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.,
New Chief Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court.
Son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

tian Science who substitute their incantations for the resources of rational medicine at the bedside of helpless children, and take fees for their deadly work.

"Of late the judicial mind has become clarified, and the number of trials and convictions are proof of a disposition to deal with these murderous charlatans as the law intends and the safety of the weak and deluded demands. The practise of Christian Science 'healing' will at no distant day involve such vicissitudes of fine and imprisonment as will tend notably to diminish the zeal of the gullible for the gospel of Mrs. Eddy."

In another editorial article, however, *The Times* expresses a belief in what it terms a legitimate system of mental therapeutics as an auxiliary to the sciences of physic and surgery. It says:

"It is possible that profit may come to humanity in the form of a more systematic study by regularly trained and competent physicians of what with entire propriety may be called the department of mental therapeutics. Even now, of course, as always, every doctor pays more or less attention to that branch of his art and utilizes its dimly understood resources to a much greater extent than do the quack healers, for whom those resources, still more vaguely understood, are the only stock in trade. The occasional successes of the charlatans, which, tho rare, are extremely well advertised, have emphasized the existence of a great and fertile field of research that hitherto has received but desultory cultivation from men practical as well as intelligent and honest. At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society an earnest appeal for more and better work in this direction was made in a paper read by Dr. J. J. Putnam. It is hardly necessary to say that his demand is for the extension of medical science, not for an abandonment of drugs and hygiene and exclusive reliance on mental influences. In the course of some highly eulogistic comments on Dr. Putnam's paper, the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* quotes, as expressing a real grievance, the question asked by a student in the Harvard Medical School: 'Are we in our course to get no systematic work in the mental treatment of disease?' What this inquirer wants, *The Journal* says, is instruction from trusted teachers on the best methods of handling sick minds as well as sick bodies, and it adds: 'We do not for a moment presume to say that the subject is unmentioned at our best medical schools. On the contrary, it is much talked about under such vague headings as the "personality of the physician," or "tact," or the "effect of cheerfulness in the sick-room," but as yet we hardly go further. Such matters are never brought sharply to the student's attention, as is the action of opium or strychnin. It is not that individual teachers are not fully alive to the importance of such teaching, but as yet we see no evidence of concerted action toward a radical improvement, and until such concerted action comes we are confident the student will continue to go out from his medical course with a biased mind, and one incapable of seeing the full scope of his therapeutic possibilities.' Here, evidently, is a valuable hint as to the best way of meeting and destroying 'Christian Science' on its own ground."

At the June dinner of the Medico-Legal Society in New York, the relations of law to Christian Science was the principal subject of discussion, and the religious, scientific, and legal aspects of the question were brought out rather fully. We quote from a report in the *New York Times*:

"Ex-Coroner Moritz Ellinger led the discussion with a paper in which he said the death of Harold Frederic last October called attention to a new school of medical practise called Christian Science. This school, he declared, was more closely allied to the undertaking business than to the practise of medicine. Its name, he said, was misapplied, as science, impartially considered, is undenominational. The title 'Christian Science,' he declared, is only justifiable as it applies to the domain of theology. As used, however, it depends upon an arbitrary construction of the Bible. Its healers, he declared, invariably collect their fees in advance, thus setting an excellent example to practitioners in other schools of medicine. According to Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the sect, payment in advance is necessary as an earnest of the faith of the patient. He held that the practise was iniquitous, and argued that the law should be invoked to suppress it, as it does other species of charlatanry. No alleged cure which depended on the

superstition of the people whom it sought to aid should be tolerated, and the severest penalties should be enforced against those who practised it. If it were to be permitted, every safeguard possible should be thrown around those who accept its ministrations. Howard Ellis followed Mr. Ellinger in an argument favoring the placing of Christian Science under the laws which apply to other schools of practise. The side of the Christian Scientists was maintained by Carol Norton, who recently lectured on the subject in the Metropolitan Opera House, and whose paper, read by Stanley Burger, was, in a general way, a repetition of his lecture. He contended that Christian Science mind-healing is a part of genuine Christianity, and therefore can not be dealt with except as a religious act or system. It is essentially different, he said, from mind cure, hypnotism, and suggestive therapeutics. H. Gerald Chapin discussed the subject from the point of view of a lawyer. He felt that the matter was extremely difficult to deal with, because the religious and medical ideas were so closely allied. He did not doubt that the treatment was efficacious in its application to imaginary diseases and hysterical affections, but he declared firmly that in cases of infectious or contagious diseases the healers should be put under the same restrictions as physicians. In closing, Mr. Chapin remarked: 'On the whole, the case seems to be one where each individual may be permitted to act as he thinks best about calling a Christian-Science healer, and any legislation which would tend to restrict it would be so paternalistic as to deserve failure.'

SECRETARY GAGE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE disagreement between Secretary Gage and the Civil Service Reform League, as to whether the President's civil-service order of May 29 was good or evil (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 10), instead of being healed by the lapse of time has grown more acute; until we now find Secretary McAneny, of the League, accusing Secretary Gage of having broken the civil-service laws repeatedly before the recent order, and Secretary Gage, in reply, reflecting on Mr. McAneny's intelligence and truthfulness. Mr. McAneny's charges are of added importance from the fact that Secretary Gage had always been considered one of the staunchest friends of civil-service reform, and it is pointed out that, if the allegations are true, Mr. Gage's admirers may have to revise their opinions of him. In replying, therefore, Mr. Gage is defending not only the President, but himself. Secretary Gage's reply is in the form of an open letter to the League, published in the columns of *The Independent* (July 20). He says:

"I shall consider only a few of the allegations, and if these are shown to be not founded in truth, I shall leave the public to judge of the reliability of his statements as to the rest. He says:

"Following the incoming of the new Administration, however, there were sweeping changes in the force of agents and clerks known commonly as 'deputy collectors,' in many districts. The new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the civil-service law, and in most cases for political reasons."

"This statement is misleading, and therefore untrue. Not a clerk, not an agent, in the service of the Internal Revenue Bureau has been removed for political reasons. Very few removals of any kind have in fact been made, and when made, they have been in strict conformity with the President's order of July 27, 1897,



"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED."
—*The Herald, New York.*

which requires, antecedent to removal, the filing of charges and the opportunity for defense. It may be doubted, however, if your secretary intended to refer to clerks and agents in the language he used. He speaks of 'agents and clerks known commonly as deputy collectors.' There are no such clerks and agents. There are clerks, agents, and deputy collectors, but they are as distinctly separated as are the Treasurer of the United States, his bookkeepers, and his money-counters. Does he know this, or does he mix these classes together to confuse the mind? However that may be, his remarks are without application, unless it be to deputy collectors of internal revenue, and I do him the credit to believe that it is these he had in mind.

"How about this? He says:

"The new appointments were made generally in open disregard of the civil-service law."

"He knew when writing this that there is and has long been a contention as to the legal right of collectors to appoint their deputies. He was aware of Section 3,148, Revised Statutes, that reads:

"Each collector shall be authorized to appoint, by an instrument in writing under his hand, as many deputies as he may think proper, to be by him compensated for their services, and to revoke any such appointment, giving such notice thereof as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe."

The United States circuit court of the district of New Jersey, in fact, Mr. Gage points out, has sustained an internal-revenue collector in appointing deputies of his own choice. Mr. Gage holds that Mr. McAneny must have been aware of this decision. Further, he must have known that the Civil-Service Commission itself, on June 1, 1898, recommended that these deputies be exempted from the operations of the civil-service law. Yet he alleges that for twenty months prior to the President's order the force of deputies "was treated as tho actually outside the classified service." As to the truth of this, Secretary Gage says:

"With all the assertions of right and power made by the collectors to appoint their own deputies, a claim which has been put in practise in certain cases, it still remains true that the restraining influence of the Treasury Department has been such that out of a total of 963 such appointees 752 deputy collectors were appointed and, on May 29 last, held their positions under the provisions of the civil-service law and rules, which he charges the Treasury Department with 'entirely' disregarding. The 211 not thus accounted for include those temporary appointments made with the consent of the Civil-Service Commission in cases where they were unable to furnish eligibles. The remainder may be said to be those appointments which are alleged to have been made in contravention of the civil-service law. But they were made in view

of section 3,148, Revised Statutes, an authority invoked by collectors for their independent action in the premises, and, as he must well know, in some instances sustained by the courts, notably the case before cited."

Of Mr. McAneny's charge that "since the opening of the war with Spain the number of appointments in the Washington offices of the Treasury Department through competition under the civil-service rules has been insignificant," Mr. Gage says that this does not prove that the law has been violated, as positions can legally be filled by reinstatement and transfer. He says:

"It is not worth the time to look up the data, but this I assert, that every appointment to the classified service in the Treasury Department has been made either by taking 'eligibles' from the commission lists, by reinstating 'eligibles,' or by the transfer of 'eligibles'—in one of these three ways and none other.

"He confuses this question—whether purposely or not you must judge—with quite another question—i.e., the appointment of temporary clerks made necessary by the late war."

Even when given power by Congress, on March 31, 1898, to appoint sixty-five clerks, without restraining directions as to how they should be appointed, Mr. Gage subjected them to the civil-service regulations until the July 7 following, when Congress decreed that such positions should be filled without compliance with the civil-service law. Nor did this decree drive him to the spoils system. He filled the remaining places by the transfer of men who had already passed the examinations. "Can he find anything in this action," says Mr. Gage, "inimical to the spirit of the civil-service act?" He says of Mr. McAneny:

"In this connection I can not avoid an expression of regret that he seems to strain far away from fact and truth in order to justify criticism. I believe in the principles which the Civil Service Reform League is intended to foster and protect, and I am heartily in accord with every intelligent effort it makes looking to the public good. I am entitled to some fair presumptions in this regard by a reputation earned by zealous endeavor in the fields of state and municipal reform, covering, perhaps, more than all the years the secretary of the league numbers; therefore it is a matter of keen regret to me that, instead of receiving sympathetic encouragement from a body whose purposes are acknowledged to be for the public good, only captious criticism is accorded."

Mr. Gage demonstrates that some of the rest of Mr. McAneny's charges are irrelevant and some others outside the province of the Treasury Department, and concludes with a gloomy view of the entire National Civil Service Reform League:



STUCK ON IT.
—The Tribune, New York.



THE YOUTH: "Give up that buoy and I'll help you."
—The Post, Washington.

THE FREE-SILVER OUTLOOK IN CARTOON.

"I have made analysis of the substantial part of his letter. I have endeavored to make clear what he has obscured. Those who read it must judge. In the National Civil Service Reform League those who administer the law ought to find an intelligent and conscientious adviser, a considerate and just friend. In the two communications submitted by your secretary on behalf of that body, he furnishes evidence that it can not be classed in either category."

In spite of Mr. Gage's repeated statements in defense of the President's order, few if any papers have come around to the view that the relaxation of the rules was a benefit to the service. Yet at the same time few papers are willing to believe that Secretary Gage has become an open ally of the spoilsmen, preferring to think that he is doing his best amid the hampering usages and rules of generations of less scrupulous predecessors. Secretary McAneny has replied to Mr. Gage's article in an open letter whose main points are summarized in the following paragraph from the *New York Evening Post*:

"Very few" removals of any kind have been made in the revenue service, asserted Mr. Gage. Mr. McAneny cites official figures to prove that 50 per cent. of the entire service has been removed since March 1, 1897. Is 50 per cent. "very few"? In all the removals made, continued Secretary Gage, there had been "strict conformity" with the President's rule requiring "the filing of charges and the opportunity for defense." The records of the Civil-Service Commission show case after case of collectors defying this rule, alleging "verbal instructions" from "the Department," and upheld by their superior officers in their open violation of the law as regards both removals and appointments. Mr. Gage declared that the Civil-Service Commissioners themselves recommended the exemption of deputy collectors from the classified service. Yes; but why? Because, says Mr. McAneny (and, of course, he speaks by the card), "they preferred absolute exemption to a continued state of disregard of the law." If Mr. Gage was to appeal to the Commission at all, he should have stated the whole truth about it. If he had done so, he would have admitted that it recommended only 1,000 exemptions, instead of 10,000, and that so far from being unable, as the Secretary of the Treasury asserted, to furnish eligible lists, it "was prepared to furnish as many eligibles as might be needed, at the shortest notice."

Reform Falling to Pieces.—"One can not remain long in Washington, we are told, without hearing well-authenticated instances of violations of the civil-service law which make Mr. McAneny's statement of yesterday seem conservative. 'How did you get

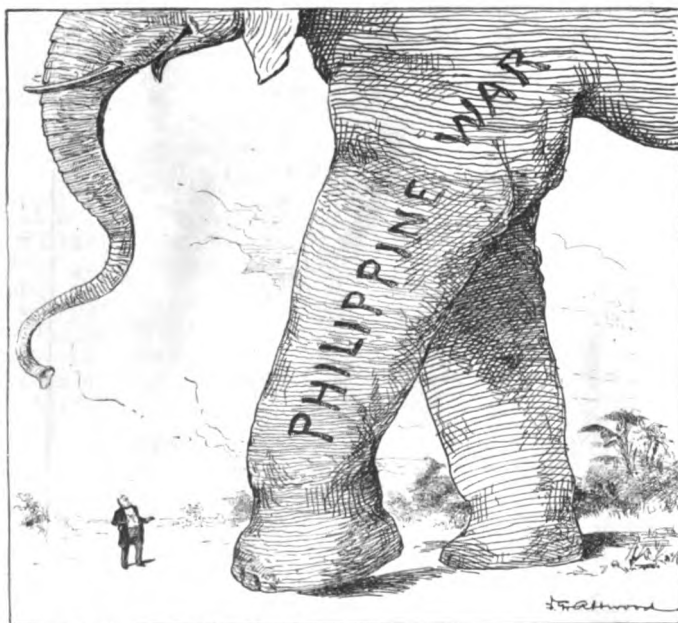
that job?' one crony will ask another; 'I thought it was under the civil service.' 'So it is,' comes the reply, 'but so-and-so fixed it up for me.' It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the 'fixing-up' process is bringing more employees into the government service to-day than the Civil Service Commission. . . .

"This is no time for an ostrich attitude toward civil-service reform. From all Washington sources of information which are not themselves heavily indebted to the 'temporary lists,' word has long been coming that the reform cause was falling to pieces. Public sentiment must be reawakened. Congressmen must be made aware of results of steadily undermining the merit system, and the reformers themselves must be willing to join in helping to bring about such a revision of the present system, correcting its obvious defects on the reform side as well as upon the other, as will give a sure basis upon which the good citizenship of the country may firmly stand."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, *Boston*.

Unintended Effect.—"Whether Mr. Gage was mistaken or not, time must tell, but no real friend of civil service has any moral right to impugn the motives which prompted the issuance of the order.

"And here it is important to direct attention to one of the most remarkable and unintended effects of that order. Instead of having weakened and jeopardized the merit system as a whole, it has really infinitely strengthened it. The storm of protest and indignant outcry it provoked emphasized in the most striking possible manner the devotion of the people to the cause of civil-service reform. . . . The open exultation of the spoilsmen must have been even less palatable to the Administration than the vigorous attacks of the civil-service reformers. . . . There will be no temptation to repeat the experiment. No official, however satisfied in his own mind, will venture to invite another avalanche upon his head. The merit system is a fixture, and it will not again be disturbed for any reason. Surely in this there is consolation and cause for congratulation even for those who refuse to admit that any necessity or reason existed for the recent modification. The politicians who flattered themselves that the spoils doctrine was still a safe and attractive one to preach have been disabused. Civil-service reform is firmer than ever to-day."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, *Chicago*.

"The Secretary has ceased the attempt to square the President's exemption order with the party's and Mr. McKinley's own pledges on behalf of reform, and has turned to the defense of his own administration of the Treasury Department. This leaves the President's order indisputably where the shouts of the spoilsmen in Ohio and Kentucky and elsewhere are placing it—first among the executive blows delivered against the reform since the enactment of the civil-service law in 1883, and of vastly demoralizing effect."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, *Springfield*.



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GROWING ON HIM.

MCKINLEY: "Good heavens! Was it an elephant I bought or a mastodon?"
—*Life*, *New York*.

Michigan Press on Alger.—If an exception is needed to prove the rule that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," General Alger seems to supply that exception. His welcome home to Detroit last week partook of the nature of a "triumph," and the feeling expressed by it is equally apparent in the Republican press of Michigan. The *Detroit Journal* (Rep.), *News* (Ind. Rep.), *Tribune* (Ind. Rep.), and *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) are loyal to General Alger, as has been shown by quotations in these columns heretofore. The *Union City Register* (Rep.) says of his resignation: "In Michigan there appears to be but one opinion, and that is of regret. No matter what may be the result of the senatorial fight, General Alger will have the satisfaction of knowing that Michigan stands loyal to him, and therefore can not help but condemn the action of the President." The *Middleville Sun* (Ind.) says: "General Alger met all obstacles in a manner that reflected credit upon the country and upon himself, and his friends and foes alike must look upon a record that will take its place among the most brilliant in American history." The *Marshall News* says: "There is not a doubt that the most of Alger's shortcomings were the result of his obedience to his employer." The *St. Joseph Herald* (Rep.)

says that Michigan should resent this "shabby treatment of one of her most honorable and distinguished sons." The *Ipsheiming Iron Ore* (Rep.), the *St. Ignace Republican* (Rep.), and many other papers accuse the "yellow" press of gross libel and misrepresentation. The *Kalamazoo Telegraph* (Rep.) says that his reception home "will be a solace for the bitter wounds which he unjustly bears," and the *Battle Creek Moon* (Ind.) says that General Alger's triumphal entry into Detroit "will astound the man in the White House and cause him to tremble as did an ancient ruler when the handwriting on the wall was interpreted to him."

PENSIONS FOR RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

THE announcement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that it has established a pension system for its men has elicited from the press nothing but praise and predictions that the system will prove a reciprocal blessing to the company. The outline of the plan is given as follows in the *Newark Evening News*:

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is a pioneer in most things for which great corporations can be praised, has decided to create a pension and superannuation fund for the benefit of its employees. This will be entirely distinct from the Employees' Relief Fund, which has proved such a substantial success, and will be maintained solely by the company, while in the relief fund each member contributes a certain sum monthly. Threescore and ten years has been fixed upon by the company as the age limit. Hereafter, when an employee arrives at that age he will be compulsorily retired and will then for life receive from the company an allowance based upon his length of service and average wages. It will not be necessary, however, for an employee to have attained the age of seventy years to become a beneficiary of the fund. If he has been in the company's employ thirty years he may become entitled to the fund's benefits upon a favorable report by the committee having it in charge. What percentage of the former wages will be paid has not been announced, but it is stated that it will require a payment by the company of about \$300,000 to make the fund effective in the fall, when it is expected that it will go into operation."

The *New York Journal*, which seldom gives praise to a great corporation like the Pennsylvania unless it is earned, says:



GEN. MILES: "What's the use of being a general, anyway?"
—*The Record, Chicago.*

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken a long step on the road that leads toward industrial peace. It has established a system of retirement and pensions, not built upon sums compulsorily held out from the wages of its employees, but paid for by the company itself. It is estimated that the expense to the corporation will be about \$300,000 a year. . . .

"The cost of this arrangement to the Pennsylvania Railroad will be trifling in comparison with the benefits the corporation will receive from the plan. If the scheme is carried out in good faith every employee will gain interest in his work. His position will become a property, like an insurance policy, which will increase in value from year to year. The company will be insured against frivolous strikes. It will know that nothing except serious grievances can induce its men to risk their places, and if a strike is threatened it will know that some substantial wrong has been committed which ought to be redressed.

"On their side the men will have a sense of security that is seldom felt in this era of unbridled competition, on the principle of every one for himself. They will feel reasonably certain of holding their places so long as they are able to work, and of enjoying a peaceful old age afterward.

"The Pennsylvania managers are wise in their generation. They have adopted the only course that offers any hope of delaying the approach of public ownership of railroads."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

POSSIBLY Santo Domingo would rather ask for annexation than be benevolently assimilated.—*The News, Detroit.*

ADVICES from various sections of the Union indicate that Bryanism is dead in spots.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

THE census department might attempt to discover and report how many kinds of Democrats there are in this country.—*The Record, Chicago.*

GENERAL ALGER is already enjoying the satisfaction of seeing the bricks take a more direct course to the White House.—*The News, Detroit.*

NEW YORK's recalcitrant councilmen are afraid they'll go to jail, and the citizens are afraid they won't.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

WOULD Mr. Laurier be disposed to arbitrate if we were suddenly to demand the province of Quebec?—*The News, Detroit.*

SO Americans have bought the Lakes of Killarney and own part of Ireland! Well, turn about's fair play.—*The World, New York.*

ON his way home from The Hague peace conference, Captain Crozier is to stop in England to investigate recent inventions in high explosives.—*The News, Detroit.*

THERE is a third way out of the Alaska dispute, which Mr. Laurier didn't mention. The boundary might be left where it belongs.—*The News, Detroit.*

CONSIDERED THE ENEMY SILENCED.—Otis seems to have thought that all was over when he captured that brass band.—*The Commercial-Appeal, Memphis.*

ALL Democrats look alike to Bryan, he says. It would be interesting and possibly historic to find out how Bryan looks to all Democrats.—*The Press, New York.*

THE condition of the man with the hoe is not entirely hopeless. He knows enough to put the largest radishes on the outside of the bunch.—*The Record, Chicago.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY will be tendered a reception by the President, which is a very different thing from being entertained by the Vice-President.—*The News, Detroit.*

MAKING USE OF HIS KNOWLEDGE.—The new Secretary of War, Lawyer Root, might swear out an injunction against the Filipino insurrection.—*The Commercial-Appeal, Memphis.*

THE Georgia supreme court has handed down a decision which, it is claimed, will encourage lynching. This is the first intimation that the Georgia lynchings needed encouragement.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SLIGHTLY INVIDIOUS.—Senator Stewart proposes a plan to prevent vacancies in the Senate. A more popular plan would be one that would insure a great many more vacancies than there are.—*The Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

WHAT HE HAS TO LEARN.—Captain Dreyfus's intimate friend was narrating to him the principal events of the last five years. "It was about this time," he said, "that Mark Hanna became prominent in American politics." Captain Dreyfus interrupted him. "Who is Mark Hanna?" he asked. And the intimate friend fainted.—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

IT is all very well for the directors of the New York Central and Boston and Albany to map out a program for 100 years; but perhaps it might have been well for them to bear in mind that on the 13th of November of this present year our planet is to come in contact with the comet known to astronomers as the comet of 1866, and to be partially if not absolutely destroyed. At least, so says Prof. Rudolph Falb of Vienna, and of course he knows all about it, or he wouldn't make such a statement.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

LETTERS AND ART.

WILLIAMINA STUART, SCOTT'S FIRST LOVE.

THERE has always been some doubt as to the name of the young lady to whom Walter Scott early gave his heart and who ever retained a tender place in his remembrance. Her identity, however, now appears to have been definitely ascertained by Mr. F. M. F. Skene. The *New York Times* makes some interesting comments on his statements, based on his article in *The Century*. It says:

"It is from internal evidence and from correspondence that Mr. Skene shows conclusively that it was Williamina who won Walter Scott's heart, and apparently forever. There had been an intimacy of many years' standing between Sir Walter's mother and Lady Jane Stuart, the mother of Williamina. The young woman was but seventeen when Walter Scott became acquainted with her. The two young people had gone to church, and on leaving down came a heavy fall of rain. The prosaic umbrella offered by Walter Scott brought the two together, and from 'the first hour,' writes Mr. Skene, 'the charm . . . she exercised over Walter Scott was instantaneous and irresistible.' The two young people lived near one another, and so came about the intimacy. Talented and beautiful as was Williamina, she may have had many suitors.

"Walter Scott was, however, undoubtedly by far the most ardent and devoted of all the aspirants to her favor, and no deeper, truer love was ever offered by one human being to another than that with which he worshiped Williamina Stuart for three long years in silence—in silence because Scott was extremely diffident."

"Scott had the world before him. He was unknown. He had not even then written 'Lenore,' that adaptation from Bürger. He was simply a young advocate making his way to the bar. His prospects were by no means brilliant.

"He dared not by an open avowal risk the terribly critical question on which his fate depended. According to his own words,

"Silent he loved. In every gaze
Was passion—friendship in his phrase."

"Walter Scott's father was keen-sighted, and saw his son's troubles. Who can tell whether Walter Scott did not ask his father to help him? Anyhow, it seems as if Mr. Scott did call on Williamina's father and laid the matter before him, 'saying frankly that he did not wish the matter to go any further without the express sanction of the lady's father.' Sir John, it is quite possible, threw cold water on love's flame. Walter Scott's passion was intense, his despair terrible."

It has been said that Miss Stuart played fast and loose with Scott, and dropped him when a rich suitor appeared. Mr. Skene denies this, on apparently good evidence. Says the writer in *The Times*:

"There is a letter extant of the lady's. She tells Scott that he has her friendship, but there is no word of love mentioned by her. She even expresses the wish that amicable relationship should not be severed. Then Scott, tho his heart may have been broken so far as the showing of his love for Miss Stuart went, held himself strictly on his guard. It was about this time that his 'Lenore' was produced, and 'a beautifully bound and ornamented copy' was presented to Miss Stuart through a friend of both. Even after that he made a visit to Sir John and Lady Jane at their country seat, but it was the last one he ever paid to them. Perhaps Walter Scott made the mistake of merging Miss Stuart's respect for him into affection.

"Williamina married Sir William Forbes, a very good and proper gentleman and a personal friend of Sir Walter. Lady Stuart Forbes lived in perfect happiness with her husband for thirteen years, when she died, in December, 1810, and from that day, so far as society and the outer world were concerned, Sir William Forbes may be said to have died with her. His friendship for Walter Scott never ceased, for does not Scott tell us how when in financial straits Sir William called on him 'with all offers of assistance'? and he adds: 'In what scenes have Sir William and

I not borne share together? It is fated our planets should cross, tho, and that at periods most interesting to me. Down, down, a hundred thoughts.'

"Sir Walter married, but it was rather a marriage '*de convenance*.' There was affection, respect between man and wife, but, as he wrote it, 'it was something short of love.' It must have been a relative of the author of this most interesting article, 'Mrs. Skene,' who was asked by Sir Walter to accompany him on a visit to the mother of Lady Williamina Forbes, and Mrs. Skene told Lockhart how deeply affected were Sir Walter and Lady Jane. Some short time before the death of Lady Jane he paid her a second visit, and he kept a touching record of it, for he wrote:

"I went to make another visit and fairly softened myself with recalling old stories till I was fit for nothing but shedding tears and repeating verses all night. This is sad work. The very grave gives up its dead and time rolls back thirty years."

"There is a letter of Lady Louisa addressed to Lady Montague and written two years after Sir Walter's death (1835), in which she refers to the subject of Scott's early passion. The beginning of the letter reads:

"I have learned the name of the lady, poor Sir Walter's first and perhaps only love; . . . you will be surprised to hear it was Sir John Forbes's mother. . . . Sir Walter was heard to say that after her marriage, he withdrew his waking thoughts from her, but nothing painful ever happened to him that he did not dream of her before it. Remember the passage about dreaming we read the other day in the 'Lady of the Lake.' He read it to us at Buchanan in private, and, I recollect, spoke with a thrill about the renewal of feelings (long hushed) in a dream."

"THE CASE OF MR. KIPLING" AGAIN.

THE publication of Mr. G. F. Monkshood's recent book entitled "Rudyard Kipling"—which received the somewhat deprecatory *imprimatur* of Mr. Kipling himself—is taken by *The Saturday Review*, London, as the occasion for reading the distinguished author a lecture on some of the dangers of authorship and adulation. "Danger for him," remarks the critic, "lies now in the foolish praise of his more illiterate admirers, and no more curious instance of what this class can do in the way of making a fool of a hero can be conceived than a certain volume of crudded flattery by a Mr. Monkshood which is now lying on our table." The lecture proceeds as follows:

"Unhappily, there is some little reason to fear that this particular deity does enjoy the blare of the conchs. Our instinct would have been to offer our sincere condolence to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, exposed against his will and without his knowledge to all this offensive laudation. But the publishers of this little book print as a preface a letter from Mr. Kipling, and we are bound to confess that this largely withdraws our pity from the illustrious victim. Mr. Kipling has 'read your typewritten book with a good deal of interest,' but, faintly protesting, suggests that it 'would be best published after the subject were dead.' That is to say, Mr. Kipling likes the praise (Oh, yes! we are afraid he likes it, gross and rancid as it is), but he feels obliged, with his finger to his lip and his eyelids cast down, to suggest that it should be posthumous. Now, if there is one thing which Mr. Kipling is, it is perspicuously intelligent. He must be blinded with vanity indeed if he is not aware that Mr. Monkshood, with all his enthusiasm and his good intentions, is absolutely without skill as a critic. Mr. Kipling has read 'with a good deal of interest' a book which no unprejudiced judge of literary merit could possibly applaud. Why has he done so? Because it is full of unstinted, unreflecting, undiluted praise of the entire works of Mr. Kipling.

"Mr. Kipling has been, and now habitually is, overpraised. The language adopted regarding him would be excessive, because unbalanced and irrational, if it were applied to Sir Walter Scott, to Tennyson, to Victor Hugo. Ten years have passed, and no more, since the wonderful boy published 'The Story of the Gadsbys,' and already he is raised on a pinnacle of golden adoration higher, perhaps, than any author has ever reached in his lifetime.

The world grovels at his feet, and those few of us who have kept our heads gaze up into the dim air to see whether the little figure high in the shimmering distance will be able to endure this deification. It is a very dangerous thing to be raised to this height. Let Mr. Kipling beware that he does not 'assume the god, affect to nod, and seem to shake the spheres.' The temptation to do so is almost irresistible."

The critic finds that two elements have united to place Mr. Kipling in the exalted position he holds:

"One of these, of course, is his own genius—the pungency of his style, the closeness and abundance of his observation, his rich and multiform imagination. All praise which these qualities secure for him is safe and wholesome; on this side he needs not suspect a straining of the note. But these alone would not account for a quarter of his popularity, and the preponderating element in this is the encouragement his writings have given to a certain national state of mind. All that is utilitarian and materialistic, all that is inimical to thought and favorable to action, all the external rowdiness and latent Puritanism with which this century is closing so surprisingly in England, find their exact echo and confirmation in Mr. Kipling's books. We observe that the admirers now claim for their hero that he set all this great imperial machinery in motion; that England was lying spellbound, when the majestic genius of Kipling brooded over the deep, and called forth the forces which ran, throbbing with life, to the extremities of the Seven Seas. But this is to exaggerate the function of an author. The greatest poet does not start a national movement; the most that he can do is to identify himself with it, and to speed it smoothly on its way. That we can not deny that Mr. Kipling has done.

"But what will be Mr. Kipling's position when this fit of popular materialism has played itself out? We are sure of one thing: the very adorers of to-day will be the first to turn upon their image and pelt it with stones. Public taste will change, but Mr. Kipling is far too deeply scored with the characteristics of his talent to change with it. Within certain flexible limits we know now what he will give us. At present, everything tends to the glorification of his strength and to the minimizing of his weaknesses. Borne along on the crest of the wave of public satisfaction, he seems to have no defects at all. But he is not that faultless monster which the world ne'er saw—the author equally equipped on all sides. If the fickle public should turn round and demand philosophical reflection from its poets, or tender sentiment, or the symbolism of aerial melancholy, there will be no 'Recluse' and no 'In Memoriam' and no 'Kubla Khan' to be expected from Mr. Kipling. In these and other provinces, much lesser men, with the public at their backs, will go far beyond him. These are the reflections which make us tremble for Mr. Kipling in the giddy altitude of his triumphs to-day. He is in danger of 'assuming the god,' of considering himself above all fear of reverse, of being persuaded by the incense burned before him that he is an impeccable artist. We would, if we could, recall him to a sense of his mortality, lest he forget—lest he forget that there are other men than he in the world, and other manners."

Hall Caine's "Incorporation" of a Passage from Dean Swift.—Mr. Hall Caine has at last replied, through a friend, to the charge of plagiarism recently made against him (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22 and 29). Of his defense, Mr. W. L. Alden says in the New York Times:

"The friend admits Mr. Caine's indebtedness to Swift, but claims that previous to the publication of 'The Christian' Mr. Caine had freely mentioned in the course of an interview designed for publication that he had in several instances incorporated in his book the thoughts of other men. Mr. Caine's admirers will regret this explanation. Whether it is made at the request of Mr. Caine, or whether the friend is acting on his own responsibility, is of little consequence. The explanation is not one which the public will accept as satisfactory. There was no hint given either in the body of the book or in a preface that everything in 'The Christian' was not strictly original. Whatever Mr. Caine may have said to interviewers previous to the publication of 'The Christian' can not excuse the use in the book, without any acknowledgment, of the work of other men.

"Mr. Caine would have been wise if he treated the accusation of plagiarism with silent contempt. No sensible person would have believed the accusation. Why should a man who can write with such ease and fluency novels of 400,000 or 500,000 words in length feel it necessary to make use of a few hundred lines from the writings of other men? The simple truth seems to be that Mr. Caine, when he quoted from Swift, forgot to put quotation marks at the beginning and end of the quotation. He could safely have afforded to disregard utterly the opinion of any man who could fancy him guilty of deliberate plagiarism. But now that his friend has put forward so weak and unacceptable a defense, Mr. Caine's enemies, if he has any, will be delighted, and thousands of people who do not perceive the absurdity of assuming that Mr. Caine is capable of plagiarism will believe to the end of time that he has been proved to be guilty of something worse than a mere oversight."

AN ORIENTALIZED AMERICAN.

A TRAVELER who has just returned to New York from Japan tells some curious facts about one of the most singular as well as one of the ablest men that America has produced—a man fit in originality of taste and life to rank with those singular tho diverse geniuses, Thoreau, Walt Whitman, and Richard Realf. Says the writer (in *The Verdict*, July 24):

"Just a month ago to-day I was strolling along the Bund in Tokyo, Japan, watching the strange huddle of humanity passing through that fascinating thoroughfare. This Tokyo street is to Japan what Broadway is to New York and the United States; it is the show window of Japanese fashion and Japanese poverty. There one may see the Oriental millionaire in all his splendor, and by his side the poorest 'rickshaw



LAFCADIO HEARN.

runner in the empire. Both classes, alas, rich and poor, are doing their utmost to denationalize themselves sartorially; they are casting aside the picturesque costume of their country to don the garb of the European and American. A man who has worn Japanese dress for a lifetime looks about as much at home and about as interesting in an American hand-me-down, \$15-no-more-no-less suit of ready-made clothing as an Indian in a dress-suit, and just about as picturesque.

"Among the throng in the Bund I observed a tiny figure of a man in a curious mixture of Japanese and American dress. He was scarcely more than five feet tall, and his clothing hung over his shrunken figure with the grace of a blanket on a horse rack. Huge spectacles straddled his nose, and under his arm he carried half a dozen books. As the natives passed him they bowed most respectfully. I asked my 'rickshaw man who the little chap was. He told me he was an American, 'Mis'r Hearn.'

"That night at the hotel the manager told me that the American was Lafcadio Hearn, the most distinguished man of letters in Japan. He is professor of foreign literature in the university, and the only foreigner left in any educational institution in the whole empire. The university and all the noted schools ten years ago had full staffs of European and American teachers, but since the war with China the Japanese have become so chauvinistic that they have turned out all the foreign teachers from their schools, and all the foreign officers from their army. Hearn was

the only American or European who survived the ax of reform in the university. He is, however, as much a Japanese as the Marquis Ito himself, and is so steeped in Orientalism that he has almost forgotten his English-speaking friends. It was rather interesting to see this man so revered by the Japanese, and to know that he was an American. Hearn has done more in a literary way to give Occidental readers a glimpse of the real intellectual life of modern Japan than any other living writer, native Japanese, or visiting student. He is the only writer of English who has pierced the veil of mysticism that has for so many decades separated Japan from the eyes of the Occident. Hearn, indeed, is no longer American save in his command of English. In all other respects he is as much of a Jap as if he had been born and reared in a Buddhist temple under the shadows of Fujiyama."

Another writer, Edward Henderson, once the city editor of a large daily newspaper, adds some interesting recollections of Hearn's journalistic career:

"Twenty years ago Hearn was a reporter on the staff of a Cincinnati newspaper which I was directing. He came from—no man knew where. He was a tiny fellow physically, and as myopic as a bat. He knew nothing about news, but he could write a 'story' that was as polished and as full of color as if it had come from the pen of Gautier himself. Despite his physique he was as courageous as a lion, and there was no assignment of peril that he would not bid for avidly. I remember that one day a famous steeple-climber was going to scale the spire of the cathedral to repair the cross that topped the spire two hundred feet above the sidewalk. It was a feat that all other steeple-climbers had balked at, but this fellow was the master of his trade and accepted the contract. The afternoon he first scaled the spire thousands of people watched him breathlessly as he slowly made his way up the outside of the steeple, fixing his ropes and footholds as he went. Of course, he was interviewed, and he said boastfully that the task was so easy that he could just as well carry a man up on his back. That noon Hearn came to me and said timidly that he had read of the steeple-climber's offer, and would be glad to ascend the spire on his back. I was amazed, and tried to point out to Hearn the peril of the thing. He would not listen. Finally my desire to get a 'good story' overcame my scruples, and I told Hearn I'd arrange the matter with the steeple-climber. I thought the latter was making a huge bluff for business and advertising ends, but I was mistaken. He was as zealous as Hearn. Well, I brought the two together. They arranged their end of the feat, and I washed my hands of further responsibility for either the steeple-climber's or Hearn's safety.

"At the appointed time Hearn mounted the steeple-climber's shoulders and the dizzy journey began. Tens of thousands of people watched the foolhardy pair. At last the cross was reached and Hearn left his perch on the climber's shoulders. The steeple Jack swarmed up the cross and stood on his head upon the apex of it. The mob in the streets below cheered the daring fellow, but he was so high up in the air that the cheers were inaudible. The two men returned to the ground safely. Hearn came back to the office and sat down and wrote two columns of a story describing his sensations and the glories of the view he had obtained from the steeple top. It was literature, this story, and it is regrettable that it has been lost in the obscurity of a forgotten newspaper. Such a glowing description of a city seen from a great height I never read before or since. The most interesting thing about it to me was the fact that Hearn couldn't see five feet beyond the tip of his nose, so myopic was he.

"Since that day in Cincinnati, Hearn has become one of the best writers this country has ever produced. His descriptive power is not exceeded even by Gautier, Flaubert, or De Maupassant, and yet the Frenchmen had the advantage of Hearn in that they could see the things they described. Hearn could not. His descriptive powers were due wholly to his glowing imagination. Once an humble reporter, Hearn stands among the foremost living writers of English. He always had a love for the Orient and its philosophies, and I am not surprised to learn of his successful career in Japan. It shows that now and then journalism produces a master-writer of English, despite its drawbacks."

It is announced that Miss Julia Arthur, in emulation of Mme. Bernhardt, will take the part of *Hamlet* at the Broadway Theater next autumn.

SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS AND SPELLING REFORM.

BOTH praise and blame have been bestowed on Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews for his recent efforts in behalf of a simpler form of spelling in the Chicago public schools. Dr. Andrews does not think that a radical change in our complicated orthography can be brought about in a few months, but believes that the cause of reform can be best served by a gradual introduction of reformed spellings in accordance with the recommendations of the Ameri-



DR. E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS.

can Philological Association and the usage illustrated in the Standard Dictionary. Accordingly, he has advised his teachers to begin with the use of the twelve words recommended by the National Educational Association, as follows:

program, programme.	thruout, throughout.
tho, though.	catalog, catalogue.
altho, although.	prolog, prologue.
thoro, thorough.	decalog, decalogue.
thorofare, thoroughfare.	demagog, demagogue.
thru, through.	pedagog, pedagogue.

A good many newspapers are antagonistic to Dr. Andrews's plan, and are aghast at the prospect of what seems to them the grotesqueness of a phonetic orthography. Others treat the matter humorously. Thus the New York *Tribune* lately printed the following article headed "How Tha Spel in Chikago":

"A despatch from Chikago yesterda sez that the bizniz men ther ar in favor of fonetik speling. Dr. E. Benjamin Andruz, the superintendent of the publik skools ther, iz in favor ov it to. Wun bizniz man, it iz sed, wants the word which most pepl spel 'through' to be spelt 'tru,' but Dr. Andruz iz not in favor of this bekoz he sez that it iz not pronounst that wa. But the bizniz man sez it iz pronounst just that wa.

"This queschun of fonetik speling iz an old wun, and this iz just wun of the objecshuns to the plan, that everybody wood spel words the wa he himself pronounst them, even when he pronounst them rong, and so a good many pepl cood not reed what other pepl rot. Thar iz another objecshun to it, if it shud ever be used alto-gether, if books shud be printed this wa, and if pepl shud lern to reed this sort of stuff, tha wood not no how to reed the books that ar printed in the present wa, and so ol the books and ol the libra-riz that thar ar in the world to-da wood be simply wast paper, for

nobody could read them except skolarz who had lerned the old way of spelling.

"In Chicago tha propoz to chang the speling of ten words, as an enterin' wej. But why stop at ten? Why not chang them ol at wuns and rit lik this?"

Antagonism to the reform is represented in the following editorial from the Chicago *Chronicle*:

"The agitation for spelling reform recurs with its usual promptitude. It is a mild form of disease among abnormally ambitious educators. The peculiarities of the English language, and its strength as well, can not be separated from its orthography. Educational faddists, in their haste to develop a royal road to learning, insist that much of the time necessary to master the spelling of the English language is wasted. They present testimony from the business man that his typewriter wastes time in clicking off seven letters in 'through' where it might be spelled with four. The utilitarianism of their contention might recommend it to the bustling age in which we live, were it not for the fact that confusion never tends to progress.

"As soon as we adopt Mark Twain's idea that a man should be allowed 'to spell according to the dictates of his own conscience' we have sacrificed much that must be retained in the English language if it is to continue its acknowledged supremacy as a growing and overmastering medium for the communication of thought. There is hardly a nation of importance to-day where the English language is not read, spoken, and written. It may one day be the language of the world. Its strength is largely due to the fact that it is not a dialect language. But with the introduction of the so-called reforms in spelling, from numberless different sources, we should have a written language that would necessarily be local in its interpretation. Educational centers like Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco would vie with each other in the innovations introduced, each setting up its own standard. The result would only be confusion."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, altho it calls its own position a conservative one, is apparently in substantial agreement with the position of Superintendent Andrews in advocating gradual changes:

"We understand, of course, that our language has undergone many changes during the past few hundred years. He who has any doubt upon this point may readily remove it by referring to any copy of Shakespeare which is a literal reproduction of the original folios. It is well that such changes should go on; but we would prefer that they should be gradual. We should not like to see our written or spoken tongue so rapidly revolutionized that parents would not be able to understand the speech or writings of their children.

"While few expect changes to be based upon the phonetic system, we must take note of the fact that that system would not be thoroughly reliable and uniform. In different parts of this country there is marked difference in the pronunciation of the same words, and if the spelling is to follow the sounds used, we shall have a 'tangle' at once. So we would do well to allow time to pass, in which our pronunciation might approximate uniformity nearer than it does now. . . . We do not contend for an immovable, inflexible, and non-progressive language, but for such gradual changes in orthography as usage and good scholarship may warrant. And for the present, at least, we are quite willing for the Chicago schools to make the experiment, while we await results and cultivate a judicial temperament preparatory to giving our decision on the merits of the question."

Most of the school journals naturally favor the reform program of Dr. Andrews, as being in agreement with the recommendations of the National Educational Association. A representative view is that of the Wisconsin *Journal of Education*:

"Spelling reform still makes headway. Superintendent Andrews, by declaring in favor of it, and by recommending its use by Chicago school teachers, has drawn down upon himself the censure of certain journals, but the outcry seems to have been wholly ineffective. In fact the public is getting used to the reform. It is becoming evident that dropping ugh from the end of the word will not throw the universe into confusion, or even undermine the Constitution of the United States. We simply smile at the

intensity of the bigotry which prompted a distinguished speaker at the National Educational Association to declare that he would prefer never to have his address printed rather than to see it in the barbarous forms of the new orthography. His preference can safely be indulged. Meantime the association seems to be preparing for another forward move. The committee on this subject of the department of supervision not only approved the step already taken, but also reported for action at the meeting next February resolutions favoring dropping the final *e* in words in which it does not serve to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *hav*, *giv*, *ar*, etc.; substituting *f* for *ph*, as *geografy*, *enuf*, etc.; dropping *gh* wherever it is silent, as *bou(gh)*, *ni(gh)*, etc.; and spelling *coud*, *sovrein*, *(w)hole*, *iland*, *gastly*, etc. That is really dreadful to contemplate! We shall feel as if we had been robbed of our inheritance if the old anomalies really go out of fashion! We shall not be English any longer, you know. But perhaps we may be able to reconcile ourselves to being simply progressive Americans."

The School Journal, New York, one of the most widely circulated and influential school papers of the United States, says:

"The practical beginning of reform in spelling inaugurated by the National Educational Association last year is steadily gaining ground. Quite a number of city school systems have already adopted the list of words suggested. Chicago is now taking the lead under the energetic leadership of Superintendent Andrews. No orders have been issued, only simple recommendations to principals, but there is no doubt that all the schools will adopt the list. Dr. Andrews believes that the changes proposed by the National Educational Association are not radical enough, and are destined very shortly to be followed by others.

"What will the poor croaking 'conservatives' say now? As usual, when reforms are gaining a foothold, they are, for their own comfort, predicting all sorts of dire results that are to follow any tampering with the absurdities encrusted in English orthography. *The School Journal*, *The Teachers' Institute*, *The Primary School*, and the other periodicals issued from this office, have collected quite a number of amusing threats from rabid 'protectionists' who believe in retaining every tittle of the word-forms handed down from the printing-shops of the past. A few consciences have troubled their owners so seriously that they canceled their subscription, rather than tolerate their eyes weekly or monthly to behold the iniquities perpetrated by the spelling-reform committee of the National Educational Association. The old woman who tried to sweep the ocean back with her broom has still some followers in this day and generation."

Not long ago *The Voice*, New York, devoted a special issue to the subject of simplified spelling, and published the views of leading educators, writers, and statesmen upon this question. The list of those who express themselves strongly in favor of reform is an impressive one, and includes such names as Noah Porter, Prof. W. D. Whitney, editor of the "Century Dictionary," Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, Prof. Max Müller, Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. Francis L. March, United States Commissioner of Education William T. Harris, William E. Gladstone, and many others equally eminent. The fact that every leading authority on English etymology favors spelling reform, it is argued, is an effectual answer to the claim that phonetic spelling would obscure etymology. Says Professor Skeat upon this phase of the question (as quoted in *The Voice*):

"It is surely a national disgrace to us to find that the wildest arguments concerning English spelling and etymology are constantly being used even by well-educated persons, whose ignorance of early English pronunciation and of modern English phonetics is so complete that they have no suspicion whatever of the amazing worthlessness of their ludicrous utterances. . . . It is really a gross misnomer to call that spelling 'etymological' which merely imitates the spelling of a dead language. Every student is (or should be) aware that the only true 'etymological' spelling is one which is *phonetic*. It is the sound of the spoken word which has to be accounted for; and all symbols which disguise this sound are faulty and worthless. If our old writers had not used a phonetic system, we should have no true data to go by. . . . As a matter of history, the notion of so-called 'etymologi-

cal' spelling is a purely *modern* one, a thing never dreamt of in the earlier periods, but the fond invention of meddling pedants who frequently made ludicrous mistakes in their needless zeal."

Prof. Max Müller, one of the highest of linguistic authorities, thus replies to the etymological argument:

"An objection often made to spelling reform is that it would utterly destroy the historical or etymological character of the English language. *Suppose it did*; what then? Language is not made for scholars and etymologists; and if the whole race of English etymologists were really swept away by the introduction of spelling reform, I hope they would be the first to rejoice in sacrificing themselves in so good a cause. But is it really the case that the historical continuity of the English language would be broken by the adoption of English spelling, and that the profession of the etymologist would be gone forever? *I say No, most emphatically, to both propositions.*

"Because the Italians write *filosofo*, are they less aware than the English who write *philosopher* that they have before them the Latin *philosophus* and the Greek *filosofos*? If we write *f* in *fancy*, why not in *phantom*? If in *frenzy* and *frantic*, why not in *phrenology*? A language which tolerates *vial* for *phial* need not shiver at *filosofer*. What people call the etymological consciousness of the speaker is strictly a matter of oratorical sentiment only.

"If anybody will tell me at what date etymological spelling is to begin, whether at 1500 A.D., or at 1000 A.D., or at 500 A.D., I am willing to discuss the question. Till then I beg to say that *etymological spelling would play greater havoc* in English than phonetic spelling, even if we are to draw a line not more than five hundred years ago."

DAVID HARUM, AND LITERARY POPULARITY.

THE question as to how far the popularity of a new book or of a new author is founded upon real and permanent merit or upon a passing fad is always an interesting one. At the present time we have two books that have attained a vast sale—"David Harum," which has now reached the hundred-thousand mark, and "In His Steps," of which several million copies are said to have been sold in America and England. Few would claim for the latter work, however useful and worthy a book it may be, any title to consideration simply as a product of literary art. But with regard to "David Harum," a spirited and at times even acrimonious controversy has been raging, particularly in the columns of the *New York Times*. The admirers of "David Harum" appear to constitute a very considerable majority of the reading public. They claim that the book is a permanent contribution to American letters, and think its author should have a place beside Irving, Bret Harte, and other great humorists of America. There are, however not a few who see nothing but inanity and commonplace in the work, and believe it will take its place in the group of obsolete or obsolescent stories such as "Helen's Babies," "Trilby," and "The Bonnie Brier Bush." Says one writer in *The Times*:

"No one ever pretended to give a reason for fashions in dress. 'They come and go as comes and goes the sea.' Neither season nor convenience seems to cut any figure in their adoption. It seems to be about so in literature. Few of the books which at the start have enormous circulations live to be admired for five years. What has become of 'Trilby,' about which all the half-educated world raved a short time since? It is dead as a door nail. What has become of the later novels of George Eliot? No one, it seems, reads them any more; but they were as much of a fashion in their day as the old hooped skirt. 'Adam Bede' and 'The Mill on the Floss' beyond doubt are worthy of fame; but surely no spark of their fire is visible in the padded later novels of the same author. These became popular because it had become the fad to consider the writer a genius.

"I am afraid the same will prove true as to Kipling's works. In a few years I do not believe that any of his stories will be regarded more highly than those of the author of 'King Solomon's Mines,' which really have some merit of their own. The latest fad, it seems, is 'David Harum,' that is likely to out-Trilby

'Trilby.' Of course it is useless to reason against either fads or fashions. People who follow them do not argue, and it only makes them mad, as it will, no doubt, some of your readers, to hint that they are carried away by the fashion of the hour. . . .

"As a matter of fact, it is art that alone is immortal among the children of men. Science changes because knowledge changes; but art is as imperishable to-day as it was in the days of ancient Egypt or of classical Greece or Rome. The future of every book depends upon the art that it exhibits. Homer and Shakespeare and Byron and Tennyson, yea, even our English Bible, are immortal, if for no other reason because their incomparable style reaches the dignity of art. Macaulay's essays and history remain, even to-day, the standard of luminous style, so much so that every one that would excel in diction must give his days and nights to their pages. The worshipers of fads and fashions do not trouble themselves about either art or science. They simply follow the mob. Perhaps it is just as well, after all, for is there not a feeling of safety in numbers even among insects?"

Another writer says that those who do not like "dear, delightful 'David Harum'" must be "congenitally sour," and quotes the sales of the book as proof that "it is plain that there must be something extraordinarily good about it." Still another writer points out that this test would prove also that there is something "extraordinarily good" about the works of Archibald Clavering Gunter and Miss Laura Jean Libbey—a supposition that makes the muse of fiction gasp. This curious diversity of literary judgment is amusingly illustrated by the story of a writer who lately read "David Harum" with more delight than he had found in any novel in many years, and he had read most of the novelists from Fielding and Richardson to Hardy, Tolstoy, and Juan Valera. He was just on the point of sending a copy of "David Harum" to a friend whose tastes were in general similar to his own, when by the same mail he received a letter with these words:

"I have just read the famous 'David Harum,' expecting a rare treat, and was wofully disappointed. To me it was exceedingly stupid and commonplace, and I wonder at its popularity. According to the usual location of climaxes, one should begin with the last chapter and read up to the first; for, to me, the interest began to wane after the opening chapter, and reached the vanishing point about the middle of the book."

NOTES.

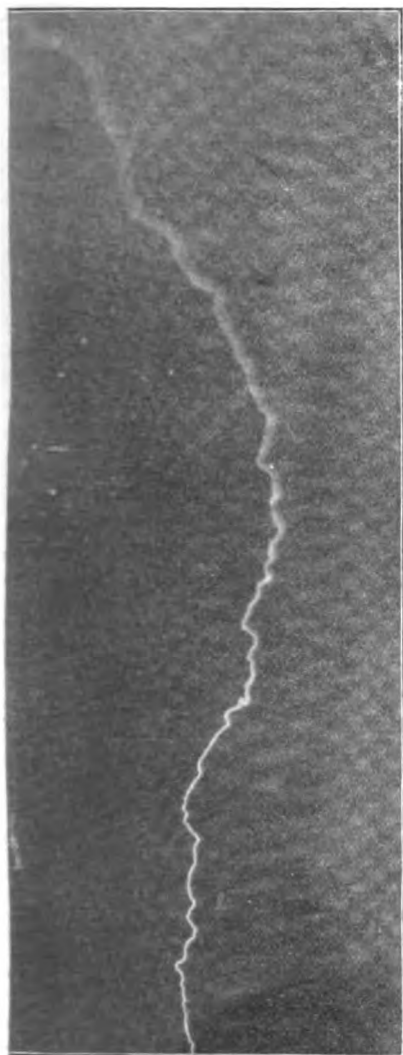
IN a recent speech at the Authors' Club in London, Mark Twain perpetrated a pun which, he said, it had taken him eight days to compile. In the peroration of his speech, after alluding to the friendliness of England and America as shown in their common anxiety around Mr. Kipling's sick-bed, he said: "Since England and America have been joined together in Kipling, may they not be severed in Twain." And Mark sat down amid a burst of rapturous applause.

A RECENT telegram from London to the *New York Herald* states that Mr. Grau has already secured the artists for his coming American season. They are, says the despatch, as follows: Sopranos—Mmes. Calvé, Sembrich, Nordica, Adams, and Susan Strong; Contraltos—Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Olitzka, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Broadfoot; Tenors—Van Dyck, Saloza, Alvarez, Dippel, Salignac, Bars and Vanni; Baritones—Van Rooy, Bertram, Campanari, Albers, Scotti, Muhlmann, Dufliche, Meux and Pini-Corsi; Basses—Edouard de Reszke, Plancon, Devries, and Pringle; Conductors—Mancinelli, Hinrichs, and Paur. Mme. Ternine will practically be a newcomer; M. Alvarez has not yet been heard in New York; Mme. Calvé returns after an absence of nearly three years. Signor Scotti is an Italian baritone who has never sung in America. Herr Bertram is a celebrated German baritone who has for years been engaged at the Royal Theatre at Munich, and is particularly well known as a Wagner singer. The grand-opera season in New York this year is to begin December 18 and to last fifteen weeks, consisting of forty-five evening and fifteen afternoon subscription performances. Says *The Herald*: "Mr. Grau has not yet decided upon the repertory of the coming American season, but it is sure to include the best works of all schools of music. The policy of the management is an eclectic one, and operas will be given as heretofore in French, Italian, and German. A novelty that promises to be interesting will be a complete cycle of Wagner's works in chronological order, beginning with 'Rienzi' and ending with 'Goetterdaemmerung'. This will be followed by a short cycle of Mozart's works, particular attention being paid to the *mise en scène* of 'The Marriage of Figaro,' 'Don Giovanni,' and 'The Magic Flute.' One or two novelties, as well as some interesting revivals, will also be introduced in the program mapped out by Mr. Grau. Negotiations are still going on with a celebrated American prima donna, who in former seasons was a member of Mr. Grau's company."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF LIGHTNING.

IN these days, when every man, and more particularly every boy, is his own photographer, few indeed are the objects of interest, natural or artificial, that are not recorded on the sensitive plate. Ten years ago a photograph of a lightning flash was a curiosity, while now such photographs have been taken by almost every one who has owned a camera for any length of time.



PHOTOGRAPH OF LIGHTNING.

Courtesy of *Popular Science*.

We are told by Prof. H. A. Hazen, who writes on the subject for *Popular Science* (August), that far from aiding scientific men to solve any of the problems connected with the mystery of the lightning flash, these photographs have served chiefly to add to the number of questions about it that clamor for solution. Says Professor Hazen:

"The idea of straight zigzag lines of the old-time painters has been entirely exploded. Indeed, it is a little difficult to see how this idea could have originated, for the crudest visual observation of a lightning flash would have shown that its appearance is like that of the branch or branches of a tree, and in no part of its path does it show a straight line.

"Besides the regular branched lightning flash, photography has shown a so-called 'multiple' and a 'ribbon' flash. These appearances have given rise to very diverse opinions as to their mechanism and formation. The 'multiple' flash has been variously and sometimes erroneously described. It consists

of three to seven separate and distinctive flashes side by side, all having precisely the same convolutions and all of them alike each to each. So far as known no 'multiple' flash was ever photographed except with a moving camera. A few instances where it was claimed the camera was not moved must be regarded as very suspicious. It seems impossible to believe that two separate flashes could pass through the atmosphere side by side and exactly alike. On the other hand, it has been claimed that a lightning flash is practically instantaneous (.001 to .0001 second) and that no ordinary motion of the camera could possibly show anything but a single continuous flash.

"The 'ribbon' flash, as its name implies, is simply a broad ribbon of light. In no case, so far as known, has this ribbon been of a uniform shade, but it has always had alternate brighter and darker bands. It seems probable that the 'ribbon' flash must be made with a camera in very slow motion."

In severe storms several flashes have been seen to descend in quick succession over the same path, and such a series, if taken

with a moving camera, would of course show as several parallel streaks or, with slow motion, as a broad "ribbon." Professor Hazen regards this as the true explanation of these photographs. He goes on to say:

"Another form of lightning has been photographed which shows an appearance like a rope in the air, as tho the electricity had had some difficulty in making a path for itself. The appearance may also be likened to the masses of smoke that often roll out from a chimney. It seems difficult to account for this formation.

"Enough has been said to show the intense interest attached to this subject of lightning photography, and it is to be hoped that every amateur interested in this subject will make an effort to secure a number of photographs during the coming season. The use of the camera is simplicity itself. It has been found practically impossible to 'take' lightning when more than six or seven miles away, or when so far away that the thunder becomes inaudible. It has been suggested that the light is nonactinic.

"In one instance, incandescent electric lights on a tower three quarters of a mile away showed beautifully, but several flashes of lightning which crossed the plate during the exposure were not taken. The lens should be wide open and also the quickest plates should be used. The window should be opened and the camera held as still as possible on the sill, or it may be held in the hand, and pointed in the direction of the flashes. As a general thing, the different flashes will not seriously affect the plate. If the lens does not have a fixed focus it should be focused beforehand on an object a mile or two away and the place marked on the bed."

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO LEARN A LANGUAGE?

THIS question is taken up by M. Georges Saint-Paul, who believes that the chief factor in language-study is memory, and who applies to the problem the modern psychologic view of memory, with interesting results. Says M. Saint-Paul in the *Revue Scientifique* (July 8):

"The practical study of the languages necessitates an attentive education of the memory. The rôle of the intellect, properly speaking, is much more limited, especially at the beginning of the study. Altho linguistics, etymology, and the historic and scientific knowledge of language imply the activity of the very highest cerebral functions, aptitude in speaking the current language of a foreign people is especially, and above all else, a question of memory. Know the words, and know how to pronounce them sufficiently well to make yourself understood, and you will never be at a disadvantage. You may know every one of the most delicate rules of grammar and syntax; if you do not know many words, your knowledge, interesting as it may be from certain points of view, will remain a dead letter, for all the practical use you can make of it."

We do not teach languages properly, thinks M. Saint-Paul; or at any rate, they do not in France (it is his own country that he is talking about), and the reason is that altho memory is the faculty, as has been just said, that is chiefly concerned, we do not know enough about what memory really is. He says:

"This [knowledge of what memory is] would not be indispensable, perhaps, if memory were a function of only one nerve-center; but the organs of memory are numerous; we should know them as we should know the working of the muscles to teach gymnastics intelligently. As the organism may be benefited, in striving for a certain end, by exercising a special group of muscles, even so it may be for our interest to educate one memory-center in preference to another, and to divide and classify our efforts to obtain certain determinate results.

"The fact of the dissociation of the mechanism of memory is one of the fundamental physiological discoveries of the century. . . . I speak now only of the memory of words—verbal memory.

"Anatomical or physiological data indicate with certainty the existence of nerve-centers corresponding to these memories. The center of memory for the necessary movements to be made in speaking is situated in the back of the third frontal convolution, at the left (at least in right-handed persons); likewise, in such

persons, according to Exner and Charcot, the foot of the second left frontal convolution is the center of memory for those movements of the hand made in writing. . . . [Another lobe] is the center for visual verbal images. Finally, the center of memory for the auditive impressions of words is in the first temporal convolution.

"These important discoveries have enabled pathologists to explain and to specialize the different kinds of aphasia . . . and physiologists to classify healthy persons into visual, auditive, and motor subjects; that is, into persons who read mentally the words of their thoughts, those who hear them, and those who pronounce them."

Altho this classification, which was first made by Charcot, is not accepted as sufficient by the author, who believes that most persons belong to no one of these classes, but may visualize one class of thoughts, while pronouncing the words that express another class, and that they may even translate from one class into another, M. Saint-Paul thinks that we should certainly take it into account in formulating our systems of teaching. We should remember, in short, that memory depends not on one organ, but on a group of them; that each person thinks in a formula of his own, which depends on a nerve-center that may be called his "interior-language center"; that this center, however, is not necessarily the best of his memory centers, nor the only one that we must educate, since another formula, depending on another center, may be used for a different language. These facts may be practically utilized as follows:

"Every method that addresses itself to all the centers, and seeks by the exercise adopted to bring about the development of the memory centers and the creation of an interior-language center for the language to be taught, will be the best method, if it can be conveniently employed; that is, if there are at our disposal a very long time and the means of impressing all the memories at once.

"If not, it will often be preferable to limit ourselves to the exercise of one of the centers; not to make all the organs of memory do work, but one alone; to bring all our efforts to bear on the one that has been selected, and to limit the labor of acquisition of foreign words to a single cerebral group, so as to bring into play, instead of all the modalities of the language (auditive, visual, and motor), only one of its equivalents.

"Hence, in numerous cases it is necessary to choose between two methods: education by making a simultaneous impression on all the different centers, and education by limited impression of one group of centers."

The first method can be practically carried out only by living for years among those who speak the language to be learned, so that it can be spoken, understood, and read like the mother tongue. No system of instruction, M. Saint-Paul insists, will ever equal this. But for those who have neither time nor opportunity for it, it is better, the author believes, not to try to educate all the centers, but to confine our efforts to one—say the visual center: in other words, he would bend all energies to getting a reading knowledge of the language without endeavoring either to speak it or to understand it when spoken. Otherwise the result will be, and generally is, that after years of study the pupil can neither speak, understand, read, nor write like a native. It is better, M. Saint-Paul thinks, to do one of these perfectly and the others not at all, than to do all imperfectly.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Does Marriage Lessen Crime?—The statistical investigations of Dr. Frederick Prinzing seem to show that married men are more law-abiding than bachelors, and that widowers are worse transgressors than either. We quote an abstract given in *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago, July) from his article appearing in the *Zeitschrift für Socialwissenschaft*:

"Property rights of all kinds are more generally respected by the married than by the single. The graver offenses against

property—robbery, extortion, fraud, etc.—are committed by the married man with comparative infrequency. When he is driven to the unlawful acquirement of wealth or of material goods, he generally chooses some of the less dangerous methods of so doing. Receiving stolen goods, breaking of laws relative to trade, commerce, and public health, forcible detention of pieces of property, bankruptcy, etc., are the forms which offenses against property usually assume among married men. Among those married at an extremely early age (eighteen to twenty-five) trespasses against the rights of property are much more common than among the unmarried of a corresponding age. This is probably explained by the fact that in such marriages poverty, if not a concomitant, is frequently a result. Incendiarism is most largely found among the unmarried, the greatest proportion falling to the account of widowers and single men between the ages of thirty and sixty years. . . . In the sphere of crime and offense against human life, the unmarried are greater sinners than the married, tho not so markedly so as in the offenses against property rights. Only in the matter of careless and negligent killing and wounding do the married surpass the unmarried. The difference in the criminality of the married and the unmarried grows less with advancing years. Between the ages of fifty and sixty years it is small: after that period it is still less. . . . It is of interest to note in this connection that drunkenness claims the major share of its victims between the ages of thirty and fifty years. The criminality of widowers decreases with advancing age. Their share in crime between the ages of thirty and fifty is notably greater than that of either of the other classes mentioned. . . . It has been said, in attempted explanation of this fact, that widowers are, as a rule, ill situated financially, but there appears to be no satisfactory evidence that this is true. Statistics do not prove that widowers belong to the poorer classes in any unusual degree. Widowers are especially prominent in offenses against property; but they also stand first in the series of those guilty of other classes of crime. The loss of the wife very frequently leads to mental derangement, and it is probably true, as well, that certain types of self-control are peculiarly difficult for this class to exercise."

SENSATIONS OF THE BLIND.

IT has been widely believed that, to make up for their lack of one sense, the blind possess one or more of the others in abnormal acuteness, being generally quick of hearing and delicate of touch. A long series of experiments by Prof. H. Griesbach, of Basle, whose results are published in recent numbers of *Pflüger's Archiv*, do not support this belief. We quote an abstract of Professor Griesbach's conclusions from *The Lancet* (London). Says this paper:

"It may be premised that the observations were made on those who were otherwise healthy. In the differentiation of tactile impressions no remarkable differences were observed between the seeing and the blind, or if small differences did exist they were in favor of the seeing. In those born blind the tactile sharpness was somewhat less than in the seeing, and in some cases the sensorium generally was equally defective. The blind in particular feel less acutely with the tip of the index finger than do those who see, and in many cases the tactile acuteness of the two index finger-tips differs. In the blind, especially in the region of the hand, a stronger impression is required to produce a tactile impression than in those possessed of sight. In the capability of localizing impressions of sound no difference exists between the blind and the seeing. In both great individual variations occur. As a rule, both in the seeing and the blind the use of the organ of both sides gives better results than the use of one alone. No difference in the acuteness of hearing exists between the blind and those who see. No relation was observed between the acuteness of hearing and the power of localizing sounds in either the seeing or the blind. No difference was observed in the two classes in regard to the acuteness of smell. In the execution of manual labor the blind become fatigued sooner than do those of equal age who see. The blind are more fatigued with manual than with mental work, which is not the case with the seeing of the same age. If any difference exists in regard to exhaustion after mental labor it is in favor of those of the same age who see.

Both among the blind and the seeing there are persons who have many, others who have only a few, and others again who have no, illusory or erroneous impressions of touch. Of the parts of the skin examined fallacious determinations were most frequent over the zygomatic region and least frequent on the tips of the fingers. The number of errors both in the seeing and the blind rose with an increase in the number of the stimuli and with increase of pressure. Errors occurred more frequently both in the seeing and the blind with sharp than with blunt points, and in both errors were more numerous when the distance between the points of skin stimulated was small than when it was great. These results are in many respects opposed to generally received opinions, for it is usually supposed that deprivation of sight leads to exaltation of the acuteness of the other senses, especially of the touch and hearing, yet in the twenty blind persons examined by Professor Griesbach this was not observed, and it would hence appear that too much reliance has been placed by physiologists on certain exceptional cases where the sensitiveness to impressions on these senses has been unusually high. Further observations are, however, requisite before the conclusions arrived at by Professor Griesbach can be considered to settle the question."

TELEGRAPHY IN CHINA.

SOME of the peculiarities and difficulties attending the construction, maintenance, and use of the telegraph in China are thus described in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 15) :

"The great difficulty about operating telegraphs properly in this country is the lack of police in the greater part of the empire. The authorities, who are perhaps as hostile to innovations as the

there were continually destroyed; the *Taotai*, who was in frequent relations with the Europeans and had become tired of hearing their complaints, declared simply that for each post pulled down a head should be cut off among those of the inhabitants who lived in the vicinity. As decrees of this kind are executed very literally in China, the result was that, in spite of the fatalistic spirit of the Chinese and their indifference to death, the posts were afterward let severely alone. But such radical measures are not taken everywhere, and telegraphic communication would be often entirely interrupted if the great ports were not all connected by submarine cables, owned by Europeans, which, from their situation, escape the enterprise of evil-doers.

"As the Chinese written language is not alphabetic, and as each word in it is represented by a special character, none of the telegraphic systems generally in use can be employed in China. Usually each character is represented by a number, and it is this number, which has never more than four figures, that is transmitted.

"To bring about this result a code of 49 pages has been established, each page having 10 columns of 20 characters, so that 9,800 characters are disposed of; all the words commonly used are inserted and a few places are kept blank for new ones. When a despatch is to be sent, an employee translates it into figures, and at the receiving station an inverse operation puts it back into Chinese characters. Of course this is rather a long process, but it is simply necessary to employ enough persons, and in China, as with us, the educated unemployed are numerous. Owing to this system, the Chinese telegraph lines have greater capacity than our own. In the Western tongues five or six signals, on the average, are necessary to express a word; in China four are sufficient. It is true that, on the other hand, the chances of error are greatly increased, and the sending of a message by means of numbers gives generally very little satisfaction, while it is complicated by a double translation which is evidently dangerous."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN WORKERS THROUGH BRITISH EYES.

THE sudden awakening of the British manufacturer to the fact that there are things and conditions in this country that are worth studying, and perhaps imitating, is gratifying to the careful reader of British literature. Nothing could be better calculated to make the American patriot's heart swell than the study of the British technical press just at present. Here are some of the things that Walter Dixon, of the (British) Institute of Mechanical Engineers, says about our iron and steel industries in *Cassier's Magazine*, July. The first thing that strikes him is the extent to which big concerns are managed here by young and go-ahead men. He says :

"There are yet many businesses and professions in which experience, extending over a wide area and over a long space of time, is of first importance, but the rapid progress which is being made in almost every art and every industry is such as to render obsolete methods which a few years before represented the highest and best practise. So much is this the case that adaptability to change, and the absence of that conservatism which comes of long practise in one particular groove, is often the one and only road to success, and in many of our industries it is necessary to be constantly unlearning or revising what one knows.

"The Americans appear to recognize that there comes an age when this may be both physically and mentally beyond possibility, and they have fixed that age much lower than ourselves.

"The writer does not wish to imply that there are no elderly men at the head of American business concerns. He met several, but the most noticeable feature about them was the apparent reliance which they placed upon the army of younger men under their direction, in quite a startling contradistinction to the prevalent system here. . . .

"Our American cousins are always trying, experimenting, and inventing, and this is largely and mainly due to their young men leaders. Men with ideas receive encouragement and ample opportunities of proving their worth. . . . Thus it is that while we are making a hundred experiments, 80 per cent. of which may be

The image shows a page from the Chinese Telegraph Code. It consists of a grid of Chinese characters arranged in 10 columns and 20 rows. To the right of the grid, there are numbers from 1001 to 1020, corresponding to the rows. The characters are small and densely packed. The grid is used for telegraphic communication, where each character is represented by a number.

A PAGE FROM THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH CODE.

common people, do nothing for the effective protection of the lines, and malicious persons are free to overturn the posts, break the insulators, and cut the wires. Besides, this fanaticism finds very natural encouragement in the cupidity of the race, as the posts furnish excellent firewood, and the wires can be utilized in a hundred ways. They are especially appreciated when they are of copper, and therefore we may predict that long distance telephone communication will not be established in most of the provinces for a long time to come.

"Nevertheless, when the authorities do desire to act, they reach excellent results very quickly; the excessive severity of the penal code in China gives them an opportunity. The following anecdote is told of an event in the environs of Shanghai. The lines

failures, the Americans are carrying out a thousand, 90 per cent. of which may be failures; but their gain is a hundred good things, while we have gained twenty! They lose far more in their trials; they gain far more in their successes.

"So far as the writer could judge, the American appears perfectly fearless of foreign competition, and is a staunch believer in the survival of the fittest; and, what is more, that the weak will go to the wall. He knows that if he is weak, he will go to the wall, and is hence always on the move to do something clever. . . . It is this which makes them what we should call 'fool-hardy' with one another, and, if one may so put it, with ourselves; they do not care who sees what they are doing. Their works are equally open to the stranger and to the competitor. It seems an inbred idea with them that if they can not themselves keep up to date, and be at least as good as, if not better than, their neighbors, they are bound not to succeed. This at once accounts for their many successes and their many failures."

The writer next discusses the quality of our labor. We use comparatively so few workmen, he thinks, that our works often appear as if they were "closed down" when they are really in full swing. This is because we have used labor-saving machinery wherever such a use is possible, so that a thousand men here go much farther than they do in Europe. Not only this, but the thousand men work better and faster. His view of the character of our mechanics is almost too flattering. Says Mr. Dixon:

"The fewness of workmen is not, however, more strange than the activity of those who are employed.

"The writer has been intimately connected with large numbers of our workmen for the past twenty years or more, and has talked labor questions over with many classes in America, with the conclusion that, just as our own men, generally speaking, are bent on doing as little as possible in a given time, the American workman is bent on doing as much as possible. . . .

"The American artisan earns more wages than our own, but he does more work and thus often produces at a cheaper cost, and it must be obvious that if we are to maintain our position one of the greatest needs of the country is, that it shall be able to get an honest day's labor for an honest day's pay."

As to our resources, Mr. Dixon believes that they are wellnigh inexhaustible. No one, he says, can possibly get an idea of the size and wealth of the United States except from traveling over it:

"For the first time in the history of the world and of a highly civilized nation, we who, mainly through our large iron and coal deposits, have risen to be the foremost nation in the world, have now to face the fact that these resources which have made us what we are, and which are irreplaceable, are fast becoming exhausted. . . .

"We have for so long held and maintained an impregnable position that we are naturally of a buoyant and sanguine temperament, so much so that it is difficult to comprehend the exact position in which we now stand, and that we hold anything but the supreme and topmost place in any industrial pursuit is such a new idea that, as a nation, we may be forgiven our slowness to realize it."

Under these circumstances the "American invasion" of the British market is but the natural course of events, and Mr. Dixon believes that it will continue. He says in conclusion:

"Our American competitors are of the same blood as ourselves, and that means a good deal; we are not measuring our strength against unworthy foemen. Again, their young men make the pace, probably the men who spend the money are not those who make it. They build works, pull them down, and rebuild them on improved plans, with a rapidity that is truly astounding and incomprehensible either physically or financially, so much so that some of our attempted partial copies of American practise were regarded as obsolete there before we had got them erected. . . .

"Further, their country is new, and their trade is not embarrassed by all the ties and restrictions which come of such an old civilization as our own. Their industries are new, and their works are all on the most modern principles, and they have an inborn idea that they must be kept so. The question which so

often troubles us, 'Will it pay to break up and replace?' is not serious with them.

"As to the labor question, it will no doubt find its level, tho what injury may be caused individually and nationally in the process one can only surmise. One thing is clear, that no amount of restrictions which may be made as to hours, output, wages, etc., will alter 'the impossible,' and we are getting more and more able to define every day more clearly what is 'the impossible.' The increasing number of orders going to our competitors is a constant lesson in possibilities and of the effect and futility of artificial restrictions on labor. . . .

"To maintain our position, our workmen must be sober and industrious, and prepared to give an honest day's labor for an honest day's pay.

"Conditions obtain in America which must of necessity evolve methods of manufacture of paramount importance to us; and just as the Americans are not slow to visit us for information, so it is equally important, if not imperative, that those who now play or are to play, in the immediate future, an important part in the iron and steel industries in the United Kingdom should not be content with reading of, but should know and see for themselves, what is being done in the works of America."

Electrical Treatment of Cancer.—Dr. Massey, an Ohio physician, is treating cancer successfully by diffusing salts of mercury through the affected tissue by electric action. Says *Electricity* in a leading editorial in which Dr. Massey's method is described: "A method of destroying cancer germs by the aid of electricity has recently been discovered which it is claimed almost invariably proves successful provided the disease has not gone too far. In a paper read a short time ago before the Medical Association of Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. G. Betton Massey, this new method of treating cancer was fully explained. It consists in inserting in the body of the person afflicted nascent salts of mercury by electric diffusion. This is said to be a most convenient means of destroying tuberculous deposits in any part of the body except the brain, the lungs, and the abdomen. The details of the method of procedure are interesting as showing the important part played by electricity." The patient lies on a large pad connected with the negative pole of a battery, and a tubular gold electrode filled with mercury is inserted into the cancerous growth. The action of the current results in the formation of an oxychlorid of mercury which diffuses into the tissue in all directions at the rate of about an inch in half an hour, depending on the voltage of the current. The diseased tissues are thus absolutely destroyed, while the healthy ones beyond are only slightly affected. "In concluding," says the writer, "the author states that out of ten cases of carcinoma, or cancer, operated upon he succeeded in curing nine by the use of electricity as outlined above."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

ACCORDING to the report of the German Chemical Society, the average of 142 analyses made in Sheffield, England, show that the air of that city contains $3\frac{1}{4}$ parts in ten thousand of carbonic acid, the maximum being 5.14 and the minimum 2.16. In the center of the city the average was 3.9 parts, with a maximum of 6.22 and minimum of 2.8. These figures are higher than those observed at Paris (2.85), Dieppe (2.94), and Odessa (3.04); but at Liege the proportion of carbonic acid is about the same (3.4). Wind and snow increase the proportion, but rain has no effect. It is greatest in January and least in April, and also decreases in hot weather.

THE too free use of water as a beverage is condemned editorially by *The Medical Brief*, July. It says: "A fact perhaps not generally known to the profession is that water, as well as food, requires to be assimilated, to properly fulfil its natural offices in the system. Water is not readily incorporated into the blood-serum, thinning it, increasing its solvent qualities, and lessening its plastic properties, unless it is drunk in response to thirst, such as normally follows good digestion, brisk exercise, eating salt foods, a hot bath, vigorous sweating, fever, etc. Adventitious water, water taken into the stomach without appetite or demand for it, lingers long in the digestive organs, often producing a feeling of weight. . . . Unless measures are employed to stimulate the assimilation of water by creating a legitimate demand for it, as expressed by thirst, it is not advisable to force too much on the system. A single glass between meals and at bedtime will wash out the stomach as well as several, where the individual manifests no desire for, or an actual repugnance to, water. Indifference to a fluid which constitutes three fourths of the human body is abnormal, and requires treatment; but the treatment must consist in establishing a physiological need for water in the system, not in forcing nature by distending the digestive organs with a heavy fluid."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

INGERSOLL AND THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

AT Colonel Ingersoll's funeral, which took place with simple ceremonies at his home in Dobbs Ferry, his last poem, "The Declaration of the Free," was read by his friend, Dr. John Clark Ridpath. It is in part as follows:

The simple truth is what we ask,
Not the ideal;
We've set ourselves the noble task
To find the real.
If all there is is naught but dross,
We want to know and bear our loss. . . .
We have no God to serve or fear;
No hell to shun;
No devil with malicious leer.
When life is done
An endless sleep may close our eyes—
A sleep with neither dreams nor sighs. . . .
When cyclones rend—when lightning blights,
'Tis naught but fate;
There is no God of wrath who smites
In heartless hate.
Behind the things that injure man
There is no purpose, thought, or plan.
The jeweled cup of love we drain,
And friendship's wine
Now swiftly flows in every vein
With warmth divine.
And so we love and hope and dream
That in death's sky there is a gleam. . . .
We do not pray, or weep, or wail;
We have no dread,
No fear to pass beyond the veil
That hides the dead.
And yet we question, dream, and guess;
But knowledge we do not possess.
We ask, yet nothing seems to know;
We cry in vain.
There is no "master of the show"
Who will explain,
Or from the future tear the mask.
And yet we dream and still we ask:
Is there beyond the silent night
An endless day?
Is death a door that leads to light?
We can not say.
The tongueless secret locked in fate
We do not know. We hope and wait.

The address delivered by Colonel Ingersoll at his brother's bier two decades ago was also read. It was as follows:

"DEAR FRIENDS: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

"The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling to the West.

"He has not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but, being weary for a moment, he lay down by the wayside, and using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and pathetic rest.

"Yet, after all, it may be best, just in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death."

The following passage, summing up the religious and ethical principles which Colonel Ingersoll desired to have recognized as his belief, was also read:

"To love justice, to long for the right, to have mercy, to pity the suffering, to assist the weak, to forget wrongs and remember benefits; to love the truth, to be sincere, to utter honest words, to love liberty and wage relentless war against slavery in all its forms, to love wife and child and friend, to make a happy home, to love the beautiful in art, in nature; to cultivate the mind, to be familiar with mighty thoughts that genius has expressed, the

noble deeds of all the world; to cultivate courage and cheerfulness, to make others happy, to fill life with a splendor of generous acts, the warmth of loving words; to discard error, to destroy prejudice, to receive new truths with gladness; to cultivate hope, to see the calm beyond the storm and dawn beyond the night, to do the best that can be done and then be resigned—this is the religion of reason, the creed of science. This satisfies the brain and heart."

The religious papers of all denominations give much space to comments on Colonel Ingersoll. Appreciation of his good traits of mind and heart, mixed with charitable criticism, prevail, altho condemnation is not lacking.

The Independent (undenom.) says:

"To the end of his life he was a consistent unbeliever and a scoffer at the Christian religion in all its forms, and an ag-



INGERSOLL'S CINERARY URN.

On the front is the motto: "L'Urne garde la Poussière, la Cœur, le Souvenir." (The Urn guards the Ashes, the Heart, the Memory.)

nostic as to a future life or the existence of a God. It was as such that he preferred to be known, and as such he will be chiefly remembered. It is impossible to claim that he did not believe as he taught; it is also impossible not to believe that his mind was warped from his very childhood by the treatment much more than by the teachings of his father, who was a minister of the Christian church. His genius was not that of a scholar or thinker. There was about him not a bit of philosophy; but he had a very poetical nature, an absolute genius for public speaking, and the gift of being a good hater and a good fighter. People loved to hear him speak even when they disliked what he said. Religion he always identified with Calvinistic teachings, and for that reason his influence as a denouncer of religion was with the ignorant rather than with the intelligent. But on many subjects of reform he could speak admirably. Rhetorically he was too florid, but his utterances were often rarely beautiful as well as eloquent, and we would not fail to give him credit for very much of that frankness and honesty which are a large part of true manliness, not to say Christianity. . . . He was while he lasted a beautiful

sparkling Fourth-of-July rocket, and he leaves a brief memory behind him."

Christian Work (undenom.) says:

"In later days his deliverances against the Bible attracted diminishing attention. And so people began to realize that it was a caricature of Christianity, and not the real thing, that he was assailing; as a recent writer has said, 'His guns were all pointed astern.' And what especially minimized the attention that Colonel Ingersoll received in later times was the fact that he wholly failed to show the least comprehension of the really critical investigations of scholars, which are so profoundly modifying Christian theology, but went slashing away, in his rough, gladiator fashion, at 'the mistakes of Moses,' so that he was undertaking to hold Christianity to the very letter of the Old-Testament record, while evangelical scholarship on both sides the Atlantic was busy demonstrating that the Bible was no less the Word of God than it contained many errors. . . . He was a master of epigrams, of poetical imagery, of telling phrases; but he was not a deep thinker; he spoke of subjects which he had not studied, and ridiculed things which he knew only by half; he contributed little, really we may say he added nothing, to the sum of human knowledge. And now he has gone, much of the evil engendered by his teaching remains, but none of the good which he has been instrumental in accomplishing—and we are glad to know the sum of that good in the shape of personal benefactions is not small—is interred with his bones."

The Congregationalist says:

"Mr. Ingersoll was one of the few infidels whom this country has produced. In fact, he is about the only one who has won notoriety, and the only one who has traded on his unbelief. Thomas Paine was a deist, who earned immortality by his services as a patriot, as a trenchant pamphleteer. Voltaire profoundly influenced the political history of France, and still shapes somewhat its current popular philosophy of life, if not its metaphysical speculation, and he must ever be reckoned with as one of the masters of French prose and verse. But no such fame awaits Mr. Ingersoll when our children's children study either the history, the literature, or the philosophy of the period in which he lived. . . . He was a Don Quixote tilting at wind-mills. He was a bold assailant of views, which, however much they obtain among the illiterate and superstitious, no longer obtain among intelligent rational men."

The Christian Register (Unit.) says:

"Colonel Ingersoll was best known and will be longest remembered as the most famous of American agnostics. That which Huxley undertook grimly, resolutely, and painfully, Ingersoll cheerfully, humorously, and with apparent delight engaged in. This eager enjoyment of the contest has excited the suspicion that, while he believed his cause to be just and that the world would be better for the destruction of the popular institutions of religion, he did not even in his own thought take seriously enough his mission as a reformer. He enjoyed his own wit, the exercise of his power of humorous exaggeration and caricature, the laughter and applause of the multitude, and the consciousness of success. No other man of his generation, holding his ideas of religion, could have announced them as he did, frankly, and with a jocular defiance of the most potent sentiments which shape the affairs of man, without being hissed, hooted, and execrated. He gloried in his power of defying public sentiment and yet carrying with him a large following of respectable and intelligent people. There was a lingering suspicion also that he was not indifferent to the receipts at the box office, altho these might have been regarded as trophies of victory.

"At the outset of his career as a lecturer he drew certain lines of attack and defense. From them he never departed. In later years his mind seemed closed to all new thought, whether within or without the Christian church. No Presbyterian of the most bigoted sort could have been more indifferent than he was to the advances of the higher criticism, to the religious interpretation of the doctrine of evolution, to the increase of light, and the decline of superstition in all parts of the Christian church. Much that he attacked deserved attack, and his denials were commonly justified by preposterous affirmations. It is a notable sign of the times, however, that the enmity to him had almost died out, because the things he attacked are no longer regarded as venerable, and his

influence was no longer greatly felt or feared because modern progress has made for itself ways wherein his criticism neither helped nor hindered the wayfarer seeking a religious home."

The Universalist Leader says:

"Robert G. Ingersoll has been a name revered by many people in this country and abhorred by many others. His was a remarkable personality. Gracious in manner, dignified in bearing, fluent and rhetorical in language, eloquent and magnetic in speech, he had few rivals as an orator among the public men of the day. His heart and brain were big, but he was swayed by impulse rather than guided by reason, and his philippics showed the effects of prejudices and passion rather than of research and logic. A champion of fair dealing and of justice, he was himself in his arraignment of religion most unfair and unjust. He posed as an educated man and a scholar, yet he displayed woful ignorance of the real genius of Christianity and failed utterly to interpret the theological trend of the times. Calvinism has had no more bitter or ingenious assailant, and he dealt the old creeds the sturdiest of blows, but he wronged his own manhood and lowered himself in the esteem of the world when he persisted in making Calvinism synonymous with Christianity and ignored the sweet reasonableness of the true Gospel."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc.) says:

"No one has ever spoken of him as a philosopher; for never in his speeches or writings has he exhibited the essential capability of that calm, profound, unbiased, and protracted reflection which views a subject equally in itself and in its relations.

"In reality he was a poet, in spirit, mode of thought, language, and rhythm—a prose poet, not of the highest, but of no mean, order. All his speeches, even the most argumentative, exhibit this element. An exquisite superficial sensibility; a gliding current of thought spontaneously connecting itself with felicitous language, and not subjected to close criticism—except with respect to euphony—characterized his spoken style. He possessed little of that quality of imagination which enables one to place himself at another's point of view. He could forecast how a legal opponent would defend his client and prepare to meet him; for that is part of the technic of the profession. Only a genius could radically surprise a skilful lawyer as to the plan. But Colonel Ingersoll appeared to have little or no power to form a true idea of how another would regard a complex system of thought upon a strictly philosophical theme.

"Ingersoll wrote: 'Under many circumstances a man has a right to kill himself. . . . When life is of no value to him, when he can be of no assistance to others, why should he continue? When he is of no benefit, when he is a burden to those he loves, why should he remain?'

"In this city alone in a few months twelve men and women died by their own hands, upon whose persons or at whose abode were found extracts from his justification of suicide. As to have seen certain pictures once poisons the mental and moral blood, so to have heard his sarcasms upon God, his denunciation of future punishment, and his eulogy of an everlasting sleep is to scar the soul. But perhaps his influence in promoting popular irreverence has wrought most harm."

The Interior (Presby.) says:

"All faith in God whether as shadowed forth in nature, or revealed in Scripture, or impersonated in Jesus Christ, or attested in the experience of the Christian, was, to him, 'superstition.' To destroy this superstition, to rid the minds of men of its power, was the purpose to which his life was consciously devoted. Nor did he fail to have power over an enormous number of people. Of the personal responsibility for such influence it is not for us to speak; God, into whose unveiled presence he has now come, is his judge. Nevertheless, it is impossible to pass over the fact of such a career without some earnest questioning. If Providence has any meaning open to our apprehension, such a providence as this man's life presents must have important significance; some meaning which it is worth while in all humility, charity, and reverence to search for. . . . As to those noble and splendid qualities as a man, as husband and father, as friend and citizen, as humanitarian and philanthropist, for which all who knew him admired and loved him, and all those standards of right by which he assumed to judge the 'Mistakes of Moses' and the Old-Testament

ment seeming portraiture of Jehovah—all this of course he got, and without the grace of thankfulness, from the Book he reviled, the religion he assailed."

The Central Presbyterian says:

"He was only negative and destructive, striving with intense purpose to pull down, and never proposing anything on which to build morals for the present life or hope for the life to come. He was constantly striving to remove the foundations of faith in God and His truth, to take away that fear of God which is the strength of virtuous living, to remove the consolations of the bereaved and burdened, and to wipe out the hope of the dying. And in all his vigorous and eloquent platform ministry, there was not one word of positive conviction, not one ray of light in the darkness of the world's sin and death."

The Living Church (Prot. Episc.) says:

"It has always been to us a source of pity that he should have identified Christianity with that travesty and corruption of it which Calvinism is—a mistake which has created many unbelievers, and which gave him great influence over thousands of men who listened to his brilliant invective, who had themselves been reared under a system against which their better nature revolted. Perhaps we may confess that the career of Mr. Ingersoll as a lecturer tended to good, at least in the sense that it tore up by the roots that malign philosophy which so many Protestant bodies have identified with the very essence of the Gospel, but which, happily, they are now seldom preaching and scarcely believing."

"Whatever new light may now have dawned upon his immortal spirit, whatever enchantments of prejudice may now be dissolved, the influence of Mr. Ingersoll's words will continue to draw many away from the faith of Christ; but it will be a vanishing influence, for its power was due less to what he said, than to the captivating manner in which he said it; less to his coarse, but genial, invective, than to his strikingly attractive personality."

The Pilot (Rom. Cath.) says:

"He never had a following of really educated people—his thought was too shallow and his sophistries too slight for these. He drew the half-educated and the irreligious ignorant, for flippancy and irreverence follow semi-education, as its shadows; and the mental and spiritual barbarian loves a horse-laugh. Among such people, Colonel Ingersoll wrought incalculable moral and spiritual evil."

"God gave this man the eloquence and personal magnetism which, rightly used, had made him an apostle. God gave him success, wealth, domestic happiness, friends. Nay, even, God gave him several unmistakable warnings of his approaching death. But the man, with a perversity that looks like monomania, used every one of the divine gifts against the Giver."

The New York Freeman's Journal (Rom. Cath.), whose editor, the Rev. L. A. Lambert, is the author of "The Mistakes of Ingersoll," says:

"He did not understand Christianity as a whole. It may be that he was not conscious of his many inconsistencies, just as a man who is color-blind is not conscious of the fact and persists in calling a red object blue, because, by reason of his defective vision, he can not see it otherwise. There is such a thing as intellectual color-blindness. His antipathy to Christianity did not arise from his intellectual perceptions, but from his imagination, emotions, and sentiment. These had been wounded to an insufferable degree by a false presentation of Christianity in his early youth. Puritan extremism, that gave a false philosophy of life and a false idea of the beneficent Creator, gave his young imagination and emotional nature a shock that it never recovered from, a shock that left no alternative but despair or revolt, and he chose the latter. The Christianity he hated was not true Christianity as it is, but the Christianity that had been burned and scalded into his consciousness and memory. His feverish animosity to the Christianity of his imagination—the only Christianity he knew—was the result of pain from the wound that had cicatrized his very soul. This animosity grew with his growth and increased until it became the monomania of his life. This monomania accounts for much that he has said that will not stand the cold test of calm reason and common sense. Instead

of being a curb his intellect became the slave of his emotions and his imagination, which accounts for his fitfulness and inconsistencies and for its perverted vision of truth and facts."

The American Israelite (Jewish) says:

"His standard for the conduct of a man and a citizen, a husband, a father, a friend, was the very highest and, as well as a man may, he lived up to it. His scorn of priestcraft and superstition may have led him too far, but let it be remembered that he hated injustice, cruelty, and shams just as heartily, and raised his voice as sincerely in condemnation of them."

The Jewish Voice says:

"We Jews have good reason to hold him in grateful remembrance, for while to him Judaism never appealed in its grandeur and purity, and Moses's undying work appeared to him full of mistakes, as Christianity but a nursery tale replete with incongruities, he nevertheless denounced, in unmeasured terms, the unreason of religious fanaticism and the inhumanity of race hatred. The Jew is indebted to him, not for his opposition to established religion and to positive faith, but for tearing down old barriers and trying to bring to him nearer the love of his Christian brother."

"And then, he loved the arts, and the best in the world's literature was to his soul a joy. The outpouring of the holy spirit of man's intellect, no matter in what form, made of him, unconsciously, a prophet of his time and generation. Passionately patriotic, he never missed an opportunity to imbue others with love of country and with a willingness to devote to it the best energies and the best talents."

"Even his denial of the existence of the Supreme Being can not prevent us from recognizing in him a child of the Father in whose loving embrace he, too, rests. Such is the sweetness and strength of our faith that we can not help hoping and praying for him, too, rest and felicity 'in the shadow of the Most High!'"

CONVERSION OF A WHOLE CHURCH.

ONE of the most extraordinary events in ecclesiastical history is the conversion of almost the entire Nestorian church in Persia to the Orthodox or Holy Eastern church. The Nestorian church has for fifteen hundred years been linked in history with Persia, but is now practically extinguished in that country. It is one of the oldest of sects, having been founded by Nestorius of Constantinople in the fifth century. Its principal doctrine, namely, that of the separate human and divine personality of Christ, has caused it to be usually termed heretical, altho in ceremony and doctrine it has little to distinguish it from the other Oriental communions. The Nestorians are very careful to call Mary the "Mother of Christ," not the "Mother of God," but they recognize seven sacraments, accept the doctrine of transubstantiation, and have an ornate ritual.

This church, which was the national church of Persia for many centuries, and once had no less than ninety diocesan bishops under regular metropolitans, has now come bodily into the communion of the Orthodox Russian church. Of this interesting event and its causes the *New York Independent* (July 27) writes thus:

"It will be remembered that in 1897 two priests, delegated by the Greek metropolitan of Georgia, came to Urumia, and were met with the wildest acclaims of enthusiasm from several thousand Nestorians, and they made a triumphal progress through the villages. In the course of a few months no less than ten thousand persons enrolled themselves as desirous to become members of the Russian church. In September, 1898, the transfer was accomplished. A monastic priest came to be the superior of a permanent mission, and with him a Nestorian bishop, who had been received with great *éclat* into the Russian church. No other mission in modern times can show such a record. Where a year ago there was not a single Greek Christian, there are now over 20,000, including children. . . . There are, however, 65,000 Nestorians who are Turkish subjects, and it is not at all unlikely that they will follow their brethren in Persia, tho their attachment to

the traditional faith of their church is much stronger. Yet this is a national movement and not a missionary one. It must be interpreted from the social rather than the religious side."

As to the effect which this movement will have on mission work in Persia, *The Independent* says:

"There is a well-organized and influential body of Protestant Christians, numbering about 2,500 communicant members, and the French Roman Catholic mission has gathered a somewhat smaller body. The Archbishop of Canterbury's Anglican mission has also work there, but has not attempted to establish a separate communion, but only to strengthen the Nestorian church so as to resist the influences of non-Episcopal Protestantism. There are some other smaller independent missions carried on by native Christians who have found supporters in England or America. These independent missions will all, doubtless, come to an end, and there will be no reason for continuing the Anglican mission. The case with the American and French missions is entirely different, and their work will be thoroughly tested, for in the excitement of this national movement there will be many motives to lead Protestant and Catholic Nestorians to join the Russian church. Mr. Shedd says that the Protestant are standing the severe test much better than the Catholics, and, on the whole, there is very good reason for regarding this movement as a vindication of the methods of their work. Yet the larger part of their work will probably have to be henceforth in Turkey, and with it is connected the task of evangelizing the Armenians, Jews, and Moslems."

DR. ZAHM'S RETRACTION.

THE Rev. Dr. John A. Zahm, Provincial of the Fathers of the Holy Cross and president of the University of Nôtre Dame, some years ago published a work entitled "Evolution and Dogma" which was severely criticized by many churchmen in America and Europe as containing views contrary to the teachings of the Cath-

olic faith. So much criticism was aroused that a committee of cardinals was commissioned by the Congregation of the Index to examine the book in order to determine whether or not these claims were true. No report has yet been made, but now Dr. Zahm has himself announced that he desires his book to be withdrawn from sale. In a letter to Mr. Alfonso Golea, one of the translators of the book, Dr. Zahm says (we quote from the Rome correspondent of the New York *Freeman's Journal*):

"NOTRE DAME, IND., May 16, 1899.

"MY DEAR ALFONSO:

"I have learned from unquestionable authority that the Holy See is adverse to the further distribution of 'Evolution and Dogma,' and I therefore beg of you to use all your influence to have the book withdrawn from sale. You have probably foreseen this result, and it will, therefore, cause you no surprise. . . . However, we can both thank God that we labored only for His

honor and glory in giving the work to the public. As for myself, it will cause me no pain to see the fruit of so much toil consigned to oblivion. God rewards the intention, and our intentions were good."

Mr. Golea has also submitted. He makes this public announcement:

"I, too, join with the illustrious Dr. J. A. Zahm, as the translator of his 'Evolution and Dogma,' and I ask my true friends neither to read nor to give further publicity to my poor version of the above-mentioned book, in obedience to the desire of the Holy See, and am always ready to retract when called upon."

The New York *Independent* comments on this incident as follows:

"Professor Zahm is the most distinguished student of biology in the American Catholic church, and his book has been received with the greatest praise within the church and has been translated into various European languages. . . .

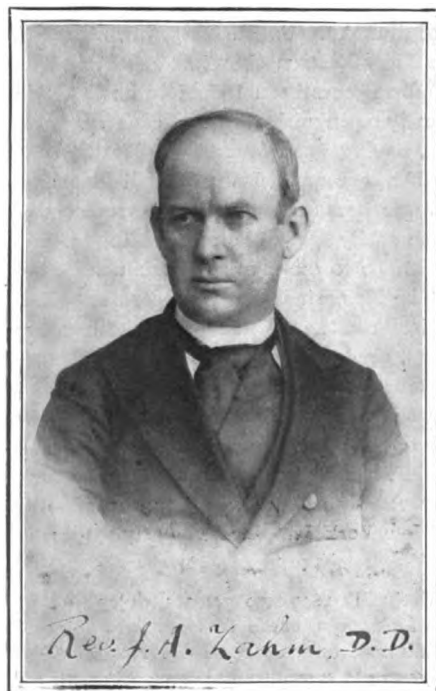
"What interests us in this matter is not the condemnation of the book. Many such books have been condemned, and the Congregation of the Index is an anachronism only a little worse than that other anachronism which requires, or expects, Catholic books or newspapers to carry an imprimatur. What does interest us is the way that the withdrawal and the virtual interdict on which it is based have been received by the Catholic press.

"It would be too much to expect that any Catholic newspaper would condemn the action of the Congregation of the Index or do anything that would ostensibly indicate a spirit of rebellion; but the feeling behind can be expressed in other ways, just as in Finland criticism of the action of the Russian Government in overthrowing the constitution of the province found utterance in quotations of Scripture about kings and princes and tyranny. So here numerous Catholic papers quote in full the correspondence between Professor Zahm and Mr. Golea, and they make no comments in approval. But they proceed to tell that Dr. Zahm is one of the foremost scientists in the Catholic church; that his opinions are the result of years of labor spent in the laboratory; that his work has been translated into every European language of importance; that it is almost a text-book in American classrooms; that he added to his European reputation at the International Scientific Congress at Freiburg, where he read a paper in which he applied to teleology his theories on evolution. They tell how the conservative Roman Catholics, and especially the Italian theologians, made adverse criticism and thought it a great heresy to hold that animals and plants could have been created not by fiat but by slow evolution, or that the Hebrew word *yom* could mean a period of time instead of a day. They then make long quotations from his book, notwithstanding the adverse judgment of the Holy See, showing how derivative creation can harmonize not only with the Bible, but with Thomas Aquinas and Saint Augustine, and they quote his recent words as follows:

"My views may not be looked upon with favor by all in Rome. I do not expect so much and I really do not care for the approval of every one. But I know that every eminent man of science throughout Europe is in perfect sympathy with my views. I venture to say that the twentieth century will not be very old before nine out of every ten thinkers will be evolutionists as opposed to believers in special creation."

"And there these papers leave it, with not a word of approval or disapproval, but the impression they leave and desire to leave upon their readers is not difficult to apprehend. They mean that he has been treated unjustly and absurdly; they mean that the Roman Congregation of the Index is away behind the times, and that the Catholic church must break away from its ancient traditions on matters of no essential importance, if it wishes to escape the condemnation it received in the times of Kepler and Galileo."

AFTER all that has been written about the health of Leo XIII., says *The Academy*, some interest attaches to a candid and close observer's disinterested opinion. Cardinal Vaughan, who has long known the Pope, and who has had several long audiences during his present stay in Rome, states in a private letter to a friend in London that he has been astonished at the Pope's vigor, both of mind and body, and that he has taken, to all appearances, a new and good lease of life. The Cardinal himself has been reading lately in the papers that he is to be the "favorite" at the next conclave, and therefore the next Pope. "What nonsense the newspapers do sometimes print!" is the Cardinal's only comment on the much-telegraphed report.



Courtesy of *The Irish World*.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AN INTERNATIONAL PETITION TO THE CZAR.

THE Emperor of Russia has been approached in the most unprecedented fashion. Emboldened by his peace manifesto, a number of eminent scholars and scientists have asked him to preserve the autonomy of Finland. The address is international, written in English, French, German, Hungarian, Swedish, Dutch, Italian, and Flemish, and signed by citizens from twelve different countries. Its text—the German lies before us—runs as follows:

"The undersigned feel compelled to express their sympathy for the Finnish nation. A people not numerous, but able and of strong character, a people who, despite their rough climate, have raised themselves to a state of growing prosperity and of scientific, artistic, and educational achievements, denoting a wealth of unique civilization—such a people are now threatened with the loss of their individuality, a loss which would rob them of their greatest incentive to continue their able intellectual and economic work. It appears to us our duty to protect against this, a duty so urgent that we waive all differences of nationality. May the destruction of a valuable member of the great family of European nations be prevented. We can not believe that the ruler who summoned the International Peace Conference will doom an able, loyal people to destruction."

The Czar refused to receive the petition. Instead, the oppression of the Finns becomes more rigorous and the last papers published in Finnish have been suppressed. *Politiken*, Copenhagen, thinks this will hardly have the desired effect. It says:

"The more you rob a vigorous people of their political rights, the more their national feeling is strengthened. If the use of the printing-press is prohibited, the pen or the typewriter must be employed. If the mails are closed to such matter, other means of communication will be found. The mouths of the Finns can not be closed."

As a matter of fact, the resistance of the Finns, tho not open, is very determined. The threats of the governor, General Bobrikoff, have failed to procure for Prince Vladimir, the Czar's uncle, a pleasant reception. At Abo, where the governor hoped to muster a large number of loyalists, only six persons could be found who accepted an invitation to meet the prince at dinner. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, thinks the Finns and their friends should have agitated at the Peace Conference. "It would have been such fun," says the paper. But many people think the foreign petition injudicious. *The Spectator*, London, says:

"The address was carried to St. Petersburg by a deputation of six professors, all eminent, who sought an audience of the Czar. They were most politely received by the Minister of the Interior, but informed, however, that their address could not be presented. They could hardly have expected any other result of their effort, as no government, not even that of Great Britain, will endure foreign interference between itself and its subjects, but they may have done good nevertheless. The Czar was probably not aware that in creating such discontent in Finland, hitherto a perfectly loyal province, he was attracting the attention of all Europe."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"We wonder whether any one of the more or less distinguished men who signed the English petition to the Czar asking him not to be unkind to the Finns imagined for an instant that they would succeed in altering the policy of the Russian empire. Did they think the Emperor would say to himself, 'Bless my heart, there must be something in this Finnish case after all, for the author of "Jude the Obscure" says so, and so do the authors of some quite learned books in English. I must see that my Ministers change all they have done for the last year or so in this matter'? If they did not think like this, what purpose did they imagine would be served by their interference? We of course entirely share the views of the petitioners, but that does not prevent us also sharing

the astonishment that stunned the Minister of the imperial household for twenty-four hours when he was approached by a deputation of learned professors in twelve languages, intent on persuading the Czar to listen to them instead of his own Ministers. No one seemed quite to know what to do with the gentlemen, who were therefore forwarded from one place to another like a lost parcel, till at last they managed to get a civil dismissal from the Minister of the Interior. Of course they got nothing more for their trouble.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

KAISER WILHELM AND THE FRENCH.

A GREAT number of civilities have of late been exchanged between the French and the Germans. The *Mémorial Diplomatique* relates that the French and German detachments of the foreign troops which visited Peking were exceptionally friendly to each other. Frenchmen visiting in Germany have cheered the Emperor more readily than would German Socialists, and altogether the ground was prepared for an event of no little international importance—the visit of the Kaiser on board a French war-ship, the training-ship of the French naval cadets. An exchange of telegrams between the German ruler and President Loubet followed this visit to the *Iphigénie*, and the French cadets met the German cadets of the *Gneisenau* on board the *Hohenzollern*, the Emperor's yacht. International diplomacy must reckon henceforth with the probability of what seemed impossible—a Franco-German alliance. M. J. Cornély, writing in the *Matin*, Paris, expresses himself to the following effect:

His own professors occasionally dub the exuberant Kaiser "the Emperor of the French." As a matter of fact, if we had such a sovereign he would be extremely popular with us. If William II. could hear the conversations of Frenchmen about him, he would feel flattered. We do him justice. We have watched him and know that he can be firm and yielding as occasion demands. He resembles the skilful mariner who, while going ahead full



"HOCH! HOCH! THE WOOING O'T!"

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—*Romeo*, The German Emperor; *Juliet*, La République.

JULIET: "What man art thou, that thus bescreen'd in night, so stumbl'st on my counsel?"

ROMEO: "By a name I know not how to tell thee who I am; my name, dear saint, is hateful to myself, because it is an enemy to thee."—ROMEO AND JULIET, Act. II., Sc. 2.
—*Punch*, London.

steam, is ever alert and ready to reverse the engines in case of danger. He takes great pains to tell us that Germany does not want war; her prosperity is due to the arts of peace. After the war of 1870 we used to console ourselves with the idea that Germany was a poor country, and that our wealth would soon give us an advantage. That is no longer true. Germany is to-day a rich country; we are neither in men nor in money superior to her. But Germany does not intend to risk her wealth in a destructive war. The Emperor's manifestations are perfect, and should cause us to think. If neither we nor the Germans want war, it is time that we should behave like polite neighbors who are at peace with each other.

The *Figaro* wishes a Franco-German *entente* in colonial matters. This is also desired by Senator Ramboud, Meline's Minister of Education, who writes to the following effect:

A perfect accord between the two nations will not easily be brought about, nor is it desirable. German unity and the prosperity it has brought are based upon the fear of powerful enemies on two frontiers, and France would be much more restless if the thought of the "hereditary enemy" did not exercise a wholesome restraint. But the two countries might, with great advantage, work in harmony outside of Europe, to prevent more "Fashodas." And this is the Emperor's idea too. When his reign began, it was thought that he would become a conqueror. He has, but his conquests are of colonial, industrial, and commercial character. Through him Germany has accomplished the economic conquest of the Balkan states and of Turkey. It is quite consistent with French patriotism to join him in his work.

The *Petit Journal* believes that the Emperor's advances are really based upon his fear of France and a childish desire to visit the finest of World's Fairs, which will, of course, be the Paris Exhibition of 1900; and the *Petit Journal* represents a large class, whose opinions are not, however, very stable. The *Gaulois* does not like these attentions to a foreign potentate while legitimate French princes are ignored, but on the whole the French press is very friendly. The Germans, too, are gradually warming to the subject. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* remarks that evidently the French are calming down. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"For a long time France seemed to think of nothing but revenge, and Germany's policy, based upon a just understanding of the fact that friendship with France is tremendously important, remained ineffective. Lately France has begun to understand us. The fear that one day we would treacherously attack her is gone, and there have been many points of contact which forced France, for the sake of her own interests, to act in concord with us. It must be admitted that the lion's share of gratitude for having brought about a better understanding is due to the Emperor. His frequent personal efforts have taught the French that we really desire nothing better than to be on good terms with them."

The *Tageblatt* remarks that the French can not resist the Emperor's politeness. The conservative *Post* is a little skeptical. It says:

"The suggestion that France and Germany should work hand-in-hand in colonial matters deserves attention. As yet, however, it is doubtful that a lasting friendship can be established. It is very probable that, when Fashoda is forgotten, the French will return to their revenge idea. This will cause them to look around for a more congenial ally."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that the Franco-German *entente* is Germany's answer to "the arch enemy of peace, Great Britain," and to English endeavors to engage some other nation in the task of destroying German prosperity by a war. Many English papers express similar views. It has long been a maxim, often expressed in so many words, that the interests of Great Britain require the existence of an unhealing feud between France and Germany. The present cordial relations are, therefore, from the British point of view, a "disturbing factor." The *Westminster Gazette* says:

"The thing, of course, must not be exaggerated, but it may suggest to us that the hostility of France and Germany is not to be relied upon as a necessarily permanent factor in Europe. . . . But so much of European policy is based on the assumption that France and Germany are forever to be reckoned enemies that we may well understand the flutter which is caused by the exchange of these messages. The alliances and friendships of nations are, indeed, at this moment on a foundation of very slippery sand, and we had better count upon nothing except what is probable from plain motives of self-interest. . . . If France and Germany come nearer together, it will more than ever be necessary for us to remain on as friendly terms with Russia as may be, and not to be driven from our course by any mere sentiment of hostility."

The *Spectator*, too, regards the news as serious. It says:

"If Germany and France could be friendly, or even neighborly, France would no longer need Russia, Italy would become an ally of France, Austria would again be isolated, and Great Britain would be left out in the cold, possibly even exposed to attack from a coalition penetrated with the idea that she monopolizes too much of those sources of commercial wealth which in the belief of half the statesmen of the Continent are the only available defenses against a great uprising from below. [The Emperor will] probably fail in that very natural and unobjectionable effort, the people of France being still too full of the memories of 1870 to regard the representative of Germany as anything but a foe. . . . They want to beat Germany, and so rehabilitate themselves in their own eyes, and until they have done so friendship with Germany is to them impossible. They wish to be looked up to, and they think they are looked down upon. They feel, in fact, toward Germans as many British colonists feel toward Boers, that to be happy they must extinguish the contemptuous thoughts which they think are in the others' minds. Sedan is to them as Majuba Hill is to British South Africans. . . ."

"Even, however, if Germany and France did come to an agreement to hate each other at home and love each other abroad, which is the suggestion now so frequently made, we do not see that the combination need create apprehension in this country. . . . Even a coalition of all Europe might prove insufficient, for such a coalition would at once draw America to our assistance, and it is very doubtful whether at sea the English-speaking peoples would not be a match for all the rest of the world."

The suggestion of many English papers to stop the "policy of pin-pricks" hitherto pursued with regard to Russia has been received with pleasure by the Russian press, and causes the Russians to regard the Franco-German *entente* with favorable eyes. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, warns France that it would be foolish to neglect the old love for the new. But the custom of keeping unpleasant facts from the public is, so far as foreign politics are concerned, unknown to the Russian editor. The paper just named publishes the following plain statement by its Paris correspondent:

"The Franco-Russian alliance has cooled off remarkably of late. Mainly responsible is the utter indifference of Russia with regard to the Fashoda affair. An important group now agitates for a *rapprochement* with Germany. Chauvinism has given place to sober second thought; everywhere are to be found advocates of a Franco-German alliance. The press, the political clubs, discuss it, the people begin to become familiar with it. The authorities at the Quay d'Orsay favor it. France must learn to abide by the loss of Alsace-Lorraine, is the opinion expressed in the foreign ministry, and a commercial treaty with Germany is suggested. The French may shiver at the idea, but they can not help noting that friendship with Germany has its advantages. People are still slow in saying so, but if Kaiser Wilhelm were to visit the Exposition next year, he would be received with open arms. Many people wish for his visit."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, sees nothing impossible in a Franco-German alliance. The latest rumor, unconfirmed but suggestive, is that France, Germany, and Russia will together do something for the protection of the Transvaal against British aggression.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR WAR THROUGH FOREIGN EYES.

THE Hongkong *Telegraph* remarks that, whereas the case of the United States in her war against the Filipinos is as a rule very flatteringly represented, the Filipino view is not given. It points out that the proposal to conclude peace comes from the Filipinos, but the Americans would not even permit an armistice to ascertain the opinion of the Filipinos by means of the ballot. As for the terms offered by the American Commission, the *Telegraph* thinks these are simply preposterous. We quote as follows:

"There is not one word in these proposals from beginning to end that secures to the natives of the Philippines any one of the things they have been fighting to secure. It leaves the future permanent government of the country entirely at the mercy of Congress, without even a hint that the Filipinos will be represented before Congress, or that their opinions and desires will be taken into consideration.

"It provides an interim government of the vaguest possible description, leaving absolute power in all things great and small in the hands of the nominees of the President of the United States for the time being. It says nothing about the laws to be administered, the taxes to be levied, the rights to be accorded. Each village community has under Spanish law largely governed itself. It is not stated that even these limited rights are to be preserved to them. It says nothing about religion or the religious orders.

"An advisory council whose recommendations the governor-general can absolutely veto can have no attractions even for people till recently under Spanish dominion.

"The proposals are farcical. They concede nothing. They promise nothing for the present or for the future. The Filipinos are right to reject them, if they are not in a position where there is no chance but absolute surrender. An absolute unconditional submission would give them as much as is now offered them. If these are, as they reasonably may be, the opinions of the Filipinos, then all men will say they are right.

"The American nation requires enlightening upon the subject of the Philippines and the Filipino people. . . . The rejection of the American proposals at least serves to prove that the Filipinos are by no means so uncivilized as to be incapable of appreciating to what they would have committed themselves had the proposal been accepted. We do not think that matters will be improved so long as the American Commission fails to realize the fact that they are dealing with accomplished and civilized diplomats, and not with a rabble of uneducated savages who have not sufficient brain power to distinguish between good and evil."

The St. James's Gazette, London, says:

"We use the candor of a friend, and must tell the United States that the blunder they have made in the Philippines is little to their credit. . . . But when you set about the acquisition of real property, in a spirit at once of thrift and universal philanthropy, it is only business-like to consider what servitudes you take over together with the land. It has been pretty obvious for some time that the Americans have omitted this precaution.

"The Americans, as all the world can now see, made a gross initial mistake when they took over the Philippines. They forgot to provide an efficient public service and an effective army. Perhaps the ease with which the Spanish rule went down misled them, but this is really no excuse. The 'political faculty of our people,' about which they are very fond of talking in America, ought to have shown them that the collapse of the Spaniards was due to the fact that they were already overpowered in the struggle with the Filipinos. A moment's consideration might surely have shown them that a people who had practically secured their independence by their own fighting would not give it up to the first comer tamely. . . . Why the agents of American newspapers, who wish to pass in the world for possessing considerable enterprise, never thought of sending their letters home by Hongkong we do not know. They have found the road at last, and their combined voice sends a message which can not be very pleasing to American self-respect. The sum and substance of it is that the sovereign people of the States have been gloriously befooled, that the Filipino army is a vast deal better than General Otis will confess it is, that the Filipinos have a government, and that the Americans have suffered reverses which the general

has never confessed. . . . This by itself is not creditable to them; but what is far worse is the prolonged and deliberate dishonesty of the government intent on deceiving the people. It must be taken together with the prevalence of Algerism at home."

Continental papers are, on the whole, a little less plain-spoken. There is much wonderment, however, that the Democratic Party does not come out boldly against the war. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"So far the chances of the next election (tho it is not safe to prophesy upon so distant an event) are very much in favor of McKinley. . . . The Democrats assist the Republicans by their maladdress, for they neglect to use the most effective weapon they have, *æ.*, the Philippine trouble, with its militarist virus, the bad state of the American army, the dangers of megalomania, of corruption, and the Cæsarism of the military commanders, all of which would be dangerous arguments to use against McKinley. Instead, the Democrats trot out their old war-horse, the free-silver heresy."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"Let us remember how McKinley, who has no will of his own, came to annex the Philippines. Public opinion demanded it, and he was about as much master of the situation as a log drifting downstream. Yet to-day 'his' war and 'his' generals are cursed, and his chances of reelection grow dim because he did what everybody wanted him to do. The great majority of the Americans have only just discovered, in consequence of the protest of the Manila correspondents, that they are cruelly fooled. As if the text of messages published, altho they reported ceaseless victories, did not reveal the situation to any one willing to read between the lines and to follow the movements of the troops on the map. Nor did the Americans realize that a regular army, whose quality should not be underrated, opposes them in the Philippines. What is McKinley going to do? Obviously he must come to a decision, a thing he is not fond of. He may close the Philippines altogether to the obnoxious newspaper correspondent; but that is a dangerous game. He may recall Otis; but that is not good for military discipline. Perhaps he will send a new commander, who will in reality carry on the operations in the field, while General Otis remains commander-in-chief at least in name. Whatever may be done, the task of the Americans is not easy. They have undertaken to conquer a people determined to have liberty, and fitted for the struggle by the education given them by their old masters, which is quite good enough to make them redoubtable enemies."

The German papers point out that the censorship exercised in Washington is rigorous, but not skilful. Many items published show that the Americans make no headway. (One account of a "victory" contained the statement that the flying Filipinos took with them their artillery, drawn by water buffaloes, animals not quite as fast as Jersey cows.—ED. THE LITERARY DIGEST.) "Systematic efforts were made to keep the truth from the Americans, while the trade established by other people is slowly killed," says the Berlin *Tages Zeitung*. The authenticated accounts of American soldiers boasting openly of the money they "found" in the houses of the natives, and the stories published in American papers of the theft of silver and gold chalices from the churches and of richly ornamented clerical vestments tend to lower the prestige of the American name in countries where such crimes are punished by long terms of hard labor. The reported intention of the Government to use exceptionally ferocious weapons also excites comment. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"While American delegates appear earnestly working for some practical results of the Peace Conference, a report comes from New York which must be read twice, it seems so incredible. The War Department is busy trying a new dynamite gun which, it is hoped, will kill a whole regiment at a time. The horrible projectiles of this gun are intended specially for the Filipinos. General Otis, we are told, has expressed his hope that this weapon will terrorize the Filipinos into submission."

Our Canadian neighbors profess to discover in the Philippine

war a proof that the United States would be no match for Great Britain. The *Victoria Times* says:

"Military talents General Otis seems to have none, but he possesses, if the despatches are to be trusted, all the arrogance and presumption which are usually found associated with the inferior mind. Such a man could not obtain a commission in the British army and he would never be likely to reach anything higher than a third-class clerkship in our civil service."

Events, Ottawa, thinks "Uncle Sam should 'let up' on the Filipinos and gracefully withdraw, as it is no use forcing himself on a people who do not want either his friendship, his protection, or his institutions." Otherwise Uncle Sam invites destruction of his forces in the Philippines in case of war with Great Britain. This paper describes the next "Battle of Manila" as follows:

"Suppose war were to be declared between the United States and England, what a pie the Philippine Islands would be for the British fleet! Talk of Dewey cooping up the Spaniards, it would not be in it with the trap the Americans would find themselves in. History would repeat itself with a vengeance, for the Americans would be caught in the very trap they set for the Spaniards when they brought Aguinaldo to Manila and set him on its defenders. It is sincerely to be hoped that there will not be any war, but if there is, there will be a certain amount of grim and ghastly humor in the situation."

Similar sentiments are not confined to Canada. The *Volks-Zeitung*, Berlin, commenting on some recent attacks of American papers upon Germany, remarks that "the Americans had better beat the Filipinos first."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TURKEY AND HER RESTLESS NEIGHBORS.

SINCE the evacuation of Crete, the great powers have left the Sultan pretty much alone, and there are many indications that Turkey is approaching a period of political and economical prosperity. Still, the Ruler of the Faithful is not bedded on roses. Now, as ever, internal dissensions furnish enough excitement in one month to provide a "yellow" editor with sensations for a year. There is the Cretan emigrant question. Driven from their homes, robbed of their farms and live stock, the Cretan Moslems have gone over to the mainland and are now clamoring for a chance to make a living. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* describes the situation to the following effect:

Smyrna is in a very disturbed condition, for some 23,000 Cretan refugees are encamped before the city. They are entirely without means, and imperiously demand food and shelter. The authorities have been ordered to disperse them by sending them inland. A certain number did go, but they soon returned. They demand land enough to stay together. They are well armed, and arguments do not influence them.

It is hoped that these Cretans may find a home on the soil formerly occupied by the Armenians so "benevolently assimilated" out of existence a few years ago. On the other hand, the Russian Government suggests the export of Armenian refugees to Crete. But the Greeks hate the Armenians, and the last state of Crete might be worse than the first.

More troublesome is the attitude of the Young Turks, a Moslem reform party which, tho it does not attempt to oppose or even slight the Mohammedan religion, aims at political liberty as opposed to the Sultan's present unlimited personal power. A Young Turk expresses himself to the following effect in the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam:

The Sultan will not interfere with the Moslems who are subject to other powers. His greatest worry is from the Young Turks. Even the Armenians do not disturb him as much. If a Turkish diplomat wishes to gain the Sultan's favor, he need only intimate his willingness to work against the Young Turks. The Sultan is not very liberal, but whoever promises to buy over prominent Young Turks is liberally supplied with money. Several Young

Turks have thus been bribed to desert their party. If they can not be bought over, they must at least be persecuted. How Ahmed Riza and his *Machvaret* have fared in European countries is well known.

The Armenian troubles, nevertheless, are not to be underrated. Armenia is unable to pay taxes now, and the worry and expense of providing for the widows and orphans is great. It must be remembered that this is a duty which, according to Mohammedan maxims and custom, must be attended to. Altho the accounts of the massacres were exaggerated, a reliable account in the *Revue de Paris* speaks of 39,000 orphans and 18,000 widows to be looked after. Of these, nearly 7,000 orphans and 3,000 widows are still without assistance.

No less serious are the disturbances on the frontiers of the Balkan states, where the Mohammedans driven from the new states and the Christians chased from Turkish soil are forever cutting each other's throats. The *St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"International crises come and go everywhere except in the Balkans, where strained relations have a permanent abiding-place. Once more the powers may have to bestir themselves to insure the maintenance of a condition of affairs more equable than that which usually passes for peace on the frontiers of the Balkan states. Spasmodic and irregular warlike raids, undertaken with much frequency by Servians and Albanians alike, are part of the national disorder of things and excite little comment. It is only when some unusually large raiding party is unduly successful and reprisals can not conveniently follow on an equally extensive scale that official cognizance is taken of affairs, and the Sultan and the King of Servia politely exchange notes asking each other to keep their turbulent and lawless subjects quiet. Then matters drift on as before until serious outbreaks occur once more. This has lately been the case, and so grave has the situation become that it is not impossible the powers may intervene."

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, speaks of these troubles as follows:

"The settlers on the frontier are, on the Servian side, of Montenegrin origin, and the vendetta is a sacred institution with them. On the Turkish side are the Arnouts, driven out when Servia became independent. Servia paid an indemnity on their behalf, but Turkey only gave them a chance to occupy land in Turkish territory. When these elements come into contact with each other bloodshed necessarily follows."

The London *Daily News* and other Liberal papers again agitate against "the unspeakable Turk," but many English papers think it wise to let the Sultan work out his own salvation so long as he has the backing of "my friend the Kaiser." Even *The Saturday Review* regards interference as imprudent, and says:

"It is in Asia Minor that Germany will find her India if she is ever to find it. England might have had the development of that splendid country but for our political and diplomatic perversity, and Germany has entered into our heritage. The railway through Diarbekr and Bagdad to the Persian Gulf is practically in Germany's pocket, and the cries of wrath that are resounding through the Russian press only serve to call attention to the fact that for once St. Petersburg has been too late. The strategic railway Tiflis-Alexandropol-Kars is near completion, and the branch via Erivan to the Persian frontier will be finished in a couple of years; but these lines, important tho they are for the future of Armenia and Persia, can not thwart the German parallel advance in the south. And with Germany installed as military adviser and drill-sergeant from Constantinople to Bagdad, Turkey may in the future show surprising vitality for a sick man."

The German papers assert that the commercial advantages which Germany gains in Turkey are quite sufficient, and that no attempt is made unduly to influence the Turkish Government. On the other hand, the Turkish papers do not think it beneath their dignity to reiterate that the Turkish army would not be what it is if it were not for German training, and there is little doubt that a war against any power attacking the Germans would be very popular with the Moslems.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Mr. Mertens, in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, under date of June 5, 1899, says:

"Since the loss of her colonies Spain's sugar factories, with a yearly production of about 60,000 tons, are unable to satisfy the public demand, which amounts in all Spain to about 100,000 tons of sugar during the year. A high prohibitive duty of 102½ per cent. on foreign sugar protects the home industry and stands in the way of sugar dealers and consumers. For this reason, a union of tradespeople and merchants of the different cities of Spain have petitioned the Spanish Government to reduce the import duty to 50 per cent., which would afford a fair protection for the refineries and at the same time permit the import of sufficient sugar to supply the demand. While this petition meets with great opposition from the refinery, still, in view of the need of sugar and the small chance of increasing either the number of factories or their output in the near future, the Spanish Government will probably reduce the duty, more especially as this will add to the customs income of the country and do away with the incentive for smuggling. As soon as this reduction becomes a law, our dealers in refined sugar should be ready with samples to secure contracts, before the competition with other countries becomes too keen."

Consul Ravndal writes from Baireut, May 26, 1899:

"American manufacturers and exporters, as well as importers, will be interested in learning that Barber & Co., Produce Exchange, New York City, will despatch a steamer direct for Baireut on the 15th proximo, which, after discharging at this port, will receive cargo for New York, touching on the way home at Alexandria. According to information in my possession, it is more than likely that this steamship agency will have steamers calling at Baireut regularly once every six weeks, and, if this proves true, a lively interchange of goods may be expected. The consular representatives of the United States in the Levant have for years been working for direct transportation facilities, as essential to the development of United States trade with countries of the eastern Mediterranean. Now that this seems to be realized, all concerned should encourage the promoters, in order to make the service permanent and a success. Steps are now being taken toward the establishment of a sample room in Baireut, to facilitate the introduction of American goods."

The following, dated Copenhagen, April 27, 1899, has been received from Vice and Deputy Consul Blom:

"The meteorologists in Europe have for many years desired a telegraphic connection with Iceland, Farø Islands, and Greenland. Daily tele-

graphic reports from Iceland would be of the utmost importance to the weather service, as well as to the large fishing interests in the North Atlantic. I understand that the British fishing interests have recently petitioned the Government to grant a yearly subvention to the proposed cable. The Danish Government looks favorably upon the plan, but is of the opinion that it should be realized by private individuals. The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited, of Copenhagen, is willing to lay and work the cable, provided it is guaranteed a certain sum from the various governments and other parties interested. The royal Danish meteorological office, in Copenhagen, has issued circulars to kindred institutions throughout the world, requesting them to subscribe to daily weather bulletins from Iceland and Farø Islands; the matter is also being seriously considered by other bodies, especially in Great Britain, and the prospects for a realization of the enterprise are promising."

Consul Avery, of Belize, under date of April 20, 1899, says:

"On April 1 the system of interchange of postal money orders between this colony and the United States went into effect. To send a money order from Belize to any city in the United States has required from twenty-five to thirty days. While the money was paid here, the order was issued from London, upon the receipt of mail advices from this post-office, and then sent to the receiver in the United States. There is no bank in the colony, and merchants disliked to sell drafts for less than \$15. Even by registered mail, it was difficult to remit, for United States bills are scarce; but now the safe and convenient system of direct orders has been adopted, with the usual charge for different amounts."

Consul Macrum sends from Pretoria, April 18, 1899, copies of the report of the chamber of mines on the production of gold in the Transvaal for the month of March, 1899.

The following extracts are from the report: "Yesterday saw one of the largest increases over the previous month ever recorded in the Rand's history. An increase of close upon 40,000 ounces is a marvelous achievement. The Transvaal production of the precious metal, when expressed in ounces, is now getting within measurable distance of 500,000, yesterday's declaration being within 36,000 of that aggregate. The March yield is 23,361 ounces better than the declaration of December, 1898—a month which is invariably good. The Rand output itself was 37,240 ounces in advance of the February figure and 22,074 ounces higher than the record of December. Yesterday's output was wellnigh double the figures of two years ago; it was, indeed, 115,500 ounces in advance of the showing of March, 1898. We can not compare these results to those of any other gold-fields, for they have no analog. The Rand stands preeminent, singular, and will continue so to stand far in advance of all rivals."

Mr. Macrum adds: "The value of these 464,036 ounces of the precious metal was £1,763,336 (\$8,584,666), and the average exports of gold from the ports of South Africa amount now to about £430,000 (\$2,092,595) each week."

Under date of May 10, 1899, Consul Sorsby, of San Juan del Norte, writes: "The fruit trust, operating in the West Indies and Central America, the principal associates of which are the Boston Fruit Company, of Boston, Minor C. Keith, of Costa Rica, and others, have entered the banana fields of the department of Zelaya (Bluefields and Rama districts), Nicaragua. Their representative, Mr. J. Lamotte Morgan, arrived at Bluefields on the 28th ultimo, and, going into the heart of the banana district, secured contracts from nearly all

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of the larger planters. Mr. Morgan tells me that it is the purpose of his people to put on a line of steamers immediately, with the view of controlling all the banana trade of Nicaragua. The advent of this new corporation will probably have the effect, at least for the present, of advancing the price of bananas and cheapening freights on incoming and outgoing cargoes. Mr. Morgan states that the freight and passenger service of the new line will be in every respect superior to that of the old company, and it is probable that a small but fast steamer will be run as an auxiliary between Port Limon, Costa Rica, and San Juan del Norte, Bluefields, and Cape Gracias, Nicaragua."

Consul Nelson, of Bergen, reports that a company has been formed in Telemarken, Eastern Norway, for breeding and raising reindeer on a large scale. At the head of this undertaking is Nils Bohnen, one of the teachers in the people's high school, and for a time he will personally superintend the industry. The company has already bought 2,400 deer for 28,000 kroner (\$7,504), and by degrees they will increase the herd to between 3,000 and 4,000 deer. When this number has been reached, the company will be enabled to kill about 1,000 deer every year without diminishing the herd. When slaughtered, a deer is worth about 20 kroner (\$7.36), and there are good markets for this meat, especially in France and Belgium. The company also hopes to induce England to purchase it. In order to prevent the glutting of the market during the winter season, a canning plant will be attached to the farm for the purpose of preserving the meat. This hermetic factory will also can red char (a species of small salmon) and ptarmigan. The company controls 50 to 60 square miles of wild mountain land.

The importation of Russian hogs into Germany is only permitted in the following places in Silesia: Beuthen, Kattowitz, Myslowitz, and Tarnowitz. Consul Erdman, of Breslau, under date of May 13, 1899, reports the number of Russian hogs imported through these border towns as 5,002, the duty being \$1.19 per head. Of the total imported, 40 were rejected as being measly and one as being affected with trichinæ. These were destroyed, in accordance with law.

The department has received from Consul-General Haywood, of Honolulu, under date of May 26, 1899, a copy of a report to the chamber of commerce, recommending that an exhibit of the products of the islands be made at the exposition to be held at Omaha. The exhibit will comprise native fruits and plants, coffee, rice, sugar, etc.; photographs, antiquities, woods, shells, curios, etc.; also a display of the educational institutions of the country, including the handiwork done by seminary girls.

Consul Plumacher sends from Maracaibo a copy of a recent decree of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Venezuela, according to which the North American Sucking Company is to be allowed to examine the pearl-beds existing on the coast. In former years, says the consul, the pearl-fisheries on the Spanish main were celebrated, and the products were valuable. Fishing with rakes is prohibited. A report is to be made to the government, and the commissioner, Mr. Garcia, is to receive 600 bolivars (\$115.80) per month.

Ambassador Clayton writes from Mexico, under date of June 8, 1899, in regard to the conversion of the foreign or gold debt of the republic of Mexico. A 5-per-cent. loan has been effected for £23,000,000 (\$111,929,500), guaranteed by the customs, redeemable in forty-five years and inconvertible for ten years. The bonds are to be taken in England, Germany, and the United States—the larger part in Germany, on account of the fact that most of the old debt was held by the Germans. The foreign debt formerly earned 6 per cent. interest.

PERSONALS.

THE coolness in action of great commanders like Marlborough, Wellington, John Nicholson, and Stonewall Jackson has been worth whole battalions in the fighting line. Basil Jackson, who had frequent opportunities of seeing the "Iron Duke" during the hours of the terrible Sunday, says a writer in *The Cornhill Magazine*, has recorded the interesting and characteristic fact that the only sign of nervousness that he remarked in him was that in a dangerous crisis he observed him moving in and out the folds of the powerful field-glass which he carried, and of which he made such admirable use in this and his other campaigns. By the way, English telescopes of the time were far better than the French, and it was looked upon as a prize when one of them fell into their hands. In one of Wellington's battles against Soult he was able to read the very able general's intentions by his gestures to an aide-de-camp, and accordingly took prompt measures to counteract his plans; and years afterward, when they were both old men, he astonished the Marshal by telling him how he had defeated him. Captain Shaw, later on Sir James Shaw Kennedy, gives another example of the Duke's astonishing coolness. Near the close of the day, about 7 P.M. he galloped up to the Duke, then directing the defense being made by Maitland's Guards, with the momentous news that his line, the right center, was open for the whole space between Halket's and Kemp's brigades. All that the Duke replied was: "I shall order the Brunswick troops to the spot, and other troops besides; go you, and get all the German troops of the division on the spot that you can, and all the guns you can find"; and so he did. The Duke himself led five battalions of the Brunswickers into the gap, and with the charmed life which he bore on the great day, when these young and untried troops staggered under the fierce fire they encountered, and the vigorous onset of the French, he threw himself among them, and by voice and gestures rallied them into the fighting line. And then, his dangerous duty done to his right center, he galloped back farther to his right to prepare for the storm just about to break—Napoleon's final effort with his Guard, which he only employed in his battles in some great crisis of the struggle.

In an article on the family of Gen. Joseph E. Wheeler (in *The New Voice*), Mary C. Francis says of the little Southern soldier:

"The unassuming hero of two wars I found even more shy and reticent than he had been represented; in fact, he is painfully so to the ambitious interviewer. Absolutely nothing can be drawn out of him about himself. The instant he scents the personal note he retreats to impenetrable jungles of silence, and there he stays until the conversational wind blows to general quarters again. In cautiously referring to the unpardonable Charleston incident I assured him that it could not have occurred in any Northern city. His deep-set eyes looked at me straight and gravely, lit up in comprehension; then he bowed silently. It was the reserve of dignity and self-centered power.

"One subject there is which is likely to draw forth an expression of opinion from the general at any time, and that is the now-exploded statement that he ever was guilty of disobedience of orders at the battle of Las Guasimas, and also that on the evening of the 2d of July he advocated retreat. These two charges, made in a book on the war by a well-known newspaper man, were the cause for special analysis and contradiction by General Wheeler in his report to the War Department on the conduct of the Santiago campaign, and no one can read it and remain in ignorance of the truth.

"When the Fifth Army Corps landed in Cuba with General Shafter in command, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Early Wheeler was second in command, and ranked in the following order Brigadier-Generals

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Keat, Hawkins, Sumner, Bates, Young, Lawton, and Chaffee. General Wheeler was the only officer in Cuban waters who was a major-general, and as the senior officer on shore much was naturally left to his discretion. While avoiding any extended discussion of the matter, General Wheeler expressed himself briefly and unmistakably on these two points. 'As General Shafter was my superior, I can only refer to his own statements, made time and again, and especially to some members of Congress in the military committee of the House, speaking of my conduct of the Las Guasimas fight in the most complimentary terms, and adding that the Las Guasimas fight had a very important and beneficial effect upon the entire campaign. I was also in receipt of letters from many officers, including Governor Roosevelt, explicitly denying both of these assertions. The statement that on the night of the 2d of July I was in favor of retreat is absolutely false. I was most emphatic against retreat from the time we took San Juan Hill to July 16, when Santiago surrendered. Colonel Roosevelt in his report of the campaign said: "A very few words with General Wheeler reassured us about retreating. He had been through too much heavy fighting in the Civil War to regard the present fight as very serious. He was second in command, and to him more than any other man was due the prompt abandonment of the proposal to fall back."

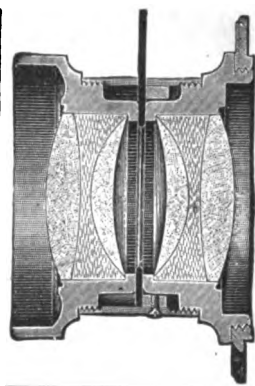
"These are scarcely questions for controversy now," added the general, with a modest smile. "The war is over, and continued accusation and denial are not good for the public mind."

LABOUCHERE, according to *The Argonaut*, tells an amusing story of how he did a good turn for a legal friend, who, altho accustomed to address juries and judges, was afraid of the House of Commons. "One day, walking home with him," says Labouche, "I told him that he should get over this curious dread. A matter was coming under discussion which involved a good deal of law. I said to him: 'If you like, I will get up and speak against the government view. You must jeer at me. I will complain of this, and suggest that as you are an eminent lawyer you should express your objections articulately; then you—having prepared your speech—must get up and crush me.' This was arranged. When I laid down the law, he laughed. I looked indignant. I went on; he uttered sarcastic 'Hear, hears.' On this I protested, sat down, and invited him to reply to me. He got up and made an excellent speech."

If it be asked what is Wesley's supreme title to fame, the answer, we think, says the London *Spectator*, would be that he arrested the moral and spiritual decline of England, and that he was the chief agent in the renewal of her inward and spiritual life. Tho the story has been often told, we doubt whether any person who has either no vivid imagination or no very intimate acquaintance with the history of the time can realize how rotten was the condition of England in the middle of the last century. There seemed to be scarcely a healthy piece of social tissue. An agnostic Whiggism had degraded the church from a spiritual organization into a mere political mechanism; it had, as Cowper later on put it, made—

"The symbols of atoning grace
An office key, a picklock to a place."

The hungry sheep looked up and were not fed: half the parishes in England were void of spiritual life; many were sunk in the lowest vice without restraint or reproof. The governing classes were perhaps even feebler and more corrupt than in the reign of the second Charles. Sir George Trevelyan, in his admirable work on the American Revolution, has shown how England's failure in her struggle with her colonies was in no small degree due to her immorality and corruption; and that was when a distinct movement upward had begun. What must have been the condition a quarter of a century before? It seemed as tho all the purity and earnestness of the English-speaking folk must henceforth be sought on the other



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side of the Atlantic, where simple and healthy Puritan life had made its home. The new industry, ill understood and unregulated, was making slaves of the poor, while the rich were living in practical atheism, and to sneer at religion was the part of a man of fashion. Englishmen were being enriched by slavery and the slave trade, to the horrors of which they were utterly callous. Gibbon and Adam Smith have described for us the learned ignorance and blank indifference of the universities, Horace Walpole has given us an insight into the lives of the upper classes and the morals (or no-morals) of public men. It seemed as tho the English society were doomed to decadence.

I AM sure, says a writer in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, very many of my readers will be glad to hear that, notwithstanding the enormous amount of business with which she has to deal, the Queen is to a large extent her own housekeeper. The first thing every morning a paper of suggestions from the clerk of the kitchen is placed before her, from which in her own hand she orders the menus of the day, both for herself and such of her grandchildren as may be with her. These menus are at once sent to the kitchens, gardens, and other departments concerned, to obtain the viands required; and their contents duly entered, together with the quantities of materials used, in the books which are kept in the royal kitchen. The Queen's chef receives a salary of £500 per annum, and has as satellites four master cooks, two yeomen of the kitchen, two assistant cooks, two roasting cooks, six apprentices, and six kitchen-maids, besides pantrymen and other lesser lights. In addition to the great kitchen at Windsor there are the green-room for vegetables, and the confectionery and pastry kitchen. This last is a most important department, controlled by a confectioner with six assistants, and fitted in the most complete manner. All her Majesty's favorite cakes, biscuits, pastry, etc., are made here and sent by special messengers several times a week to whichever of her residences the court may be staying at. All stores at Windsor are under proper supervision, no materials being served out without proper requisition signed by the head of the department concerned. Not a bag of dog-biscuits can even be ordered for the kenne's unless on the proper printed form. In fact, the whole vast establishment is practically as methodically conducted as any great London business. This method, which was evolved by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort out of the chaos which descended from the days of George IV., entirely does away with waste, extravagance, and the abominable perquisite system, and moreover enables her Majesty to exercise that wise control over her finances which enables her to keep the grandest establishment on relatively the smallest royal income in Europe.

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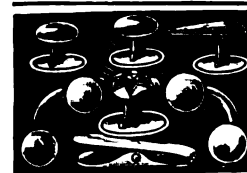
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Test.—FRIEND: "How do you like your new teacher, Freddy?"

FREDDY: "I don't know; I haven't misbehaved any yet."—*Puck*.

Gone.—HER FATHER (from the head of the stairs: "Ethel, is that young man gone?"

ETHEL (in an ecstatic stage whisper): "Awfully, papa."—*Tid-Bits*.

Then it Began.—"Me ould mon an' yer ould mon fought soide by soide, Larry." "Maybe they did, Dinny; but O'll bet me ould mon wuz on top."—*Chicago News*.

Aha!—"It is my experience," she said thoughtlessly, "that the kissing-bug is misnamed." Then some one said, "Why, Ethel!" and she blushed.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Possible Reason.—DOCTOR PUFFER: "Fact is, it's hard for me to keep track of all my patients."

FOGG: "Yes, seeing that when a man dies his name is dropped from the directory."—*Boston Transcript*.

Great Truth.—"Advice," said Uncle Eben, "is hard to manage. If you gives it away you doesn't git no benefit, an' if you sells it you's gwineter spile de quality tryin' to please customers."—*Washington Star*.

Professional Sarcasm.—YOUNG DOCTOR: "Congratulate me, old man. I'm just preparing to visit my first patient."

YOUNG LAWYER: "Good. I'll go with you. Perhaps he hasn't made his will."—*Chicago News*.

Foxy Dog.—FIRST TRAMP (in the road): "Why don't you go in? The dog's all right. Don't you see him waggin' his tail?"

SECOND TRAMP: "Yes; and he's growling at the same time. I dunno which end to believe."—*Tid-Bits*.

Continuous Performance.—"I spent the whole day to-day helping Julia buy a hat."

"What kind of a hat did she choose?"

"Oh, this was only the first day; she never makes up her mind till after the third day."—*Chicago Record*.

Thoughtful Girl.—"Are you going to the seashore, Mabel?" "No, I'm afraid not." "But you are making a bathing-suit." "Yes, it is better to be ready and not go than to go and not be ready."—*Chicago Record*.

A Wise Woman.—MRS. NEWED: "Oh, Jack! The cook was in such an angry mood to-day I thought it best to call in a policeman."

NEWED (astounded): "What! To arrest her?"

MRS. NEWED: "Oh, no—to pacify her."—*Brooklyn Life*.

A Boy's Query.—"You have only had half of the poodle clipped, mamma," said little Tommy. "Yes, Tommy." Tommy thought a moment and asked: "Is it so that the warm end of the dog can enjoy the coolness of the other end all the more?"—*Detroit Free Press*.

His Rebellion.—"They say Buxton and his wife have separated." "Yes. They expect to be divorced in a little while." "What's the trouble?" "Oh, they quarreled because she refused to go away for the summer unless he went along."—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

To Tease.—"Freddy," said the teacher, "you have spelled the word 'rabbit' with two 't's.' You must leave one of them out." "Yes, ma'am," replied Freddy; "which one?"—*Tid-Bits*.

English.—SHE (who did not know they were to meet): "Why, Mr. Brown, this is a pleasant surprise!"

HE (who did): "I can't altogether say that it is so to me, Miss Jones."—*Punch*.

Late Style in Waves.—"Just look, Aunt Mary," shouted blue-eyed Mabel, as she pointed out of the stateroom window on the first morning out—"just look at the water; it is all covered with flouncers!"—*Harper's Bazar*.

No Joke.—UNCLE SAM: "Don't you think I'm getting more like you every day?"

JOHN BULL: "You are, my boy, and I'm only afraid of one thing."

UNCLE SAM: "What's that?"

JOHN BULL: "We may grow so much alike that we will love the same things."—*Life*.

Should Read Cautiously.—"The end of that detective story startled me—" "You shouldn't jump at conclusions."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

A Deceiver.—"Hawkins is very fond of his horse, isn't he?" "Why no; he hates him." "That's queer. I saw him riding in the park the other day and he had his arms about the animal's neck."—*Tid-Bits*.

Those Loving Girls.—TODDY: "Jennie tells me young Woodby proposed to her last night."

VIOLA: "I don't think I know him. Is he well off?"

TODDY: "He certainly is. She refused him."—*Chicago News*.

Naturally.—"How much sugar do you put in your gooseberry pie, Mrs. Wiggins?" "Well, between you and me, Mrs. Higgins, I don't put in any; them boarders o' mine allus puts in such an awful lot theirselves."—*Puck*.

Gloomy Future.—"James," said his mother, "I have told you four times now to stop making that racket." "Five times, mamma," replied the youth, who has a great future before him in the exact sciences.—*Philadelphia North American*.


Assimilation.—"What we want to do," said the earnest patriot, "is to take hold of these Filipinos and extend to them the blessings of our civilization." "Well," answered the Kentuckian from the Green River region, "ain't that what we're doing right now? Ain't we right in among 'em shooting just as quick and straight as we know how?"—*Washington Star*.

No Escape.—When the freckled girl took a seat directly across the car from the bright child, the others were oppressed with forebodings. But they had not long to remain in suspense. "There's a complexion with a pattern in it!" exclaimed the bright child almost at once. Hereupon the others breathed more freely, for it was likely that the worst was over.—*Detroit Journal*.

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OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN LITERARY DIGEST, MARCH 25TH.

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Taking Her In.—"When will your new frocks be done, Amelia?" "I don't know; my dress-maker is very reserved, and has not yet taken me into her confidence."—*Chicago News.*

Sound.—FRED: "And what do you think of my argument, Will?"

WILL: "Sound—most certainly sound."

FRED: "And what else?"

WILL: "Nothing else—merely sound."—*Tid-Bits.*

Made a Hit.—"Spouter says he dreamed he was making a great speech last night, and got so wrought up that he tumbled out of bed." "I see. He took the floor."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Civil Service.—"Th' trouble is," said the janitor philosopher, "that thor's altogether too much civil service in the gover'mint, an' altogether too little in th' cars an' in some hotlle."—*Chicago Times.*

His Preference.—BROWN: "Did you ever try to reduce weight? I think if you took more exercise and drank no beer you could knock off twenty pounds."

SCHMIDT: "Vell, I would radder be happy dan skinny."—*Puck.*

The Power of Habit.—"How are you getting on with your automobile?" asked Miss Cayenne. "Well," answered Willie Washington, "I can run the machine all right, but it will be a long time before I can get over saying 'geddup' and 'whoa' out."—*Washington Star.*

That's All.—"Mrs. Young says she has solved the servant problem." "She's a genius! What's the solution?" "Why, she says all you've got to do is never find any fault, submit to everything, do as you're told, keep out of the way, and pay good wages, with privileges, and you won't have a bit of trouble."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Current Events.

Monday, July 31.

—Secretary Alger issues a statement in reply to newspaper criticisms.

—Three new cases of yellow fever and one death are reported at the Hampton Soldiers' Home.

—Admiral Sampson brings suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court for prize-money in behalf of the officers and men of his fleet.

—The Filipinos attack Calamba, a town captured last week by General Hall.

—Street mobs in Cleveland are dispersed by troops and some arrests are made; the strikers are extending the boycott.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, has been elevated to the peerage.

—Col. du Paty de Clam is released from prison.

Tuesday, August 1.

—Kihū Root takes the oath of office as Secretary of War.

—The boycott by the trolley strikers in Cleveland is pressed with renewed vigor.

—William Waldorf Astor is naturalized as a British subject.

—The Kaiser's yacht *Meteor* wins the Queen's cup at the Cowes regatta.

—The court-martial of General Toral for surrendering Santiago is held in Madrid.

—The Belgian cabinet resigns.

Wednesday, August 2.

—Ex-Secretary of War Alger arrives at his

home in Detroit and is enthusiastically welcomed.

—Iowa Republicans renominate Gov. L. M. Shaw.

—Maryland Democrats nominate John W. Smith for governor.

—Roland D. Molineaux pleads "not guilty" when arraigned on the indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Adams.

—Four of the assassins of the late President Heureaux, of San Domingo, have been captured and shot.

—The Scandinavian Inter-Parliamentary Peace Congress is opened at Christiania.

Thursday, August 3.

—The President directs "that the census of Cuba be taken as speedily as possible."

—The yellow fever situation at the Hampton Soldiers' Home is reported improved; there are no new cases and no deaths.

An insurrection breaks out in San Domingo in the support of Jimenez, who aspires to the presidency.

—President Roca, of Argentina, and his cabinet sail for Brazil, for the purpose "of inviting the presidents of Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile to a conference on the questions of reducing armaments and an alliance of the four republics."

—The Russian Government publishes a review of the Peace Conference, declaring that "the results of the Conference have fully come up to the expectations of the Government."

—The British cup challenger *Shamrock* sails from the Clyde for America.

Friday, August 4.

—A serious rebellion of the Yaqui Indians in Mexico is causing destruction of life and property.

—Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian Premier, declines an invitation to visit Chicago on the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the Federal Building, "because of the harsh tone of the American press relative to the Alaskan boundary question."

—The cruiser *New Orleans* is sent to San Domingo.

Saturday, August 5.

—The Argentine minister to the United States denies the reports that South and Central American republics are intending an alliance against this country.

—Ex-Governor Altgeld announces that "silver will not be made a paramount issue of the Democratic platform."

—The steamer *Saturnus*, coasting under the American flag, is captured and burned by insurgent Filipinos.

—Admiral Dewey arrives at Naples.

—The Transvaal Government accepts the British proposal for a joint inquiry into the grievances of the Uitlanders.

Sunday, August 6.

—By the collapse of a slip at the Bar Harbor ferry, Me., twenty-six persons are drowned.

—Jimenez, the Dominican revolutionist, returns to Havana.

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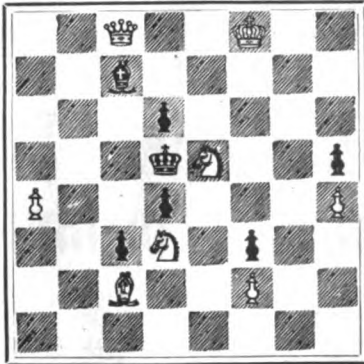
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 404.

BY O. NEMO, VIENNA.
A Prize-Taker.
Black—Seven Pieces.

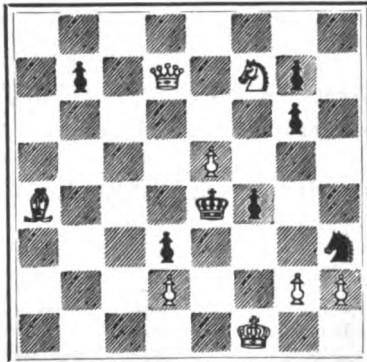


White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 405.

BY K. TRAXLER, VESELI.
Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 398.

Key-move, Q-K Kt 8.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieher, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Mountville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; H. L. Maury, Butte, Mont.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; J. F. Dunn, Walhalla, S. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; W. S. Lassell, Fawn Grove, Pa.; F. Rhodes, Center, Ind.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; J. L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex.; R. D. F., Cincinnati; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., Ohio; J. J. Post, Ordway, Neb.

Comments: "Very fine"—M. W. H.; "Strung on a silken string" (Seidenschnur)—I. W. B.; "Easy problem, hard name"—F. H. J.; "A bloodless victory. Very good"—F. S. F.; "A neat two-mover"—C. F. P.; "Fine production"—J. G. L.; "Very neat and clear problem"—W. R. C.; "A great surprise"—S. W. J.; "Perplexing"—M. C.; "Mate—clean and pure; no duals. One of the prettiest I have ever seen"—L. A. L. M.

No. 399.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Q-K Kt sq | 2. R-B2 | 3. B-B 6, mate |
| Kt x Q | B x Kt | B-B 5, mate |
| ..... | Any other | ..... |
| ..... | B-B 5 ch | Q-Kt 8, mate |
| 1. B x Kt | K K sq | Q-K R sq, mate |
| ..... | K x R | ..... |
| ..... | B-B 5 ch | Q-B 5, mate |
| 1. B-Kt 2 | K x R (must) | ..... |
| ..... | R x Q 6 ch | Q-B 5, mate |
| 1. P-Kt 8(Q) | K x Kt (must) | ..... |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., C. R. O., F. S. F., C. F. P., J. G. L., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., H. L. M., J. H. M.

Comments: "A great problem"—M. W. H.; "Triple extract of Scandinavian ingenuity"—I. W. B.; "Occult, dark, mysterious. Designed to trouble experienced solvers"—F. H. J.; "A strong work—hard to capture"—F. S. F.; "A hard nut to crack"—J. G. L.; "Abounds in natural hazards"—J. H. M.

A number of our solvers fell into the trap set with Q-B 2, not seeing that the K B would spring it. For instance:

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. Q-B 2 | 2. Q-B 4 ch | 3. Q x B mate (?) |
| B x Kt | K-K sq | ..... |

Not this time; for B-Q sq.

E. G. Harrison, San Francisco, got 396 and 397. Prof. C. D. S., Dr. R. W. P., R. D. F., J. J. P., and D. E. Thomas, Center, Ind., got 396. J. H. M. should be credited with 395, and the Rev. S. W. J. with 394. J. F. D. sends solution of 379 and 383.

End-Game Studies.

No. 5.

(From *Wiener Schachzeitung*.)

The following position occurred in a game played in the Wiener Schach-Club, between Eduard Hamlich (Black) and Dr. Gustav Zeissl (White):

WHITE (4 pieces): K on Q 4; Ps on K Kt 4, K R 3, Q B 4.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q Kt 5; Ps on K Kt 4, K R 5, Q Kt 3.

White to play. What result?

Solution of First End-Game Study (July 8).

1...., K-B 2!; 2 R-Kt 2 (must), R-B 5 sq ch; 3 R-Kt 8, B-B 6 ch; 4 P-B 6, R-K B sq; and a Draw is inevitable, for R x R is useless, and White can not take R from K B file.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

FOURTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

V. BRENT.	O. E. WIGGERS.	V. BRENT.	O. E. WIGGERS.
New Orleans.	Nashville.	New Orleans.	Nashville.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	27 P-H 5	B-B 2
2 P-K B 4	P-Q 4	28 B-Kt 2	R-Kt sq
3 P x P	P-K 5	29 Kt-K 2	P-Q R 4
4 P-Q 3	Kt-K B 3	30 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
5 Kt-Q B 3	B-Q Kt 5	31 R-Q B sq	P-R 3
6 B-Q 2	P-K 6	32 R-Q R sq	P-R 5
7 B x P	Castles	33 P x R P	P x R P
8 B-Q 2	R-K sq ch	34 R x P	Kt x P ch
9 Q Kt-K 2	Kt x P	35 K-B 2	Kt-Kt 7
10 B x B	Kt x B	36 R x R	R x R
11 Q-Q 2	Q-Q 5	37 B x R	Kt x P
12 Castles	Kt x R P ch	38 R x P	Kt-K 4
13 K-Kt sq	Q-R 5	39 P-R 4	K-R sq
14 P-Q B 3	B-K 3	40 K-Q 2	K-Kt sq
15 Kt-Q 4	B-Q 4	41 K-K 5	B-R 7
16 P-Q B 4	Kt-Kt 5	42 K-B 4	Kt-B 2
17 P-Q Kt 3	Q-R 6	43 R-R 4	B-Kt 6
18 Q-Kt 2	Q x Q ch	44 R-Kt 4	B-R 7
19 K x Q	P-Q B 4	45 R-Kt 8 ch	K-R 2
20 Kt-B 7	B-K 3	46 B-B 6	Kt-K 4
21 Kt-B 7	Q Kt-B 3	47 P-Kt 5	R P x P
22 Kt x Q R	R x Kt	48 P x P	B-B 2
23 P-R 3	P-Q sq	49 B-K 4	B-R 4
24 R-R 2	P-Q Kt 4	50 R-K B 8	B-B 2
25 P-K Kt 4	P-B 3	51 R x B	Kt x R
26 K R-Q 2	Kt-Q 5	52 P-Kt 6 ch	K-Kt sq
		53 B-Q 5	Resigns

Games from the London Tourney.

A FINE SPECIMEN OF LASKER'S PLAY.

French Defense.

TSCHIGORIN.	LASKER.	TSCHIGORIN.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 3	23 Kt-K 3	B-K sq
2 Q-K 2	Kt-Q B 3	24 K R-Q sq	B-B 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-K 4 (a)	25 P-B 4 (e)	R-B 3
4 P-K Kt 3	Kt-B 3	26 R-B 2 (f)	H-Q 5
5 B-Kt 2	B-B 4	27 R(Q sq)-Q	Q-B 2
6 P-Q 3	P-Q 3		H sq
7 B-Kt 5	P-K R 3	28 Kt-Q sq	Q-R 4
8 B x Kt	Q x B	29 Kt-B 3	P-Q Kt 4
9 Kt-Q 5	Q-Q sq	30 P-Kt 3	R-Q 2
10 P-Q B 3	Kt-K 2	31 P x P (g)	R P x P
11 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	32 Kt-Q 5 (h)	K-Kt 2
12 Castles	H-Q 2	33 P-K Kt 4	R(Q 2)-Q sq
13 P-K B 4	Castles (Q R)	34 Kt-K 7 (i)	B x P
14 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 3 (b)	35 Kt x R (k)	R x Kt
15 K R-B sq	P-K B 3	36 Q-Q 2 (l)	Q-R 6
16 K-Kt sq	K R-K sq	37 R-R sq	Q-R sq
17 P-B 5 (c)	B-R 5	38 R-R 2	B x P ch (m)
18 R-B sq	K-Kt sq	39 R x B	Q-Kt 6 ch
19 Kt-Q 2	P-Q R 3 (d)	40 K-B sq (n)	R x R
20 B-B 3	B-R 2	41 Q x R	B-K 6 ch
21 P-K R 4	R-Q B sq	42 Q-Q 2 (o)	Q x P
22 Kt-B 4	K R-Q sq	43 Resigns.	

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) The play leads to an open game, rather favorable to Black, since the White Queen is hardly well placed. Tschigorin's second move, Q-K 2, is inferior to the usual play, P-Q 4.

(b) Necessary, since White threatened P-Q 4, and it is important for Black to maintain the K P.

(c) Hardly good for it relieves the Black center and prevents White from getting his Bishop into play.

(d) White threatened Kt-B 4 and Kt x B, which would have equalized the position.

(e) This move materially weakens the White position. Better, it seems, was P-Q 4, followed eventually by P-Q 5.

(f) Kt-B 2, followed eventually by P-Q 4, was, perhaps, better. The text move enables Black to play B-Q 5, and both Bishops will be placed to the best advantage.

(g) He should have played Kt-Q sq and Kt-Kt 2.

(h) A neat but ineffective move.

(i) The play would be very forcible were it not for the brilliant and decisive answer Black had on hand.

(k) There was no better play.

(l) He could not maintain the exchange. Had he played R-Q 2, then B-B 2, followed eventually by Q-Kt 5.

(m) Brilliant and sound.

(n) Had he played R-Kt 2, which was, perhaps, better, Black would have answered B x R, followed by Q x P ch and Q x B.

(o) R-Q 2 would have been answered by Q x Q, followed by Q x R ch and Q-Kt 8 mate.

THE WORLD AGAINST THE FRENCH.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

LASKER.	JANOWSKI.	LASKER.	JANOWSKI.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	20 R-K 8	R(Kt 3)-Kt 5
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	21 Kt-Q 2	Q-O 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q R 3	22 Q-K 3	R-K 2
4 P x P	P x P	23 R x R	R x R
5 Q-Kt 3	P-Q B 3	24 Q-K B 3	Kt-Kt 3
6 Kt-B 3	B-Q 3	25 K-B sq	R-B 2
7 B-Kt 5	B-K 2	26 P-B 5	B-Q sq
8 B-B 4	Kt-B 3	27 Kt-Kt 3	Kt-K 5
9 P-K 3	Q Kt-Q 2	28 Q-B 4	Q-K 2
10 Q-B 2	Castles	29 O-K 3	B-B 2
11 Q-B 2	Kt x B	30 R-K sq	Q x Q
12 B x P(ch)	K-R sq	31 Kt-Kt 3	B-Kt 3
13 P x Kt	P-K Kt 3	32 P-B 3	K-R sq
14 B x P	P x B	33 K-B 2	R-K 2
15 Q x P	R-B 3	34 R x R	K x R
16 Q-R 5 ch	K-Kt 2	35 B-B 4	B-R 4
17 Kt-Kt 3	Kt-R sq	36 Kt-B sq	B-Kt 3
18 P-K Kt 3	B-K B 4	37 Kt-Kt 3	Kt x P ch
19 K-R-K sq	R-Kt 3	38 K-Kt 3	K x P
20 K-R-K sq	R-Kt 3	39 K-B 3	B-B 2
21 Kt-B 7	K x Kt	40 Kt-B 5	P-Kt 3
22 Q x B ch	B-B 3	41 Kt x P	B-O 3
23 Q-R-Q sq	Q-Q 3	42 P-Q R 4	K-K 3
24 P-K Kt 4	K-Kt sq	43 P-Kt 4	K-B 4
25 R-K 3	R-Q sq	44 P-R 5	P-Kt 4
26 Kt-K 2	R-Q 2	45 Kt-B 5	B x P
27 P-K R 3	R-K B 2	46 Kt-Q 7	Resigns.
28 Q-Q 3	B-R 5		

President Hadley, of Yale, played Chess when he was nine years old, and, better Chess than he does now.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CRY FOR RELIEF FROM PUERTO RICO.

THE widespread suffering, loss of life, and destruction of property at Ponce and other towns in Puerto Rico have brought home with considerable force the obligations which accompany our authority there. The *New York Press* says:

"There is no mere charity to be extended to Puerto Rico. There is duty to be performed, promptly and persistently, if we are to avoid the reproach which now rests on Russia for the famine in seven provinces of the East. These are a dependent people. They are subject to our control. They have no voice in our Government. They are as much the wards of the nation as the Indians of the plains. We are responsible for their well-being before the world. And from the ominous words of General Davis's despatch, 'At least half the people in Puerto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has destroyed this source of support,' the present phase of this responsibility is likely to be onerous.

"Secretary Root's appeal to private beneficence is not out of place, but the duty of which we speak can not be transferred to the general public's philanthropic impulses. It is a duty of government. This is no State of Mississippi or Texas, amply able to take care of its own 'flood sufferers,' and having, as an equal member of the family of States, laying and disbursing its own taxes, no claim upon the national treasury. This is a province conquered from Spain and consigned to the care of the War Department. The island's revenues are in federal hands, and any advance made to the island's use may be repaid from them. The situation since the hurricane is a reduced reproduction of that in India during famines, when the imperial Government freely administers relief out of the dependency's funds and stores. Our occupation of the island has been too recent and the calls upon the government established there too frequent to permit its grappling with the situation. But all outlays for food, and hereafter clothing and temporary housing, may be gradually reimbursed to the department. If there is red tape in the way the Secretary will do well to hack it through and leave it to Congress to tie it up again."

The *New York Journal* sees in this an opportunity to show the world the quality of our mercy:

"The news that Puerto Rico has been raised from her misfortunes by American good will and restored to prosperity and comfort will show the people of all our new possessions and of all the neighboring lands that incorporation into the United States is the most desirable thing that can happen to any small community. Alone, such a community may be prostrated by a single blow. Under our flag it is backed by the world's greatest republic, and nothing can do it permanent harm.

"This is a lesson that even Aguinaldo may learn if he be capable of assimilating a new idea. If he could secure the independence he is fighting for he would cut his people off from the greatest reservoir of practical, effective sympathy that mankind has ever known. Storm, floods, pestilence, and famine will never be allowed to ravage any region under the American flag without meeting prompt and thorough measures of relief.

"Let us restore happiness to Puerto Rico without counting the cost.

"And then there will be one story, at least, that may be allowed to pass over the wires to Manila without interference from the censorship."

Compared with other hurricanes of recent years, this one was of unusually savage character. The *New York Tribune* says:

"Not only has this storm been more destructive than most of the class to which it belongs, but it has come surprisingly early in the season. To be sure, it was preceded ten days ago by one of the same nature, tho of insignificant violence. And only a few years have elapsed since the United States gunboat *Yantic* was obliged to take refuge from a similar hurricane in July. She was engaged in blowing up derelicts off the Carolina coast at the time. Usually, however, the pioneer hurricane makes its appearance late in August or early in September. The famous storm of 1835, which did so much damage at Charleston, assailed that city on August 23 and 24. The only notable disturbance of this class in the West Indies last year visited Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and Lucia on September 11. And occasionally October arrives before the season opens. It is an interesting coincidence that typhoons, which are identical in character with West India hurricanes, developed in Asiatic waters unusually early this year. Several of them have already been reported from the Philippines, where they have embarrassed military operations to a considerable extent.

"Many West India storms, after they get within the range of observation, continue to move nearly due westward for several hundred miles before curving away to the northwest, north, and northeast. It is thus possible for them to pass south of the Greater Antilles, and either strike the coast of Yucatan or enter the Gulf of Mexico. But this latest representative of the family had already acquired a northwesterly course when it first struck the Leeward Islands Monday night. From Dominica, the first to suffer, to Turk's Island, where its effects were felt forty-eight hours later, the storm seems to have followed an almost straight line. And altho the diameter of the hurricane does not appear to have exceeded one hundred miles in the earlier stages of its history, the route which it pursued lay right through a region well strewn with islands. Practically the whole of Puerto Rico came within its influence."

Court for Children in Illinois.—The police and the magistrates have long been accustomed to treat juvenile law-breakers less severely than they treat older criminals, acting from their own sense of justice rather than in obedience to specific law. Now, however, the legislature of Illinois has taken the step of

establishing a court to have special cognizance of crimes committed by or affecting children. *The American Lawyer* (New York) describes it as follows:

"By the provisions of the law, no child under twelve years of age can be held in a police station. A room for the detention of children must be provided. The law also enacts that under the age of twelve there shall be no arrests, but that the child shall be brought into court upon summons, and if the parent or guardian of the child ignores the summons he may be arrested for contempt of court. In the case of neglected children without parent or guardian the offender may be taken in charge by an officer and delivered by the court to a probation officer.

"The court is empowered to provide for both dependent and delinquent children (by the former being understood children not guilty of offenses but without oversight and in need of it), being authorized to use its own judgment as to commitment. The child can be released upon the responsibility of the probation officer, or it can be committed to industrial or other schools. All offenses of whatever character committed by children under the age of sixteen years come under the provisions of the law, which is modeled upon the Massachusetts statute."

The same journal says in comment:

"It is useless to refer to the many times stated fact that our law is notoriously insufficient in so far as infants are concerned, in that it seems to recognize no real distinction between the juvenile offender and the hardened criminal. Crime is crime, it says, irrespective of the age of the offender, and the same hard and fast rules are to be applied whether the wrongdoer be a mischievous schoolboy or a hardened criminal. The reform school, while a step in the right direction, meets the difficulty only half way, as the child comes from it with more or less of a stain upon its reputation which only time removes. The special need of a court which will not administer strict rules of law, but to which some latitude of discretion will be permitted in cases of infant depravity, is certainly apparent."

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION.

THE appeal which the insurgent government of the Philippine Islands sent to the consuls of foreign powers asking that its independence be recognized, is regarded by the press as a matter of no great consequence, the general view being that none of the powers will pay the slightest attention to the appeal. The anti-expansion press, however, do not miss the opportunity to compare the strength of the Philippine government with that of the Cubans, which some of our most belligerent expansionists were impatient to recognize not long ago. Thus the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) says:

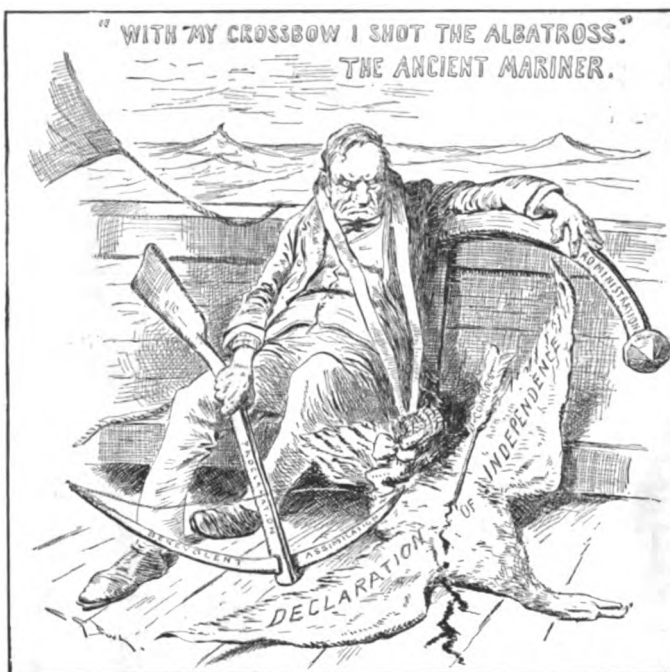
"The indisputable truth is that the Filipino claim to recognition has been much stronger than the Cuban, while it is equally strong even now. At the beginning of this year the Filipinos had an organized government that maintained order and fully protected life and property through a great extent of territory, and, besides, controlled a number of seaports and a long stretch of coast line. The Cuban army was never comparable with the Filipino army in numbers or organization, while, as for their fitness for self government, Dewey says that the Filipinos are far superior to the Cubans. Furthermore, when the present war began, the Filipinos were not even subject to the authority of the United States, and not rebels according to international law.

"Aguinaldo's appeal for recognition of Filipino independence may be very absurd, yet what a curious foot-note to history are these facts: That a report favoring the same thing for a weaker and less organized people was signed less than three years ago by one of President McKinley's secretaries of state, was reputed to have been written by another of his secretaries of state, was signed by two of his treaty commissioners to Paris and favored by a third, and, lastly, was signed by the junior Republican Senator from Massachusetts."

The *Boston Journal* (Rep.) points out that it is customary to base requests for recognition upon military successes, as the Confederates did after such Union disasters as Fredericksburg and

Chancellorsville, the Peninsular campaign and the second Bull Run; and inquires where Aguinaldo has administered any such reverses to our arms, or whether he has not, in fact, been kept on the run ever since the campaign opened. The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says he is nothing more than a blackmailer and a bandit:

"Aguinaldo is a trifle inconsistent when he claims the sufficiency of his people to govern themselves in view of the fact that he is so ignorant of the rights of a now neutral nation as to hold captive several hundreds of its citizens. He claims to have 7,000 Spanish prisoners, of whom some are soldiers, some merchants, and several harmless priests and servants. He offers to release these men for a thousand dollars apiece. Doubtless he has grossly exaggerated the number in order to force a big sum from the Spanish Government. His action, then, is precisely that of the Greek and Sicilian bandits who kidnap prosperous travelers and hold them in the mountains for ransom. In other words, Aguinaldo is a blackmailer, and nothing more. He wants this



—The World, New York.

money for his own purposes, and in order to obtain it he will put to continued suffering some hundreds of men with whom he has no quarrel, with whom he is not at political odds. who are as neutral under present circumstances as are the French and the Norwegians. His pretensions are absurd, his course is criminal, and his hopes are vain. For Spain to recognize the independence of the Philippines would be a virtual declaration of war against the United States, and after its recent little difference with this country we have a notion that Spain is not anxious to renew hostilities.

"Aguinaldo might once have been respected, but that time is past. He is a nuisance, now. He will have to suppress himself or be suppressed. He is not acting for the people of the Philippines, but only for a certain faction in Luzon, and while he is in a position to make trouble for a time longer by a system of guerilla warfare, retiring into the jungle after every raid, it is a satisfaction to know that the vigorous hand is to be employed in his island. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Root, will not continue the dilly-dally policy. He will not countenance skirmishing on the fringes of the Filipino army, but will send to the Philippines a force large enough to crush the insurrection and restore peace. It is only Luzon that is involved, and this makes the task one of reasonable certainty, if not ease. General Otis has shown that his confidence in the sufficiency of his present army was misplaced. Our troops beat the Filipinos in every battle, but there are not enough of them to hold the conquered territory. The war is draining the resources and patience of the nation, is giving heart to malcontents both in Boston and Manila, is delaying

peace and prosperity and civilization in the islands, and should be brought to a speedy end."

One of the foremost advocates of the recognition of Cuban independence was Senator Frye, of Maine, who was also one of the Peace Commissioners who negotiated for the Philippines at Paris. Speaking of our present position in the islands he said a few days ago: "God opened the door, pushed us in and closed it. No man on earth or angel in heaven can now take us out." This extreme statement of the "Duty-and-Destiny" theory has caused something of a ripple of merriment among the press on both sides of the question. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), for example, says:

"This is a little unfortunate for our friends who are still awaiting the arrival of transports, but—the Lord's will be done. It is not for us to quarrel with the operations of the Deity, as revealed by His chosen prophet, Frye, but it strikes us that the figure representing the Lord hustling us into the Philippines and closing the door is unpleasantly suggestive of the old Roman authorities pushing the gladiators into an arena of wild beasts. Our recollections of the Lord are that the Deity put in more consecutive effort leading the chosen people out of traps than pushing them in, and we can not understand why this wise and beneficent policy has been changed in our generation. However, as we have intimated, Mr. Frye, who speaks of the Lord in that frank, familiar way permissible in statesmen of high rank, enjoys opportunities for celestial intercourse of which we are wholly deprived, and if he says that the Lord has instituted the closed-door policy in the Orient we must act on the manifestation of divine will and give Sir Charles Beresford the horse-laugh. It is pleasant and instructive to discover that when the Lord shuts gates and closes doors Mr. Frye is never caught within the enclosures."

Mr. Astor's Change of Fealty.—Much comment, mostly of a semi-humorous sort, has attended William Waldorf Astor's transfer of allegiance from this country to England. The New York *Journal*, for example, points out that in this country Mr. Astor was considered as good as any other man, so long as he behaved well, while in England he is outranked by seventy-four classes of British subjects. "What a fall," exclaims the *Oswego Times*, "for an American sovereign!" His attempt to prove that his family is of noble lineage and the prompt rejection of his claim by the family with which he sought to establish a relationship has added piquancy to the incident. Mr. Astor's defection, it is remarked, instead of reflecting on the United States, brings attention to the rarity of such a move on the part of American citizens. E. S. Martin says in *Harper's Weekly*:

"In the last century and a quarter not more than a handful of American citizens of standing have swapped their flag for any other. During the Revolution many Tories left the country, but most of them merely continued to be British subjects, and as they never accepted citizenship from the republic, they never renounced it. Count Rumford (Sir Benjamin Thompson), who was perhaps the most famous of the Americans who sided with King George, left the country in 1776 as the messenger of the governor of Massachusetts to London. He never returned, but tho for years he was the prime minister of the Elector of Bavaria, he continued all his life to be a British subject, never renouncing the allegiance to which he was born. After the Civil War some Southerners, like Judah P. Benjamin, became British subjects, but in Mr. Benjamin's case there were said to be personal as well as political reasons of weight which made England an agreeable home to him, and possibly kept him there. After Tammany's collapse Mayor Hall became a British subject, and no doubt there are good many other cases of lesser note where the change of citizenship was made as matter of convenience.

"A good many Germans have come to this country, made their fortunes here, and gone home in their old age to end their lives in the country of their birth. No doubt some of them have renewed their allegiance to the Emperor, but it has made no stir, especially since they have usually left their children behind them. The Astors, as every one knows, came from Germany, and it is

worth noting that Mr. Waldorf Astor, in leaving us, has not returned to the old allegiance, but has become an Englishman. There is some significance in that, and it is worth considering whether descendants of persons of German birth, after speaking the English language and being steeped in English law and literature in America for some generations, do not respond more readily to the influences of London than to those of Berlin."

NEW YORK SLUM TENANTS.

THE third of a series of articles by Jacob A. Riis, dealing with present problems in the New York slums, appears in the August *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Riis graphically describes the conditions of tenants on the East Side, with whom he has had intimate personal acquaintance for many years. Sixty-two per cent. of them, he finds, are foreign born, and the percentage of illiteracy is as high as forty-six. Of these foreigners, the Italians are considerably in the majority, and from 1891 to 1898 more than half a million of King Humbert's subjects came to this country. Mr. Riis thus sums up the characteristics of our Italian population:

"It is charged against this Italian immigrant that he is dirty, and the charge is true. He lives in the darkest of slums, and pays rent that ought to hire a decent flat. . . . He is ignorant, it is said, and that charge is also true. . . . He lives cheaply, crowds, and underbids even the Jew in the sweatshop. . . .

"He is clannish, this Italian; he gambles and uses a knife, tho rarely on anybody not of his own people; he 'takes what he can get,' wherever anything is free, as who would not, coming to the feast like a starved wolf? There was nothing free where he came from. Even the salt was taxed past a poor man's getting any of it. Lastly, he buys fraudulent naturalization papers, and uses them. I shall plead guilty for him to every one of these counts. They are all proven. Gambling is his besetting sin. He is sober, industrious, frugal, enduring beyond belief, but he will gamble on Sunday and quarrel over his cards, and when he sticks his partner in the heat of the quarrel the partner is not apt to tell. He prefers to bide his time. Yet there has lately been evidence once or twice in the surrender of an assassin by his countrymen that the old vendetta is being shelved, and a new idea of law and justice is breaking through."

The account of the Italian's political ethics throws a new sidelight on city politics:

"He came here for a chance to live. Of politics, social ethics, he knows nothing. Government in his old home existed only for



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JAMES ENTWISTLE,

Chief Engineer of Admiral Dewey's Squadron; retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

his oppression. Why should he not attach himself with his whole loyal soul to the plan of government in his new home that offers to boost him into the place of his wildest ambition, a 'job on the streets'—that is, in the Street-Cleaning Department—and asks no other return than that he shall vote as directed? Vote! Not only he, but his cousins and brothers and uncles will vote as they are told, to get Pietro the job he covets. If it pleases the other man, what is it to him for whom he votes? He is after the job. . . . Was he not told by the agitators whom the police jailed at home that in a republic all men are made happy by means of the vote? And is there not proof of it? It has made him happy, has it not? And the man who bought his vote seems to like it. Well, then?"

The second great class among the slum dwellers is the Jews. In fourteen years more than 400,000 Jewish immigrants have landed in New York. It is said of them:

"They had to have work and food, and they got both as they could. In the strife they developed qualities that were anything but pleasing. They herded like cattle. They had been so herded by Christian rulers, a despised and persecuted race, through the centuries. Their very coming was to escape from their last inhuman captivity in a Christian state. They lied, they were greedy, they were charged with bad faith. They brought nothing—neither money nor artisan skill—nothing but their consuming energy, to our land, and their one gift was their greatest offense."

Yet Mr. Riis believes that the Jewish race, with all its faults, has great possibilities. The Jew is the "yeast of any slum," and his thirst for knowledge surmounts all barriers. The charge of promoting the sweat-shop system has been brought against the Jew, but Mr. Riis states that the real "sweater" is the manufacturer, not the workman, and that in the last resort the responsibility rests upon the public, from whom comes the demand for sweatshop-made goods. The Jew is simply the victim of his environment.

Some well-known attempts have been made here to colonize refugee Jews. With the assistance of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, several hundred Jews were transplanted to New Jersey, where they have proved to be good dairy farmers and poultry raisers. Mr. Riis says:

"I have spoken at length of the Jew and the Italian, because they are our present problem. Yesterday it was the Irishman and the Bohemian. To-morrow it may be the Greek, who already undersells the Italian from his pushcart in the Fourth Ward, and the Syrian, who can give Greek, Italian, and Jew points at a trade. From Dalmatia a new immigration has begun to come, and there are signs of its working further east in the Balkan states, where there is no telling what is in store for us. How to absorb them all safely is the question."

Mr. Riis feels that the outlook is hopeful, in spite of all the crushing degradation of the East Side slums. The best in human nature asserts itself in defiance of its hostile environment, and he cites many instances of generosity and heroism:

"It was over here that the children of Dr. Elsing's Sunday-school gave out of the depth of their poverty fifty-four dollars in pennies to be hung on the Christmas tree as their offering to the persecuted Armenians. One of their teachers told me of a Bohemian family that let the holiday dinner she brought them stand and wait, while they sent out to bid to the feast four little ragamuffins of the neighborhood who else would have gone hungry. I remember well a teacher in one of the Children's Aid Society's schools, herself a tenement child, who, with breaking heart, but brave face, played and sang the children's Christmas carols with them rather than spoil their pleasure, while her only sister lay dying at home."

Mr. Riis adds:

"I might keep on and fill many pages with instances of that kind, which simply go to prove that our poor human nature is at least as robust on Avenue A as up on Fifth Avenue, if it has half a chance, and often enough to restore one's faith in it, with no

chance at all; and I might set over against it the product of sordid and mean environment which one has never far to seek. Good and evil go together in the tenements as in the fine houses, and the evil sticks out sometimes merely because it lies nearer the surface. The point is that the good does outweigh the bad, and that the virtues that turn the balance are after all those that make for good citizenship anywhere, while the faults are oftenest the accidents of ignorance and lack of training, which it is the business of society to correct."

A Government for Negros.—General Otis's plan for the government of the island of Negros is interesting as a probable step toward the ultimate form of government for all the Philippine islands. The plan seems to contemplate permanent American occupation, especially in the provision that English shall be taught in the public schools. The following outline of the plan is given in the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

The chief official naturally is to be a military governor, named by the governor-general of the Philippines, but there are to be also a civil governor and eight members of an advisory council, to be elected by the people. What should constitute the elective franchise, and the extent to which it could be safely granted, seem to have been determined with exceeding liberality. According to the announced terms of the proclamation, all males of twenty-one years of age, who are able to read and write English, Spanish, or Visayan understandingly, or who are owners of \$500 in realty, or who are the renters of \$1,000 in realty, and have resided in their respective districts one year and properly registered themselves, are clothed with the privilege of participating in the elections. The civil governor, however, does not appear to possess much power, for his office is rather an advisory than an executive one. He is to advise the military governor concerning public questions of a civil character and attest the official acts of his superior concerning civil matters. But while this places him somewhat in the position of a confidential secretary, it is not wholly so, because he is given the power to grant commissions, of what character is not stated, and to preside over the deliberations of the advisory council, the functions of which are legislative. The acts of this body are subject to veto by the military governor, which can only be overridden by the governor-general.

"The measures taken for the development of the people and the industries of the islands are of equal or greater importance. A secretary of the treasury, an attorney-general, and an auditor are to be appointed by the military governor, who are expected to perform the duties usually pertaining to their offices, and there are also to be a secretary of the interior, a secretary of agriculture, and a secretary of public instruction. The first, in addition to supervising the public lands, forests, mines, and census, will have charge of the public health. The second must attend to the work of developing the resources of the island, to recommend



MISS DEMOCRACY'S CRAZY QUILT.
—The Journal, Minneapolis.

new and improved methods of cultivation, and introduce new products suitable to the soil and climate.

"A free-school system is to be given the people, under the direction of the secretary of public instruction, and one of the chief features is that the English language must be taught. It is here that delicate ground is reached, and much of the chance of success or failure of the American administration rests upon the management of the school question. It is the experience of England that in her colonial possessions the people are loth to give up their language for that of the sovereign power, and trouble is apt to result where they are forced to do so. If English is to be taught as an important study, without insisting that it shall be the language universally spoken, its introduction is in line with the other wise provisions of the proclamation. If, on the other hand, the teaching is coupled with the mandate of universal use, the wisdom of the proposition may be brought into question."

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS ON LYNCHING.

AT a time when lynchings in the South are of almost daily occurrence, and range all the way from the hasty taking-off of some negro suspect to the execution of Italian subjects by a Louisiana mob—an affair that threatened to become an international "incident"—the opinions of the Southern governors, whose duty it is to enforce the law, become of special interest and importance. The relation of the federal Government to the state governments is such that if the governors fail to protect the people under their rule, or fail to arrest and punish the lynchers, the national Government can not interfere, and the people must go unprotected and the lynchers unpunished. Such was the ruling in the case of the New Orleans lynching in 1890, when Secretary of State Blaine informed the Italian Government that the United States Government could not punish the lynchers or be held responsible for indemnity. When we learn the attitude of the governors toward mob executions, therefore, we have a very good index of the prospect for law and order in the States they represent.

The most turbulent State in the South just now appears to be Georgia. Outbreaks have been occurring there with alarming frequency. On Wednesday, August 2, the day after the publication of Governor Candler's proclamation against crime, four persons were murdered in the State, two assaults on women were committed, there was a bloodless duel in the streets of Rome, a riot on an excursion train, and a lynching was averted only by a hard ride of seventeen miles by a sheriff's posse and a negro prisoner. Even after the prisoner was lodged in the jail at Newnan, the mob surrounded the building and would have taken him out and lynched him if it had not been for the unprecedented zeal of Governor Candler. The governor left Atlanta at four o'clock Thursday morning, reached the scene of the trouble before breakfast, took personal command of the militia and the sheriff's posse, and took the prisoner safely through the mob to the train and back to Atlanta—the first time a Georgia governor ever personally stopped a lynching. The governor, in his proclamation, gives a dark picture of Georgia's social condition:

"Reproach has been brought upon the fair name of Georgia. For more than a hundred years Georgians have merited and maintained the character of a conservative and law-abiding people. But of late fearful crimes have been committed by lawless men within her borders. Robbery, arson, burglary, assassination, murder, and that foulest of all crimes, rape, have blurred our fair escutcheon. To avenge these foul crimes, lynch law, that most dangerous of all remedies, has been resorted to by misguided citizens. The press of other parts of the country has rung with denunciations of our State and our people. Sensational newspapers have magnified the fearful vengeance inflicted upon the despoilers of female virtue, and our people have been denounced as Apaches and barbarians. From the mountains to the sea we have trembled for the safety of our wives and our daughters because of the diabolical assaults made on pure womanhood by

black demons who are a disgrace to their race; while because of the fearful retribution that has been visited upon the perpetrators of these fiendish assaults, the entire negro race in the localities in which they have been made have lived in a state of constant terror and alarm."

The governor then makes a firm stand against crime in every form, including lynching:

"The purity of the fair mothers and daughters of Georgia must and shall be preserved, and at the same time the lives and liberties of all of the law-abiding negroes in Georgia must and shall be protected. Arson and burglary and assassination and robbery and rape must stop, and at the same time lynch law must stop. The good of both races and the fair name of the State demand this.

"The ordinary processes of the law are amply sufficient to punish all crimes. Our judges are pure and incorruptible. Our juries are composed of our most intelligent, upright men, who seldom make mistakes. The mob often makes mistakes and the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty. It never knows where to stop, but after punishing the guilty, drunk with the blood of one victim, it thirsts for the blood of another, and often sacrifices on the altar of vengeance those who are guiltless of any crime. Under its rule, the very foundations of society are undermined, life and property are insecure, the courts are defied, and the majesty of the law is insulted.

"We must away with the mob. We must enthrone the law. We must restore the altar of reason and tear down the altar that passion has erected. We must do this in the interest of the white men of Georgia and in the interest of the negroes of Georgia and for the fair name of Georgia and to protect the virtue of the women of Georgia.

"Lynch law does not stop arson nor murder nor robbery nor rape. This requires the strong power of the statute law, sustained by a healthy, vigorous public sentiment . . . The man who lynches the ravisher is as guilty in the eyes of God and the law as the ravisher himself. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.'"

But it is not enough to declare that order must be restored. How is it to be done? The governor says:

"I would appeal to all officers of the State, civil and military, urging them to remember that the dignity and the fair name of Georgia are in their keeping. I would appeal to them to remember that they are the guardians of the peace and happiness of the people of the State. It is their duty to apprehend and bring to justice all who violate the law, whether it be the negro who commits rape or the white man who kills him for his crime. The



M. E. INGALLS

Who will resign the presidency of the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, it is reported, and become "arbitrator" for the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt, and the Morgan railroad interests, at a salary of \$75,000 a year.

grand juries must realize that it is as much their duty to ferret out and return true bills against members of the mob who lynch a murderer as it is to return a true bill against the murderer himself.

"I would appeal especially to the bar to bring that potent influence which the members of the profession exercise in every community to the aid of law and order, not only by discountenancing mob rule, but by aiding the courts and juries in bringing accused parties to speedy trial. It is the duty of a lawyer to see that his client has a fair and impartial trial, but he should not resort to mere technicalities and pretenses to defeat the ends of justice or even to delay the enforcement of penalties whereby society suffers and the confidence of the people in the ability of the courts to punish crime is destroyed.

"In bringing about this end I would invoke the active, earnest cooperation of all good men, white and black, with the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime, suppress mob violence, and bring criminals to justice and to restore peace and order and tranquillity to all of our people of every race, class, and condition."

In a statement made public a few days before the above proclamation, Governor Candler said that the race problem in the South owed its origin to the gift of the ballot to the negro, and that the negro was encouraged in his crimes by Northern expressions of sympathy. The remedy, he said, was disfranchisement:

"The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when without preparation he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be entrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed, race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

The New York *Times* has obtained from a number of other Southern governors their views on lynching and its remedies. Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, tells of a new law which may prove effective in preventing crime:

"At the last session of the General Assembly a law was enacted authorizing the governor, whenever a serious crime was committed, to order a special term of the court for the immediate trial of the offender. One case has arisen since then (February). An unoffending white woman was shot in her own house by two negroes. The negroes fled. One, probably the least guilty, was captured and hanged by a mob. Subsequently the other was captured in another county, detained there by my direction, a special term of the court ordered within a few days, the court held, the negro tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in about thirty days. No kind of effort was made to intercept the orderly administration of justice in the case of the negro tried. This is the only case we have had under the act. We have been almost free of mob law for two years. I think the new law will tend to suppress the influence of the few who are ready to ignore the laws of the land."

Gov. M. B. McSweeney, of South Carolina, sees little prospect of improvement in his State:

"There have been complaints of tardiness in the trial and punishment of criminals in South Carolina. It has also been stated that too many guilty persons escape punishment through technicalities of the law. For the first complaint there is some reason. Punishment is too slow. But this trouble seems almost inseparable from civil courts as distinguished from military tribunals. The drumhead court-martial, necessary in war, is intolerable in time of peace.

"Every person charged with crime has certain rights guaranteed by the Constitution. One of these rights is to have a fair trial. The right of appeal is likewise guaranteed. The proceedings made necessary by these guaranties are, from their nature,

slow. What a military court can do in days must in civil tribunals require months.

"In South Carolina we have three criminal terms a year in every county. I can not see that this number can be increased. Special terms might be ordered for the trial of particular crimes, but even then the impatience of the mob might not be allayed. The mob seeks instant punishment. In its view a week's delay is as bad as a year's.

"The principal cause of delay in the courts in this State lies in the hearing of appeals. In almost every case the entering of an appeal assures a delay of at least a year in the execution of a sentence. More than one effort has been made to cure this trouble by increasing the sittings of the supreme court, which hears appeals. But the legislature has never seen fit to change the law existing here for almost a century—the law which provides two sessions a year for the supreme court.

"Viewing the whole situation, I can not say that I expect any legislation here looking to the speedier punishment of crime. As now advised, I can not say just what form such legislation should take.

"My own judgment is that we must look beyond legislation to stop lynchings. These acts of violence every good citizen deplores. They are dangerous in the extreme. No man would rejoice more than I to see them end. I fear, however, that the only hope of relief lies in the stopping of the particular crime which is chiefly the occasion of mob law in the South. The negroes as a class do not appreciate the enormity of this crime. If they did there would be few lynchings in the South.

"The conditions altogether are unsatisfactory. We can look for improvement only through better regard for the law on the part of all classes of the people."

Gov. D. M. Jones, of Arkansas, sees no prospect of a change for the better so long as human nature remains as it is:

"In my judgment, the so-called delays in the administration of criminal law so far as Arkansas is concerned have not been the cause of the lynching of any person accused of crime. The lynchings in this State have generally been in cases of rape, and especially of rape and attempted rape, and especially when the assault has been made by a negro upon a white woman.

"This crime is so heinous and revolting that all the laws in the



At Ocean Grove Governor Roosevelt said: "It remains for the decent element to purify New York."

And just then the "decent element" flitted softly by.
—The Evening World, New York.

world, no matter how severe the punishment or how speedy its infliction, can not in my judgment prevent lynching when the accused falls into the hands of the enraged mob.

"I can suggest no remedy because there is none, except the cessation of the crime itself. Of course, this is to be deplored, because it is always best that the law should be permitted to take its regular course, but so long as human nature remains as it is the conditions in this respect will not be improved."

Gov. W. D. Bloxham, of Florida, quotes from his message to the legislature in 1897 in which he said:

"I feel a profound regret in stating that since my incumbency of the executive office lynchings in two counties have caused the character and civilization of our people to suffer in the estimation of the world."

He favors more stringent laws as a remedy, and says of the courts:

"Our constitution should be so amended as to have a circuit judge appointed for the State, who could be directed to hold court in any county where a necessity existed, whether that necessity was produced by unusual crime or by disability of the judge of the circuit. Until such an amendment could be ratified, I would recommend that Section 1,374, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to authorize the governor to appoint and assign any of the judges of the circuit courts to hold special terms of the court in any county, at such time or times as the governor may direct, to try any criminal case that he may call to the attention of the judge, and such other cases as the judge may deem proper to take up."

After recommending the removal from office and punishment of every sheriff who permits fatal mob violence, the governor says:

"In addition, public sentiment should be awakened to the necessity of educating the popular mind to the necessities of observing the law. To that end, the public press, the teachers of the land, and all good citizens should unite. The press of our State has done noble work in that direction, and let the law-abiding and honor-loving people sustain it, and with the cooperation of teachers, spiritual and clerical, and all who look to an elevated citizenship as the true solution of good government, join in the laudable effort to enthrone law and justice as the only governing forces that can sustain our social fabric. There should be no individual redress of wrong. There must be no lynching."

A GERMAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

IT is well known that the German-American papers are against imperialism, or expansion, and especially against the forcible subjugation of the Filipinos. The Administration in general, and President McKinley in particular, are held responsible for our attack upon the former subjects of Spain. But the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* points out that it is very difficult for the President to adopt a new course. We take from its argument the following:

"The Filipinos will not make peace unless we grant them complete independence. We ourselves believe this to be the best solution, but it must be admitted that the President can not give way at once to that demand. A war of conquest has procured the islands for the United States. Be they valuable or not, the President has no constitutional right to make the Filipinos a present of their liberty. The Senate would probably refuse to ratify such a peace. The United States would be in a queer position if the legislature refused to acknowledge a treaty concluded by the President. But let us suppose that the President wishes to fulfil the demands of the Filipinos. Can he admit it? Is he to say: 'I carry on an unjust war against the Filipinos, but I can not give them their liberty until Congress authorizes me to do so?'"

"President McKinley is at present in this case simply the commander-in-chief of the United States army. He can not even call Congress to assist him. The military prestige of the United States is, to a certain extent, at stake. It is no elevating idea that the United States was forced to withdraw because we could not conquer the islands. No nation likes to acknowledge itself

beaten, and a wise statesman must reckon with this. To convene Congress now is neither more nor less than an acknowledgment of defeat. On the other hand, Congress can, at its regular session, declare that it never intended to conquer the Philippines.

"Let it be understood that we have not changed our views. Now as ever we maintain that the islands are not worth fighting for, that the Filipinos have a right to demand their independence, that the Constitution gives Congress no right to annex the Philippines. But certain formalities are necessary for the prestige of the country. The editor at his desk may decree that we must have peace right off. The President can not express himself in so radical a manner."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT has not been discovered yet which publisher owns the dog that bit Kipling.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IT is strange that none of the learned professors is hurrying to Kentucky to look for the feud microbe.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE race is not always to the swift, or Aguinaldo would have been able to win out long ago.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

AFTER studying the work of the Peace Conference, we ascertain that war can easily be avoided by not fighting.—*The News, Detroit.*

UNFORTUNATELY the position Canada wants to take in this boundary dispute is on our side of the line.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

UNFORTUNATELY for the Administration, all efforts to conduct a smokeless campaign in the Philippines have failed.—*The News, Detroit.*

CANADIAN statesmen should be careful what they say. We have not assimilated anything now for several weeks.—*The Record, Chicago.*

AS might have been expected, the peace conference was mushroomed when it went against the dum-dum bullet.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

IT is perhaps superfluous to remark that Mr. Bryan, being out, sees things somewhat differently from the gentleman who is in.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ITALY should remember the thousands of hand-organ players in this country who have not been lynched, and feel mollified.—*The Star, Washington.*

IF our Revolutionary forefathers had had a prescient regard for posterity they would have captured Canada when they had the chance.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IF the Czar really feels like putting on a "sub," there are men in every American township who feel perfectly competent to take the job.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

THE prospects for a speedy ending of the Philippine insurrection might be considerably improved, if General Otis would form an alliance with Governor Pingree.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SPEAKING of the restoration of closer relations between the major-general commanding and the head of the War Department, it will take Miles to go to the Root of the matter.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

MR. HANNA is going to devote his entire time and attention to politics hereafter. The statement in this connection that he has dropped business would be misleading.—*The Times, Minneapolis.*

"So you think they'll send Oom Paul an ultimatum," said one diplomat. "I shouldn't be surprised," answered the other. "It's a great deal safer than sending soldiers."—*The Star, Washington.*

MAYBE the fellow who proposes setting up a kingdom in Cuba, with a full complement of titles and court attendants, has an eye upon the heirs of the United States.—*The News, Savannah.*

A WOMAN who never heard of Dreyfus has been found in France. This is paralleled by the strange case of Grover Cleveland, who, it is believed, has never heard of William J. Bryan.—*The Record, Chicago.*

COLONEL WATTERSON's newspaper intimates that the Democrats of Kentucky are getting ready to bury the hatchet. It is understood that several of them intend to bury it in the neck of the candidate for governor.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

UNANIMITY.—"Germany and France are both in favor of disarming," said Gazzam. "Are they?" asked Kilduff in surprise. "Germany is in favor of the disarming of France, and France is in favor of disarming Germany."—*Life, New York.*

REVEREND GOODMAN: "Your little boy says he would like to be a missionary to the Filipinos! What put that idea into his head?"

Mrs. Highchurch: "Why, the dear little fellow wants a shotgun, and his papa won't let him have it!"—*Puck, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

SOCIAL NOVELS IN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE announcement of a tetralogy of social novels by Emile Zola—on the family, truth, labor, and justice—has led a Russian writer to discuss the artistic requirements of "tendency" fiction, and to draw an interesting parallel between Russian and French methods of teaching new ideas by means of novels. He makes the claim, moreover, that the best work of Zola and other modern French writers owes much to Russian influence and example, especially to the influence of Turgeneff and Tolstoy. In the early eighties this was freely acknowledged by the French themselves, and Daudet and Zola paid willing tributes to the services of their contemporaries from the North. Subsequently there was a reaction, due to a literary misunderstanding between the French and the Russians. Zola, Daudet, and the De Goncourts went to the length of warning their countrymen against excessive attention to Russian literature. This mood did not last, but the earlier mutualism and interaction never were restored, and if we are to believe the Russian critic, the result has been unfortunate for French literature, and peculiarly unfortunate for Zola, who has lost his artistic cunning. We quote, in translation, from the suggestive article in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"Unquestionably, in his first novels, written prior to his acquaintance with Turgeneff and Russian fiction, Zola appeared with all the characteristic marks of the French novelist, whereas in his later works he manifested traits alien to the French spirit and distinctive of the Russian. The tendency, the conscious aim to give naturalism a humanitarian substance; to invest the novel of manners with a broad social significance; to elevate an individual type into a representative of a whole generation and a stage of national culture—these elements of the realistic novel, foreign even to the naturalistic Balzac, hardly established themselves in French literature apart from the influence of Turgeneff and Russian fiction generally."

And what has happened since the withdrawal of direct Russian literary pressure? Taking Zola as a conspicuous exemplar of modern French fiction, the writer goes on to make the following comparisons:

"There can be no doubt that in the later productions of the famous novelist there has been less and less of the peculiarity found in Russian fiction—the organic binding of social and philosophical ideas with living, typical personalities. The unflinching artistic beauty and strength of the Russian novel are in this indissoluble connection between ideas and realized characters. The idea and mood of Turgeneff's 'Nest of Nobles' can not be separated from Lavretski and Lisa, just as it is impossible to divest, in 'Fathers and Sons,' Bazaroff of the social rôle he is made to play. Zola never reached this degree of perfection in creating his characters, but he admirably acquired the manner of expressing a social idea by the grouping of living personalities and the lucid depiction of their environment. He was particularly excellent in the painting of social groups, a fine comprehension of which gave of itself his novels a social significance. Of late, however, his works have had fewer and fewer realized characters, less and less flesh and blood, and instead we have abstract and colorless types, and the moralizing to which they are addicted seems wholly separable from their individualities. In 'Rome' the characters and the teaching are plainly divorced, to the complete destruction of artistic unity."

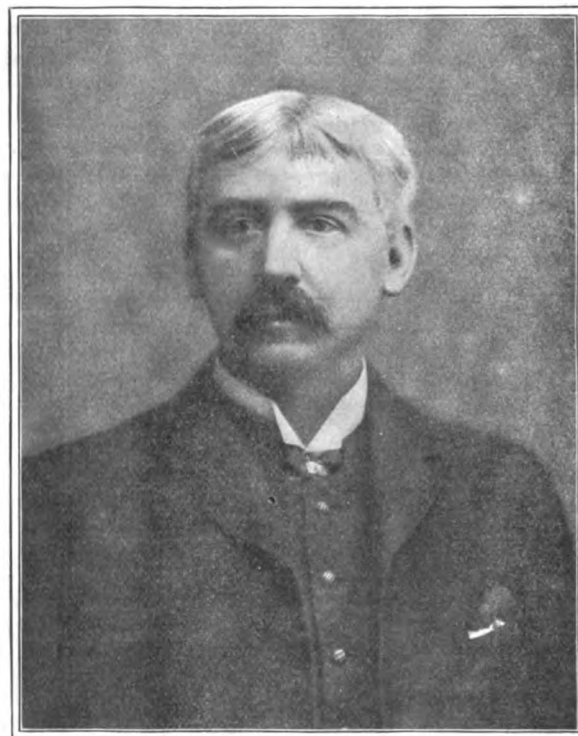
"Just now Zola has announced a new series of four novels in which he intends to make a heavy contribution to the world's thought. The undertaking is a bold one in any case, and especially for a man who has been a strikingly realistic painter of everyday life, but never a thinker—so little of a thinker, in fact, that hardly any part of the reading public cares in the least degree what his opinions are about large families, truth, labor, and justice, the respective themes of his promised novels."

Continued Russian influence, the writer believes, would have

saved Zola from the lapse from artistic standards. Meanwhile Zola himself has expressly defended the use of the fictional form for the propaganda of ideas. He has stated, in explaining his tetralogy, that he has a high opinion of the utility of the novel as a means of spreading truth. He has something new and of value to bequeath to humanity, and instead of writing treatises he has selected the novel as his vehicle. Originally the novel was only a pastime, an amusement, but it has so developed in the last century that it is capable of responding to any need, according to Zola. While his work has always had a higher purpose than that of pleasing and entertaining people, Zola declares that hereafter he will lay even more stress on the educational quality of his fiction. He remains a novelist because he is convinced that in this way he can most effectively spread and impress his important ideas. He does not admit, however, that his intentions require the violation of any artistic principles.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRET HARTE ON THE "SHORT STORY."

IT has been a frequent custom to attribute the origin of the American short story to Bret Harte; and if we take the modern short story, dealing with characteristic American life and habits, as the type, there is little doubt that Harte first gave the



BRET HARTE.

impetus to the outburst of story-writing which during the past thirty years has illustrated almost every phase of American custom and illuminated every corner of the American continent. Bret Harte has himself traced the history of this form of literature in an article in *The Cornhill Magazine* (July). The short story was familiar enough, he says, during the early half of the century, through the tales of Irving, Poe (who, he says, "was a master of the art, as yet unsurpassed"), Longfellow, and Hawthorne; but it was not the short story of to-day:

"It was not characteristic of American life, American habits, nor American thought. It was not vital and instinct with the experience and observation of the average American; it made no attempt to follow his reasoning or to understand his peculiar form of expression—which it was apt to consider vulgar; it had no sympathy with those dramatic contrasts and surprises which are

the wonders of American civilization; it took no account of the modifications of environment and of geographical limitations; indeed, it knew little of American geography. Of all that was distinctly American it was evasive—when it was not apologetic. And even when graced by the style of the best masters, it was distinctly provincial.

"It would be easier to trace the causes which produced this than to assign any distinct occasion or period for the change. What was called American literature was still limited to English methods and upon English models. The best writers either wandered far afield for their inspiration, or, restricted to home material, were historical or legendary; artistically contemplative of their own country, but seldom observant. Literature abode on a scant fringe of the Atlantic seaboard, gathering the rift from other shores, and hearing the murmur of other lands rather than the voices of its own; it was either expressed in an artificial treatment of life in the cities, or, as with Irving, was frankly satirical of provincial social ambition. There was much 'fine' writing; there were American Addisons, Steeles, and Lambs—there were provincial 'Spectators' and 'Tatlers.' The sentiment was English. Even Irving in the pathetic sketch of 'The Wife' echoed the style of 'Rosamund Grey.' There were sketches of American life in the form of the English essayists, with no attempt to understand the American character. The literary man had little sympathy with the rough and half-civilized masses who were making his country's history; if he used them at all it was as a foil to bring into greater relief his hero of the unmistakable English pattern."

It was through the writings of the early American humorists—"Artemus Ward," Lowell in the "Biglow Papers," and other less known and cruder writers—that a literature smacking of the soil began to take root. But the American short story had yet to come. Even the great Civil War did not bring it. But it brought to people of all sections a widespread interest in other parts of the country, and thus prepared the way for the first story with "local color." Curiously enough, to the far distant Pacific coast was reserved the honor of giving birth to this new literary product. Mr. Harte describes the conditions of life prevailing there at the time when he sent forth his first immortal tale to the readers of *The Overland Monthly*. He refers to the heterogeneous population which had been drawn there by the discovery of gold—farmers from the plow, merchants from their desks, and students from their books, while every profession was represented.

"They were mainly young; a gray-haired man was a curiosity in the mines in those days, and an object of rude respect and reverence. They were consequently free from the trammels of precedent or tradition in arranging their lives and making their rude homes. There was a singular fraternity in this ideal republic into which all men entered free and equal. . . . Add to this Utopian simplicity of the people, the environment of magnificent scenery, a unique climate, and a vegetation that was marvelous in its proportions and spontaneity of growth; let it be further considered that the strongest relief was given to this picture by its setting among the crumbling ruins of early Spanish possession—whose monuments still existed in Mission and Presidio, and whose legitimate Castilian descendant still lived and moved in picturesque and dignified contrast to their energetic invaders—and it must be admitted that a condition of romantic and dramatic possibilities was created unrivaled in history."

A better field for the development of a characteristic literature could hardly be found than such a unique environment. Yet, as was the case upon the Atlantic seaboard, this raciness of the soil was reflected only in the local humorists, among them Lieutenant Derby with his "Squibob Papers," and Mark Twain with his "Jumping Frog of Calaveras." "The more literary, romantic, and imaginative romances had no national flavor. The better remembered serious work in the pages of the only literary magazine, *The Pioneer*, was a romance of spiritualism and psychological study, and a poem on the Chandos picture of Shakespeare!" Mr. Harte continues as follows:

"With this singular experience before him, the present writer

was called upon to take the editorial control of *The Overland Monthly*, a much more ambitious magazine venture than had yet appeared in California. The best writers had been invited to contribute to its pages. But in looking over his materials on preparing the first number, he was discouraged to find the same notable lack of characteristic fiction. There were good literary articles, sketches of foreign travel, and some essays in description of the natural resources of California—excellent from a commercial and advertising view-point. But he failed to discover anything of that wild and picturesque life which had impressed him, first as a truant schoolboy, and afterward as a youthful schoolmaster among the mining population. In this perplexity he determined to attempt to make good the deficiency himself. He wrote 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' However far short it fell of his ideal and his purpose, he conscientiously believed that had painted much that 'he saw, and part of which he was,' that his subject and characters were distinctly Californian, as was equally his treatment of them. But an unexpected circumstance here intervened. The publication of the story was objected to by both printer and publisher, virtually for not being in the conventional line of subject, treatment, and morals! 'The introduction of the abandoned outcast mother of the foundling 'Luck,' and the language used by the characters, received a serious warning and protest. The writer was obliged to use his right as editor to save his unfortunate contribution from oblivion. When it appeared at last, he saw with consternation that the printer and publisher had really voiced the local opinion; that the press of California was still strongly dominated by the old conservatism and conventionalism of the East, and that when 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' was not denounced as 'improper' and 'corrupting,' it was coldly received as being 'singular' and 'strange.' A still more extraordinary instance of the 'provincial note' was struck in the criticism of a religious paper that the story was strongly 'unfavorable to immigration' and decidedly unprovocative of the 'investment of foreign capital.' However, its instantaneous and cordial acceptance as a new departure by the critics of the Eastern States and Europe enabled the writer to follow it with other stories of a like character. More than that, he was gratified to find a disposition on the part of his contributors to shake off their conservative trammels, and in an admirable and original sketch of a wandering circus attendant called 'Centre-pole Bill,' he was delighted to recognize and welcome a convert. The term 'imitators,' often used by the critics who, as previously stated, had claimed for the present writer the *invention* of this kind of literature, could not fairly apply to those who had cut loose from conventional methods, and sought to honestly describe the life around them, and he can only claim to have shown them that it could be done. How well it has since been done, what charm of individual flavors and style has been brought to it by such writers as Harris, Cable, Page, Mark Twain in 'Huckleberry Finn,' the author of 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains,' and Miss Wilkins, the average reader need not be told. It would seem evident, therefore, that the secret of the American short story was the treatment of characteristic American life, with absolute knowledge of its peculiarities and sympathy with its methods; with no fastidious ignoring of its habitual expression, or the inchoate poetry that may be found even hidden in its slang; with no moral determination except that which may be the legitimate outcome of the story itself; with no more elimination than may be necessary for the artistic conception, and never from the fetish of conventionalism. Of such is the American short story of to-day—the germ of American literature to come."

Mr. Bret Harte, it may be remarked, fails in his article to give credit to Dr. J. W. Palmer, who, years before Harte began writing, was publishing in the old *Putnam's Monthly* short stories rich with the racy and picturesque life of California in the days of '49.

A Question of Up or Down.—Some unkind remarks are being made about Mr. Stephen Crane's new book of verses, "War Is Kind." For instance, "The Lounger" in *The Critic* (August) says that many of the poems will read equally well backward or forward—tho perhaps we should regard this as an

advantage rather than a flaw, since each poem is thus equal practically to two. Says the writer:

"Take the lines on page 28 and submit them to this process as I have done, and you will see that nothing is lost. (This might be done with Mr. Will Bradley's illustrations.) Will the reader please say which of the following is right-side up without referring to the book:

"Fast rode the knight
With spurs, hot and reeking,
Ever waving an eager sword,
'To save my lady!'
Fast rode the knight,
And leaped from saddle to war.
Men of steel flickered and gleamed
Like riot of silver lights,
And the gold of the knight's good
banner
Still waved on a castle wall.

A horse,
Blowing, staggering, bloody thing,
Forgotten at foot of castle wall.
A horse
Dead at foot of castle wall."

"Dead at foot of castle wall.
A horse
Forgotten at foot of castle wall.
Blowing, staggering, bloody thing,
A horse.

Still waved on a castle wall.
And the gold of the knight's good
banner
Like riot of silver lights,
Men of steel flickered and gleamed
And leaped from saddle to war.
Fast rode the knight,
'To save my lady!'
Ever waving an eager sword,
With spurs, hot and reeking,
Fast rode the knight."

ANTIQUITY AND ART VALUE OF THE POSTER.

THE poster, tho often spoken of as modern, can be traced back to early Egyptian days. One of the oldest extant specimens, offering a reward for the recovery of two slaves who escaped from Alexandria in the year 146 B.C., is preserved in a collection in the Louvre. In France the poster was the most prevalent form of advertisement during the time of Francis I. It was, however, not until the commencement of this century that the poster became in some sense a work of art. In 1836 La Lance, a French artist, designed the first really artistic poster, for a book entitled "Comment Meurent les Femmes." Twenty-five years ago Gavarni was the leading poster artist of France. Other prominent artists in this field since his time are Johannot, Manet, Cherét (called the "father of the modern poster"), Grasset, Willette, Boutet de Monvel, Steinlew, and Murcha.

England and America followed the lead of France rather tardily. The following sketch of the rise and subsequent decline of the "poster craze" in these countries is given in the New York *Times* of recent date:

"While pictorial posters undoubtedly existed in England before Fred Walker's beautiful 'Women in White' made its appearance, they were entirely lacking in artistic qualities. It was not until quite recently that good English posters were produced to any extent. In 1880 Walter Crane made a design in blue and yellow to advertise the Covent Garden concerts, which was very successful. Like the Walker poster, this is now very rare. Since then Mr. Crane has designed many more, most of which were very successful. Hubert Herkomer's, however, are much less attractive. In the last few years there has sprung up in England a large number of artists who have won much fame through their poster work, in particular Dudley Hardy, Aubrey Beardsley, Maurice Greiffenhagen, the Beggorstaff brothers, and Roren Hill.

"America was not far behind, either in point of time or in the quality of the work done. For do we not number among our poster artists such names as Edward Penfield, Louis Rherd, Will Bradley, Carqueville, Gould, E. A. Abbey, Francis Day, George Wharton Edwards, Kenyon Cox, and Ethel Reed, to name a few only?

"There is little doubt that poster collecting originated in Paris, some twenty-five years ago. About this time Frenchmen realized that advertising might be made artistic, and thereby become all the more valuable as an advertisement. So the artist made his design. It was reproduced by lithography and hung so as to attract the attention of the passer-by, who soon grew so much interested that it suddenly occurred to some one it would be well to collect what posters could be easily obtained. So gradually the poster collector came into existence. In Paris, affiches, as they

are called, are regularly published, increase in price, and go out of print. The buying and selling of posters is a regular and well established business, Saylor being the oldest and best known dealer. Catalogs and price-lists are regularly issued, and, indeed, the value of the poster is so thoroughly recognized that stories are written in which the typical boy—poor, hungry, and cold—steals a still damp Cherét from a wall to sell for the benefit of his suffering family.

"In April, 1893, Penfield made his first Harper poster, and for nearly a year we admired his designs and watched for their appearance from month to month, with no thought of collecting, until it suddenly dawned upon some one how valuable a complete set would be, and the fad grew with surprising rapidity. The earliest poster exhibition in America, so far as the present writer knows, was given by the Grolier Club about ten years ago, the posters shown being mainly of French origin; but, beginning in 1894, such exhibitions became very common for the next two or three years."

The writer believes that the influence of the poster craze has been almost wholly beneficial in creating a taste for the artistic. He says:

"Our walls and fences became things of beauty, and many of our shop windows a delight. There were, as is natural, all sorts and conditions of poster collectors. There were those who took everything, good, bad, or indifferent. Then there were collectors who were keenly alive to the artistic value of the design and its execution. Others desired only the rarest and scarcest of them all; while, in addition, was the man who devoted himself to the work of a single artist, or would have only the best French work. One French collector, for instance, has a full set of Cherét, which runs well up into the hundreds. The man of the hour, however, is Murcha, who has so far done about seventy-five designs, including those for decorative panels, bookcovers, and *ménus*.

"Two or three years ago, when the poster craze was at its height in America, the competition was fierce—many of the large bookshops, as, for instance, Brentano's, opened poster departments; magazines were published, collectors compiled descriptive catalogs of posters in their possession, and many books were written on the subject, such as 'The Reign of the Poster,' by Charles Knowles Bolton; 'Picture Posters,' by Hiatt, and 'The Modern Poster,' a beautifully illustrated book, published by the Scribners. The craze became the fashion, but, like everything taken up in that spirit, has died a natural death. There are still many *bona-fide* collectors who value their posters as highly as ever for their artistic merit, gladly adding a new specimen whenever they find it.

"But the influence of the craze, passing tho it was, is apparent in many directions. Book and magazine covers, lettering, theatrical bills, advertisements, in fact, everything with which the poster could have the slightest affiliation, profited materially. Indeed, we are at this time so accustomed to good, strong decorative work in advertising of all sorts that we have almost forgotten the short time in which it has all been brought about. While the craze in America is already a thing of the past, in England it is hardly yet at its height. And the little poster magazines and price-lists are just coming into general circulation there. Up to the present time, while England can show very fine work, her ordinary book and magazine posters compare most unfavorably with the average American work.

"It is quite possible that if people fully recognized what the craze and its devotees have accomplished, even if unwittingly, in raising the standard of artistic advertising in all its branches, less ridicule would attach to the pursuit."

The Author of "Richard Carvel."—Some interesting information about Mr. Winston Churchill, whose new novel bids fair to rival "David Harum" in popularity, is given in *The Critic* (August) by one who knows him well. The writer says:

"Mr. Winston Churchill was educated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis—hence his taste for naval scenes and his strength and accuracy in them. He came to *The Cosmopolitan* and helped Mr. Walker get out that publication for a year or so. While working at Irvington he married a young lady of wealth, hailing from his native city, St. Louis, and thereafter was not obliged

to do office work or be bound by the limitations of a salaried life. He was ambitious to write stories, and had, mixed up with the longing for authorship, a commendable quality of common sense which told him hard and systematic work was necessary to do anything much worth the doing. This has been the secret of his success. Tho a handsome, spirited young fellow, with plenty of

savoir vivre and a good taste for the refinements and enjoyments of existence, he has buckled down to the drudgery of authorship with a right good will. For instance, while he and his wife were living in St. Louis after leaving *The Cosmopolitan*, he, like Anthony Hope, hired an office in an office building, and went down to it and ground away as regularly each day as if he had had a set of books to keep instead of a novel to write. He went to Virginia and Maryland and studied up the country and the antiquarian records available



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Author of "Richard Carvel."
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

with considerable thoroughness before tackling 'Richard Carvel.' In short, he has no taste for posing as a brilliant young author throwing off clever things whether he wants to or not; he is a painstaking, conscientious, healthy-minded young gentleman, with a good idea of the dramatic, who wanted to make a name for himself as a writer, and is making it. He, his wife, and their little child are rather nomadic in their habits, so far as his friends may judge from the variation in post-office addresses, but they now have bought a farm on the upper reaches of the Connecticut River, and declare that they are going to stay on it."

BYRON'S LETTERS TO MISS MILBANKE.

MR. RICHARD PROTHERO, in his third volume of "The Works of Lord Byron," presents many letters which have never before been published. The period embraced is between January, 1814, and November, 1816. There are not less than two hundred and thirty-three letters, of which one hundred and eighteen are new.

How did Byron come to know Miss Milbanke? Lady Caroline Lamb was probably the medium, Mr. Prothero thinks. It seems that she had given the poet some of Miss Milbanke's verses. He was not apparently flattered, for he wrote to Lady Caroline Lamb:

"You will say as much of this to Miss M. as you think proper. I have no desire to be better acquainted with Miss Milbanke. She is too good for a fallen spirit to know, and I should like her more if she were less perfect."

But the lady's coolness possibly excited his curiosity, for such a woman as Miss Milbanke, the editor of these letters tells us, Byron had not yet known. At any rate, before long, they became acquainted, and gossip soon said a poet was to marry a rich heiress.

There was mutual indifference. There was estrangement. Byron liked to paint himself a wicked man, and this naturally alarmed the decorous young lady. Here is a letter from Byron to Miss Milbanke on August 25, 1813, which shows his coolness:

"I am honored with your letter, which I wish to acknowledge immediately. Before I endeavor to answer it, allow me, briefly as possible, to advert to the circumstances which occurred last autumn. Many years had occurred since I had seen any woman with whom there appeared to me any prospect of rational happiness. I now saw but one, to whom, however, I had no pretensions—or at least too slight for even the hope of success. It was, however, said that your heart was disengaged, and it was on that ground that Lady Melbourne undertook to ascertain how far I might be permitted to cultivate your acquaintance on the chance (a slender one, I allow) of improving into friendship and ultimately to a still kinder sentiment. In her zeal on my behalf—friendly and pardonable as it was—she in some degree exceeded my intention when she made the more direct proposal, which yet I do not regret, except in so far as it appeared presumptuous on my part. That this is the truth you will allow, when I tell you it was not till lately that I mentioned to her that I thought she had unwittingly committed me a little too far in the expectation that so abrupt an overture would be received. But I stated this casually in conversation, and without the least feeling of irritation against her or pique against yourself. Such was the result of my first and nearest approach to that altar to which in the state of your feelings I should only have led another victim. When I say the first, it may perhaps appear irreconcilable with some circumstances in my life to which I conceive you allude in part of your letter. But such is the fact. I was then too young to marry, tho not to love; but this was the first direct or indirect approach ever made on my part to a permanent union with any woman, and in all probability it will be the last."

Byron writes here as if Lady Milbanke were trying to entrap him into marriage, which, the editor observes, was, to say the least, in very bad taste. But at the conclusion of the letter he warms to an open confession of his real feelings when he says:

"I must be candid with you on the score of friendship. It is a feeling toward you with which I can not trust myself. I doubt whether I could help loving you."

Miss Milbanke, in reply, dwelt upon the emptiness of life with such a partner as Byron intimated that he was. He rejoins in this cynical tone:

"After all, bad as it is, it has its *agrémens*. The great object of life is sensation—to feel that we exist even tho in pain. It is this 'craving void' which drives us to gaming, to battle, to travel, to intemperate but keenly felt pursuits of any description, whose principal attraction is the agitation inseparable from their accomplishment. I am but an awkward dissembler; as my friend, you will bear with my faults. When you can spare an instant I shall of course be delighted to hear from you; but do not let me encroach for a moment on better avocations."

But Miss Milbanke about this time seemed to have become much interested in Byron, for she asked him many questions which he endeavored to answer in a long letter. His letter is under date of September 26:

"On my return to town, I find some consolation for having left a number of pleasant people in your letter—the more so as I began to doubt if I should ever receive another. You ask me some questions, and as they are about myself, you must pardon the egotism into which my answers must betray. I am glad that you know any 'good deed' that I am supposed ever to have blundered upon, simply because it proves that you have not heard me invariably ill-spoken of. If true, I am sufficiently rewarded by a short step toward your good opinion. You don't like my 'restless' doctrines—I should be very sorry if you did; but I can't stagnate, nevertheless. If I must sail, let it be on the ocean, no matter how stormy; anything but a dull cruise on a land lake without ever losing sight of the same insipid shores by which it is surrounded. . . . I now come to a subject of your inquiry, which you must have perceived I always hitherto avoided—an awful one—'religion.' I was bred in Scotland among Calvinists, in the first part of my life, which gave me a dislike to that persuasion. Since that period I have visited the most bigoted and credulous of countries—Spain, Greece, Turkey. As a spectacle, the Catholic is more fascinating than the Greek or the Moslem; but the last is the only believer who practises the precepts of his prophet to the last chapter of his creed. My opinions are quite

undecided. I may say sincerely, since when given over at Patros in 1810, I rejected and ejected three priest-loads of spiritual consolation by threatening to turn Mussulman if they did not leave me quiet. I was in great pain and looked upon death as in that respect a relief—without much regret for the past, and few speculations for the future. Indeed, so indifferent was I to my bodily situation that, altho I was without an attendant but a young Frenchman as ill as myself, two barbarous arnouts, and a deaf and desperate Greek quack—and my English servant (a man with me) within two days' journey—I would not allow the last to be sent for—worth all the rest as he would have been in attendance at such a time, because—I really don't know why—unless it was an indifference to which I am certainly not subject when in good health. I believe, doubtless, in God and should be happy to be convinced of much more. If I do not at present place implicit faith in tradition and revelation of any human creed, I hope it is not from want of reverence for the Creator, but the created, and when I see a man publishing a pamphlet to prove that Mr. Pitt is risen from the dead (as was done a week ago), perfectly positive in the truth of his assertion, I must be permitted to doubt more miracles equally well attested; but the moral of all Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very sublime of virtue; yet even there we find some of its finer precepts in the early axioms of the Greeks—particularly, 'do unto others as you would they should do unto you'—the forgiveness of injuries, and more which I do not remember."

The following extract from another letter indicates that Miss Milbanke had other suitors. Byron writes:

"I have heard a rumor of another added to your list of unacceptables, and I am sorry for him, as I know that he has talent and his pedigree assures him wit and good humor. You make sad havoc among 'us youth.' It is lucky that Mme. de Staël has published her 'Anti-Suicide' at so killing a time—November, too."

But as his marriage approached Byron seems to have become deeper in love. On October 22, 1814, he writes: "I am sure we shall be a very happy couple." In the last letters of the series he says: "Do you think, my love, that happiness depends on similarities or differences in character? I doubt it. Happy with you! Nay, if you doubt, at least do yourself justice and reverse it."

The two people so dissimilar in character and education were married on January 2, 1815. Letters showing the rupture between them are also found in this volume. There are also a number of new letters to Leigh Hunt, Hogg, and Shepherd, as well as to Jane Claremont, the mother of Byron's illegitimate daughter, Allegra.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED REMBRANDT.

A PAINTING by Rembrandt hitherto unknown to art students has lately been found in a distant castle in Poland, and its discovery suggests the thought that many other masterpieces may be hidden in out-of-the-way nooks of Europe. The discovery was made by Dr. Bode, the author of a monumental "Life of Rembrandt" now in course of publication. He had heard a rumor of the picture in the old Galician castle, and through a friend who was about to visit Kra-kow obtained a photograph of the painting, which is called "The Polish Rider." A writer in *The Critic* (August) gives the following account of it:

"The castle dates from the first half of the seventeenth century, and the collection, Professor Bredius found, contained, among a good deal of rubbish, a genuine Lucas van Leyden, a good Teniers, and a small portrait by Albert Cuyp. The Rembrandt is probably 3x4 feet. It is a portrait of a Polish nobleman, probably a Prince Poniatowski, as the picture has been

among the heirlooms of that family. The horseman wears a yellow riding-coat with red trousers and brownish-yellow boots. His sword is fastened by a silver belt, and he carries a small battle-ax, a bow, and arrows. The horse is white. In the fantastical landscape back of him are shadowy cupolas and indications of other buildings, and the light is that of the setting sun."

William Waldorf Astor as a "Representative American."—Mr. W. L. Alden thinks that Americans are deficient in a proper appreciation of the merits of Mr. William Waldorf Astor. It is pleasant to learn that in Mr. Alden's opinion Mr. Astor is to be regarded as a leading representative of America before the British public. He says (in the *New York Times*), just a short time before Mr. Astor took the step that made him a "representative Briton": "There are people who insist that because a man is a millionaire, or because a woman has a title, neither he nor she ought to have any connection with literature. Mr. Astor, for example, is constantly sneered at in certain American papers because, being a millionaire, he has the audacity to spend his money in making the best evening newspaper and the best monthly magazine in England. *The Pall Mall Gazette* had little merit and small circulation when he bought it. Since then it has had two editors, Mr. Cust and Sir Douglas Straight. Both of the gentlemen were selected by Mr. Astor, and neither of them had had any previous experience in the editorship of a great newspaper. But the result showed the soundness of Mr. Astor's judgment. Under Mr. Cust *The Pall Mall Gazette* speedily became the leading evening newspaper, and under his successor it has fully maintained its reputation. As for *The Pall Mall*



THE POLISH RIDER.
From the painting by Rembrandt.
Courtesy of the Berlin Photo Co.

Magazine, no one can deny that it is admirably conducted, and that Mr. Astor spends money without limit in making it worthy of the place which it has won. I can hardly imagine a more creditable way in which a millionaire could use his wealth, but the reward that Mr. Astor receives at home is far from a pleasant one. That a quiet, inoffensive gentleman should choose to spend his money in journalism and literature instead of spending it in huying legislatures, seems to be regarded as conduct wholly unworthy of a millionaire. Americans ought to be proud of Mr. Astor as a representative of America in England; but, having the misfortune to be a millionaire, he is the natural target for the sneers of a certain class of people."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PLANS FOR REACHING THE SOUTH POLE.

UNDER this heading, Gilbert H. Grosvenor contributes a prospectus of the two Antarctic expeditions that are soon to be sent out under British and German auspices respectively. Says Mr. Grosvenor in *The National Geographical Magazine*, August:

"Announcement is made that the British Government is ready to grant a subsidy of \$200,000 for the Antarctic expedition that is

[leader of the German expedition] proposes, therefore, to construct his ship on lines that will insure seaworthiness. This he believes can be secured by a vessel stanchly built of wood, with strong internal supports, which will at the same time afford protection against powerful magnetic influences.

"The Kerguelén Islands, lying in the Indian Ocean at 70° east by 50° south and open to navigation at all seasons of the year, are to be the starting-point. From these islands the route follows a line southwestward to some point on Wilkes Land, where a winter station will be built upon the edge of the ice-sheet and systematic observations taken. In the early spring an advance will be attempted on sleds across the ice in the direction of the magnetic pole, and in the fall a return will be made in a westerly direction along the little-known coast of Wilkes Land. Perhaps the party will be able to reach the most southerly known land, Victoria Land, discovered by Ross in 1842. As the English explorers are to build a station on the edge of this same Victoria Land and thence proceed southward as well as along Wilkes Land, Victoria Land will be the objective meeting-ground of both expeditions. But naturally no geographic limits can be set in a region about which scarcely a single conclusion can be formed."

It is believed that the following year will be specially favorable for Antarctic work, we are told by Mr. Grosvenor, as we are now in a warm-temperature period and the ice in those regions is at a minimum. Mr. Grosvenor concludes his notice with the following paragraph:

"The advantages, both from a geographic and general scientific point of view, of a further exploration of the South Polar regions have been so repeatedly set forth that it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon them here. Briefly they may be stated as: the verification or disproof of the existence of a vast Antarctic continent; the determination of the origin of the cold ocean currents which have their rise in the South; the study of the nature of ice itself, of the differences between land-ice, sea-ice, river-ice, etc.; and the investigation of the conditions of atmospheric pressure and temper-

ature, of volcanic action, and of terrestrial magnetism within the Antarctic circle."

The accompanying map is from an article in *The Outlook* by Dr. von Drygalski, the leader of the German expedition.



DR. VON DRYGALSKI'S MAP, SHOWING ROUTES OF PROPOSED EXPEDITIONS.

to set out in the summer of 1901 under the joint patronage of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Society, and unless the promoters of the German expedition are being misled in their expectations, the Reichstag will soon guarantee substantial aid to the German national expedition. . . . The plans of the [British] expedition have not yet been finally determined in all their details, but it has been decided that the ship shall follow what is known as the South American route, sailing from the South Shetland Islands southward to Alexandria Land. Here, at about 70° south by 90° west, a landing will be made, if practicable, and the first station established. Continuing onward, their course being dependent upon the amount of ice encountered, the party expect to establish on Cape Adare, Victoria Land, a second station, from which the great dash for the South Pole will be attempted, and in the vicinity of which the principal scientific work will be accomplished. . . .

"The principal danger to navigation in the Antarctic region is not ice pressure, for the currents radiate outward and not inward, but rather the stormy nature of the sea. Captain Drygalski

Is Distilled Water Poisonous?—The opinion of a recent German authority answering this question in the affirmative was recently quoted in this department. *Good Health* takes exception editorially to the conclusion reached, and remarks as follows:

"It is, of course, true enough, as every physiologist knows, that pure distilled water brought in contact with pure protoplasm will cause the protoplasm to swell and perhaps burst, thus destroying it. This is due to the simple law of osmosis. The movement of fluids is toward the denser medium. It is for this reason that surgeons prefer to sponge raw surfaces with a normal salt solu-

tion (six drachms to the gallon of water) instead of ordinary distilled or boiled water. But in the use of distilled water for drinking purposes we have no trouble of this sort. No protoplasmic cells and no raw surfaces are exposed to distilled water in the stomach, tho there is always in the stomach a quantity of salts, often free hydrochloric acid, and a strong proportion of chlorides which quickly mingle with the distilled water, thus readily changing its character so as to adapt it to the surfaces with which it comes in contact. When the distilled water is absorbed into the blood, it simply dilutes the saline constituents of the blood, a dilution never extending beyond a certain point, for the reason that the kidneys stand as a protecting sentinel, ready to begin at once the rapid elimination of water, as soon as excessive fluidity of the blood is threatened.

"It is thus apparent that no real danger can possibly come from the use of distilled water; that on the other hand many actual advantages are offered. It is free from germs, free from injurious salts, from lime and other substances with which they are found in combination, if not always of the same uniform quality. The fact that in the laboratory distilled water has been made to destroy protoplasm has no bearing at all on this question, for the conditions under which distilled water is used for drinking and culinary purposes are such as do not involve at all the conditions which exist in the case of the unprotected protoplasmic body. It is a pity that such an unscientific and misleading statement should be allowed to appear before the public."

TELEGRAPHY AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

WE are apt to think that because the ancients and our immediate forefathers had no electric telegraph, they had no telegraph at all; but that is far from the truth. Many systems of telegraphy, most of them depending on signals addressed to sight or hearing, have been known from the earliest times, and some of these are described in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (July 15) by M. L. Remy. Says this writer:

"Three or four centuries before our era, Eneus invented several systems of signaling. In particular, he devised the first synchronic apparatus. At each station was installed a great vessel of uniform capacity, having in its side a hole of the same size for each vessel. At the surface of the liquid contained in the vessel was a float in which was fixed an upright rod divided into equal parts, each of which corresponded to one of the phrases to be telegraphed. The attendant at each station had a torch. When the first raised his torch he uncorked the hole in his vessel, allowing the water to escape and the float to sink; the attendant at the second station did the same, and this was repeated from station to station. When the division of the rod corresponding to the message to be sent had fallen to the level of the edge of the vessel, the first attendant lowered his torch, and replaced the cork; the others, imitating his action, could then read off on their rods the particular message sent by the first.

"In all such methods as these the messages were limited to words or phrases agreed upon beforehand. In the second century B.C. Cleomenes invented a method of doing away with this inconvenience by combining luminous signals so as to form a code. Each station was furnished with several huge fire-vessels corresponding each to a group of letters of the alphabet. The one that was exposed so that it could be seen from the next station, while the others were hidden, indicated the group including the letter to be transmitted, which letter was then shown more closely by lanterns. Polybius improved this by dividing the alphabet into five groups, four of five letters and one of four. These were telegraphed by torches, moved in given directions. For instance, three torches at the left of the station meant the third group, then two at the right meant the second letter of this group."

The Chinese, M. Remy tells us, also used signal towers at an early period, and the Romans learned how to employ them from the Carthaginians. The Roman telegraphic system was altogether 4,200 miles in length, and remains of the stations still exist. The Gauls telegraphed by shouting from post to post, and there was a similar system between Athens and Susa (450 miles). When Europe was overrun by barbarians, these systems of tele-

graphy were destroyed. Altho some effort at similar communication was made in the Middle Ages, modern telegraphy dates from the sixteenth century. It began with some very curious propositions. Says M. Remy:

"About 1570, Porta, a Neapolitan physicist, inventor of the camera obscura, thought that he could cast upon the moon, by means of a mirror, characters that could be read over the whole earth. Father Kircher proposed to let the sun's rays fall on mirrors in such manner as to form letters. François Kessler used an empty barrel containing a lamp with a movable shutter. Opening the shutter once signified the letter A, twice meant B, and so on. This seems to be the beginning of our present telegraphic alphabets.

"About the same time, experiments were made at Mayence with five masts each divided into five sections. Large objects were hoisted on these, and the point at which they stopped signified a prearranged phrase. This is a modification of the method of Polybius.

"Next, Robert Hooke, an English scientist, proposed to make huge letters of some opaque substance and to suspend them in space. But neither this nor the preceding methods were ever adopted in practise."

In 1690, M. Remy goes on to say, Amontons, a Frenchman, introduced the telescope as a means of observing telegraphic signals, which made it possible to increase the distance between stations. He proposed to use for his signals a large black screen in which a cross was cut, but he failed in getting the government aid needed to carry out his plan. Later, Marcel of Arles, built a machine which, it was claimed, could signal as fast as one could write; but he, too, failed to get government aid and broke his invention. In 1782 Gauthy devised a system of speaking-tubes, by which he expected to transmit speech hundreds of miles, but expense prevented its adoption. Soon after this, however, the invention of the semaphore furnished a successful system of visual telegraphy, and not long afterward the electric telegraph gave to the world a means of communication to which distance sets no limits.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOES THE HUMAN BODY EMIT A SPECIAL RADIATION?

FROM time to time it has been asserted by experimenters that they have proved the existence of a special form of radiation akin to Roentgen rays, emitted by living organisms, or particularly by the human body. These rays have usually been reported to be invisible to the naked eye, but capable of affecting a sensitized plate. As very many organisms give off visible phosphorescence, there is no reason why others should not emit invisible rays, the difference being simply a matter of wavelength; but scientific men have looked askance at most of these reports, and in some cases the experiments on which they were based have been proved to be inaccurate or explicable in other ways than by the hypothesis of a special organic radiation. The latest experimenter in this direction is Dr. Ottokar Hofmann, a Western mining engineer, who believes that he has established the existence of such a form of radiation beyond a doubt. A description of his experiments is contained in *Popular Science News* (August), and from it we quote the following paragraphs:

"Pictures have been taken by this human light, or body-halo, which are moderately distinct, but the limit of the accuracy varies, depending, so the experiments he has conducted indicate, entirely upon the state of the body.

"These experiments seem to have shown that the rays are not light, tho they have a similar operation on a photographic plate. The human rays have the property of passing through materials which are non-conductors of electricity, such as glass and rubber, and producing the same effects as if there had not been any foreign substance between the body and photographic plate; while if the substance is a conductor of electricity, such as silver or lead, the rays do not pass through it, but their vibration seems to

be imparted to the metal and the same then acts on the sensitive film as if it was a luminous body, making an imprint of its own shape, while the tips of the fingers are not marked on the film.

"During the tests made by Dr. Hofmann, several persons were tested as to the chemical energy of the rays their body emitted. Some persons gave a faint demonstration on the film, others a very strong one, and a few gave no result, and yet after the lapse of a few hours the results were reversed, showing the difference of the chemical energy in the same body at different times. The

temperature and moisture in the air apparently had no effect in the production of the rays.

"Dr. Hofmann's experiments were conducted under all possible conditions to test the activity and penetrating power of the rays; no camera was used. The ordinary developing tray was employed, about half filled with the developing solution, and the film was such as every photographer uses. The tests were made in perfect



PICTURE BY HUMAN LIGHT.
Courtesy of *Popular Science*.

darkness without the use of the developing lamp.

"In order to get rid of the possibility that the photographs might have been taken by a chemical reagent, the film, after being saturated with developing solution, was placed on the rim of a glass vase, so that there could not be any contact of air or communication between the fingers pressed against the outside of the glass and the film, and an almost perfect photograph of the fingers was produced after ten minutes' exposure.

"This experiment and others demonstrated clearly that the reaction on the silver compounds of the film was caused by human rays and not by any chemical reagent. A silver dollar left on the glass side of a photographic plate for hours developed nothing, but when pressed in darkness for ten minutes by the tips of the fingers a distinct impression of the dollar was shown without any of the details of the inscription on the coin.

"The fingers were not imprinted upon the film, showing that the rays did not pass through the silver, but imparted their vibrations to it. In order to prove that it was the rays from the fingers which did the work, two silver dollars were used upon the glass plate, and the one which was touched by the fingers only made the imprint on the film.

"One of the best photographs of the fingers was obtained by Dr. Hofmann by placing a hard-rubber tray between the film and his hand. The usual ten minutes were used in making the test and a very clear imprint of the fingers was shown. The rays to do this work have to pass through rubber one quarter of an inch thick."

No comments on Dr. Hofmann's experiments have yet reached us, but it is doubtful whether his brother laborers will consent to see the workings of any special form of "human rays" in them. Other similar results have been shown to be caused by ordinary heat rays, and it is possible that Dr. Hofmann's may be due to this agency also; altho they are certainly of great interest in any case.

Rapid Progress of Modern Invention.—Referring to the speed with which a chemical curiosity or a laboratory toy is transformed nowadays into an everyday commercial article, *The Engineering News* says editorially: "A new idea appears sometimes merely as a suggestion in a discussion, or in the form of a note to a learned body. In a few weeks some one else takes it up; then comes a popular article, and before long what was only an interesting fact becomes a commercial possibility, developing into a great industrial factor. An excellent example is found in the progress of the liquefaction of air. It is but a short time since a few drops, hardly more than a deposit of dew on the walls of a glass bulb, were exhibited in a lecture-room as a rare curiosity; then came a beakerful on the table of a popular lecturer, followed

by larger quantities, available for experimental purposes and original research, and now we have the announcement among the articles of the month of the completion of a commercial plant to supply thousands of gallons per day. The story of liquid air is but a repetition of that of aluminum. Once a rarity in the chemical museum, then a commercial material at many dollars a pound, ranging almost with the precious metals, and all at once brought by the methods of practical electro-chemistry into the market as a commercial product with innumerable applications in the arts. There is something curious in the fact that the metal which applied electricity made possible in the markets is likely to become a rival of copper as an electrical conductor, and thus we find electricity supplying the materials for its own utilization."

HAS THE ESSENCE OF ANTITOXIN BEEN FOUND?

THE Washington correspondent of the *New York Sun*, in a despatch printed in that paper on July 10, tells us that Dr. Woods and Dr. Loew, chemists of the United States Agricultural Department, are thought to have succeeded in isolating the active ingredient of antitoxins. If this is true, an important step forward has been taken toward the conquest of disease. The meaning and history of the discovery is told in *The Sun* as follows:

"After an attack of scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, yellow fever, and several other diseases, the sufferer is reasonably secure from another visitation of the same affection, and one aim of modern medicine is to produce immunity without the dangerous process of going through the disease.

"The greatest success in this line has been by the use of the antitoxins. Some animals are more or less immune to certain diseases naturally, and will take them only in a mild form, if at all. To such an animal is purposely given a disease, and as it is recovering its blood is found to be filled with the substances that antagonize the disease. The blood is carefully drawn and is cleared of the little corpuscles and other things that go to make up the blood, until nothing remains but a clear, straw-colored serum that holds the antidote in solution. When injected into one suffering from the disease this serum opposes it and overcomes the poisons that make the disease.

"Blood serum is very unstable. It is liable to become infected with other bacteria or molds and to undergo changes that make it very dangerous if injected into the body. Chemists have, therefore, been trying to find out what it is in antitoxin that really produces its effect. As the poisons made by the bacteria are distinct chemical bodies, there is no reason why their antidotes should not also be bodies that can be separated out in a pure condition and be got in a shape that will avoid the chance of giving decayed serum to a patient already prostrated by sickness.

"There exists a number of substances that are styled enzymes by chemists and physiologists, and that produce some curious effects. They are the active principles of the ferments, the things that set up the processes known as fermentation. The yeast plant produces enzymes that will split sugar and starch into alcohol and carbonic oxid; the lining of the stomach produces an enzyme that changes certain parts of our food into matters easily dissolved, and various others are known that bring about chemical changes by their presence.

"Dr. Woods of the Agricultural Department has separated one that has great oxidizing power, and Dr. Loew has found others that destroy the bacterial poisons in some plant diseases by changing the composition of the morbid products. It is probable that he has reached the active ingredient in the antitoxins, and that in the isolation of these enzymes in a pure state he has made a step that may lead to the conquest of the contagious and infectious diseases. The importance of these discoveries can not be overestimated."

Injurious Effect of Glazed Paper on Eyesight.

"The effect of glazed papers on the eyesight has recently occupied the attention of some German doctors," says *The Druggists' Circular*, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*. "One authority examines the causes of the changes in the general reading and writing habits of the nation, and explains that in the

earlier part of the century the old rag papers then in use both for writing and printing purposes were mostly of a dull gray or blue color, and were coarse-grained, so that thick letters had to be used by writers with quill pens or by printers on their old slow presses. With the introduction of more modern fibers, paper received a smoother surface, steel pens could be employed, and the printing paper could travel over quicker printing-presses.

"The fashion for brilliant colors and elaborate type-setting has been carried to such a state of perfection that a reflection is often created which could never arise from the former rougher surface. Now, what is the effect upon the reader's eye? In the old books or letters, with a mild and soothing light, the surface contrasted easily from the thicker and darker type or writing characters; now the highly glazed surface offers reflections of the light which, with the more elaborate and thinner type, produces a lot of shades and lights which are most trying to the eyes. The paper has often to be turned in various directions to be seen more clearly in order to distinguish the gray (or maybe other shades) of the type from the shining white of the paper. This is similar in effect, as to the result of trying to decipher writing in the dusk. An experiment would soon prove this.

"Take an old edition, say of Shakespeare, and a new magazine on highly glazed paper and compare the sensation in the eye after half an hour's reading. The doctors, therefore, propose that the public inspectors of schools should order the use of sanitary paper for the eyes, by which they mean that a glazed or highly polished surface should be avoided, and the colors chosen should rather be gray or light blue, but no white, and, in fact, no brilliant colors at all. The type should be clear and simple, and not too thin.

"The children, whose eyes require protection, and through them the parents, should be taught to demand their favorite books and papers to be printed in the right style, and the excesses of a falsely guided taste should be avoided. It is suggested that a few years of such policy would soon improve the eyesight."

HOW MICROBES LOOK.

THOSE who enjoy looking at the photographic likenesses of celebrities should view with eager interest the latest portraits of our ever-present enemies the disease-germs. A number of these, accompanied with brief descriptions by M. A. Acloque, appear in *Cosmos*, and are reproduced herewith. The bacilli are shown, of course, as they appear under the microscope, but it may be clearly seen that each has its distinguishing characteristics, so that the method of diagnosing disease by bacteriological examination is quick and sure. Says M. Acloque:

"Among the most redoubtable of bacilli is that of tuberculosis, which can develop in man and in various animals. It has the form of straight or curved rods, often having in their interior a small number of granulations that are supposed to be spores. These rods are always motionless. To find them, aniline colors are used, which give them slowly a coloration that is not removed by washing with nitric acid, distinguishing them from other microbes.

"The tuberculosis bacillus can be cultivated in serum and in glycerin; its culture in certain liquids yields tuberculin, which Professor Koch considered to be a vaccine against consumption, but which is really useful only to reveal the presence of the disease by the characteristic febrile reaction that its inoculation causes in tuberculous animals. The introduction of a tuberculosis bacillus into the organism at any point attracts the phagocytes [white blood-cells], which set to work to devour the intruder. If the animal is refractory, or in excellent health, the phagocytes get the upper hand and the bacillus disappears; in the contrary case it multiplies, founds a colony, and originates a tubercle. . . .

"Contrary to the preceding, the bacillus of Eberth, or typhoid bacillus, can move about to a certain degree, owing to the *cilia* with which it is furnished. It is found abundantly in the organs of victims of typhoid, especially in the spleen and liver; it can be cultivated in many mediums, develops equally well in or away from the air, and is not particular about temperature, growing between 4° and 46° Centigrade. It is found in water, which is probably the vehicle by which it is introduced into the body.

"The cholera bacillus, or rod-bacillus, is also movable. It exists in the form of small filaments diversely curved. . . . The temperature can be lowered below the freezing-point without killing it. Its action in the disease seems to be by the production of a toxin that poisons the organism.

"The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria is found only at the surface of the false diphtheritic membranes, and never occurs in the blood nor in the viscera of those who die of the disease. It is



LOCKJAW BACILLUS.



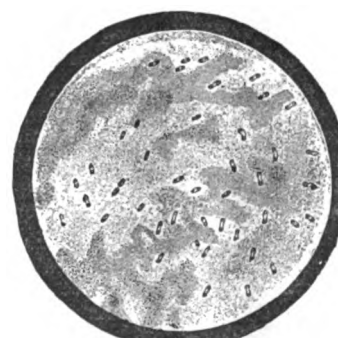
DIPHTHERIA BACILLUS.



CHOLERA BACILLUS.



BACTERIUM OF TUBERCULOSIS.



PLAGUE BACILLUS.



TYPHOID BACILLUS.

a little thicker than the tuberculosis microbe, but equally long. It makes a very violent poison, which, penetrating the blood, produces the symptoms of diphtheria. If animals are inoculated with it they die speedily, even if it has been cleared by filtration of the microbes that secreted it. In one infectious form of diphtheria this bacillus is associated with a streptococcus that penetrates into the blood and makes the result even more serious.

"The bacillus of tetanus, or lockjaw, has the form of a narrow rod, sometimes joined to others in a straight or sinuous chain; it is generally accompanied by an elliptical spore of considerable size joined to the rod at one end like the head on a pin. The toxin produced by this microbe is mortal in very small doses and the bacillus causes death even if it does not reach any vital organ. Its spores can bear a boiling temperature for several minutes.

"We close our account with a mention of the plague bacillus, whose short forms, with rounded ends, are now learning how to get possession of the blood of Europeans."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "WHITE MASS" IN PARIS.

THE French capital has for years been the gathering place of a variety of religious eccentricities. Several months ago the *Matin* gave an account (reproduced in our columns) of a new religious communion, called "worshippers of Satan," whose chief rite consisted in a "black mass." Now the same journal has discovered in Paris the "religion of love," the chief observance of which is the "white mass." At bottom, this, like most new religious movements, is only a revival of an old deception, being a modified reproduction of the old gnostic cultus that so sorely vexed the early Christian church. A detailed account of the public portion of this creed and its religious observance is furnished by Serge Basset, the correspondent of the *Matin* (June 21), who gives us the following facts:

The adherents of the new "religion of love" are really modern gnostics, following especially the system of Valentinus, who claims that the secret rites have been quietly handed down from generation to generation, those to whom these traditions were entrusted being the Perfecti and the Perfectæ, and at all ages these people have suffered and even died for their creed. The present patriarch of this band calls himself Synesius, which is, however, the pseudonym of a well-known French poet. It was he who extended the invitation to Basset to be present at the service of his coreligionists.

In a white hall about thirty persons were present: on the one side the men in black dress-suits and wide white sashes, and on the other side the women with black robes and white sashes. A black curtain separated the main hall from the niche in which the altar stood. On this curtain, in blue silk letters, were found the words: "Come hither all ye who thirst for true love; God is love!" The services are conducted in accordance with a printed ritual, which begins with a chant modeled after the chorus song of the ancient tragedy with the words:

Lucerna Pleormatis,
Lucet mei semitis.
Inclinovi cor meum
Ad tuum eloquium.

(O light of all fulness, it shines upon my path. Incline my heart to thy word.)

Suddenly the curtain parted and the altar became visible in pure white and gold and in a wealth of light. The patriarch celebrated the mass. He was dressed partly in Oriental costume, and at his side, as assistants, were two "bishops" with the stola and the cross of St. Anthony. Behind them stood a lady of rare beauty, the "Superior Deaconess," elevating her hand over a choir of young women, who were all dressed in the tunica and the peplon of the ancients. The full light falling upon their white garments, bare arms, and placid faces made them look like statues. The patriarch blessed those assembled, and then stepped toward the deaconess with the words: "*Accipe osculum pacis*" (Receive the kiss of peace), when they embraced and kissed each other, after which the bishops embraced the young women of the chorus as the perfect ones, the believers, as brethren and sisters.

Then there followed after this communion of souls the so-called "creed," which was repeated by the deaconess with a great deal of enthusiasm. Its leading parts are these:

"I believe in a God of the universe, the one Father, whose thought, namely, the holy Eunoia, an agency equally as eternal as Himself, has produced the hierarchy of the holy eons.

"I believe that the last of the holy eons, Sophia [Wisdom], has been filled with love to the Father, attempted with power to force her way up to Him, but by the weight of this effort was hurled into the lower regions.

"I believe that out of this desire was born Sophia Achamoth, who brought into existence the imperfect demiourg (creator) of this world, the one who brought order into the elements and is the creator of the heavens and of all existing things.

"I believe that the eon Christ, the fruit of the holy pleroma, after he had restored again the disharmony caused by the desire of the Sophia, descended into this world in the person of Jesus, and that both gave to him through inspiration the doctrines of the Gospel and that they did not again desert Him till the moment of His sufferings.

"I believe in the deliverance of the entire world in love and through love."

After the repetition of this creed, the deaconess withdrew and the Patriarch bestowed his blessing in these words: "Perfecti and Perfectæ, and ye Hylics [*i.e.*, those who have not yet attained the complete inner wisdom of this sect], may the holy eons be with you!"

After these preliminaries the mass proper began, which in most particulars is an imitation of that found in the Roman Catholic service. In connection with it portions of the gospel of St. John were repeated in Greek. While the elements were being consecrated the choir of young women under the direction of the deaconess conducted some sacred dances between the curtain and the altar, the purpose of the various motions being to symbolize certain ideas of the religion of Valentinus. Then followed mystic prayers and poems, and the communion was celebrated with both elements and the kiss of peace was bestowed by the communicants. After some further ceremonies of this kind the words *Ite missa est* (Go; the services are over) are said, and the esoteric portion begins, to which no outsiders are admitted.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

WHEN Christianity first came to Japan it was warmly welcomed; in after years it was bitterly opposed; and, at the present day, it is treated with indifference." This sentence from a Japanese journal is said by Mr. Stafford Ransome (in his volume, "Japan in Transition") to sum up accurately the state of Christianity in Japan. From Mr. Ransome's book we summarize the following facts concerning Christianity in that country:

The early missionaries succeeded in winning over many thousands of the people to Christianity, for they were greatly attracted to the religion of the foreigners who could do so many wonderful things. But the rivalry between Protestant and Catholic sects soon followed. The Protestants at first were able to convince the natives that the Catholics were not Christians, and were merely, under the guise of Christianity, plotting against the state. After much massacring and banishing of the Catholics, the natives learned that both sects were Christians, and quickly came to the conclusion that if one had treasonable designs, both had such purposes. From that day Christianity lost its hold upon Japan, never to recover it, altho the Government was later forced to concede treaty ports and receive the foreigners in great numbers. Many large missionary schools were established after the opening of these ports, and they were crowded with pupils. It looked as if Japan had again made up its mind to accept Christianity. But, no. The Japanese attended these schools in their eagerness to learn the English language.

Now the intelligent Japanese has a highly developed desire to avoid hurting people's feelings, and when he goes to these schools he makes no objection to being called a Christian for the time being. He does this with a respect that an atheist observes on entering a church edifice. But when he lays his books aside and leaves the school, he thinks no more of being a Christian as a matter of course. Again, when a Japanese is traveling in Europe or America, his instinct of adapting himself to circumstances never fails to assert itself in a conspicuous manner. To all appearances he is a "Christian" until he returns home. The Japanese professor or other experienced adviser will say to the young man starting on his journey: "You had better buy a Bible, and go to church when you are away; it may make things easier for you, and can not do any harm." This traveler looks upon the possession of a Bible as a sort of passport to protect him from danger in the West. The Englishman or American is inclined to look upon such pretense as contemptible, but the Japanese feels that it is perfectly proper.

But it must be borne in mind that the Japanese man has no strong religious convictions of any sort. Many of the educated classes have as much knowledge of Christianity as they have of Buddhism, the rudiments of the Christian faith being much simpler than those of the other, and the rush for modern education

having elbowed out many of the opportunities offered in the old days for profound religious study.

Shintoism, which many foreign authorities hold to be no religion at all, suffices for the requirements of the ordinary Japanese to-day. A man worships his ancestors presumably for having brought into the world so perfect a specimen of humanity as himself, and the satisfaction and self-assertion such a faith begets help to hold families and the nation together; but this sort of faith does not amount to a profound conviction anywhere in Japan.

It is alleged that a great many of the educated Japanese know more about Christianity than the half-educated missionaries who go there; but along with their study of this subject they have carefully read the materialistic writings of John Stuart Mill, Auguste Comte, and other such philosophers, which goes to prove that they are after the practical, money-making knowledge in the West and not its spirituality. Thus it is seen that Japan is a poor soil for any sort of new religion; and since the war with China the people are so well satisfied with themselves and so eager to advance their material welfare that the moment is not opportune for spiritual innovations.

"It is difficult to estimate the number of Christians in Japan, but it is safe to say there is not one in every 100,000 of the population, the statistics of the missionaries to the contrary notwithstanding. Without impugning the good faith of the missionaries it may be said that they often take natives for Christians who appear to acquiesce with them in conversation on religious subjects. Nine cases in ten a native will do this, if he knows the foreigner to whom he is talking has pronounced views on Christianity. Until recently people of the lower classes made no objection when asked by the missionaries to allow their names to be put in the returns as Christians. It is to be presumed then that the returns of "Japanese Christians" made from time to time to European and American missionary societies are largely made up of this sort of "Christians."

But with the spread of education the Japanese are now getting tired of pretending to be Christians, which after all is doubtless the best thing for Christianity, for the genuine converts will then become known. The growth of education among the lower classes has taught them that baptism carries with it obligations which they are averse to discharging. Consequently many of the large missionary schools in the country are now either empty or are conducted under purely secular auspices.

But after all has been said as to the indifference of the Japanese toward Christianity, it should be borne in mind that the best side of Christianity has never been presented to them. Mr. Ransome admits that this is a strong statement for him to make, but in making it he declares that he is expressing the feeling of accredited church representatives of England in Japan. The conviction that the interests of Christianity are being abused by the missionaries is so strong that many of the leading Protestant foreigners maintain that the Roman Catholics are the only body of workers who are effecting any real progress in the conversion of the Japanese. The reason for this is plain. All the Roman Catholic missionaries are well educated, and they form a band among whose members there is no dissension. They live the lives of the people, and work quietly, systematically, and on small compensation. They set excellent examples, and the *bona-fide* Japanese Christian is a Roman Catholic rather than a Protestant. There are of course many excellent and noble men among the Protestants, but they are greatly handicapped by a large class of men and women half educated and whose lives are often not above criticism. The word missionary to an English or American reader implies a career containing a certain amount of hardship and self-denial and even a risk of life at times. In Japan to-day no such conditions face the missionary. It is one of the easiest places in the world for any sort of person to live. There is there no great suffering, no wretched poor as are found in cities like New York and London.

But one of the chief faults of the Protestant missionary is that he has not mastered the fundamental principles of Christianity. "Brethren, love one another," is ignored in his practise, and he passes too much of his time in degrading squabbles with his fel-

lows about methods and details of faith. The local foreign papers teem with these controversies, often clothed in bad English, and betraying unchristian sentiment. When this sort of a missionary approaches an intelligent Japanese, urging him to forsake his pagan gods and become a Christian, his natural rejoinder is: "What sort of a Christian? One of your sort, or one of the sort advocated by your brother in Christianity, who sent me this pamphlet last week describing you as a worthless charlatan? Which of the hundred and one sects represented out here am I to belong to? For you are always casting mud at each other, and I do not know which to believe!"

Mr. Ransome details a conversation between a missionary and Li Hung Chang as illustrating the character of these missionaries. This was an American missionary who said to Li Hung Chang through the interpreter, "Why don't he become a Christian right away, and set a good example?" The Chinaman replied by asking a counter-question, "Who was Jesus Christ?" "Why, our Savior, of course," was the reply. "Yes, yes, I know," said his excellency, "but what I meant to ask you was, what is the meaning of the word 'Christ'?" The missionary hesitated, then turning to the interpreter said triumphantly: "Guess it don't mean much. Tell him his name is Li Hung Chang, and that don't mean anything; and Christ was called Christ, that's all." "His excellency says you are wrong," said the interpreter. "Li Hung Chang means 'Ever-glorious plum-tree,' and his excellency is under the impression that Christ signified 'anointed.'" "Well," said the missionary, "some people may attach that meaning or another to it. But He was our Savior." The interpreter, after a few words with Li, then said to the missionary: "His excellency is of the opinion that if, when you get to China, you will place oil on your head, and call yourself 'Christ' the Chinamen will not know you are not speaking the truth." The missionary went about telling this story as an illustration of the depraved mind of the educated Chinaman, without a thought of how well it illustrated his own ignorance and stupidity.

Mr. Ransome says there are more than two thousand paid foreign missionaries in Japan, and, with the exception of the Catholics, they are well paid. They form their own colonies, their own societies, live in their own houses and on good food. Many of them, tho paid as missionaries, run successful mercantile business in connection with their religious work. In the warm months the Tokyo colonies migrate to the mountains, where they spend most of their time speculating in house property and attending to other secular affairs. The American colony is so strong that it has a potent voice as to who shall hold office in the American legation at Tokyo. These people give their official representatives a lot of unwarrantable trouble.

And yet in spite of the bad example set by many of the missionaries and the alienation of the sympathy of the natives from Christianity, there is a possibility that the Government may adopt Christianity as the state religion. It would do this from the conviction that Christianity as illustrated in Europe and America is superior to the other religions. The people would accept the change as a matter of course.

The Epworth League Convention.—The fourth international convention of the great Methodist organization called the Epworth League, held at Indianapolis in the latter part of July, brought together something like twenty thousand people. The total membership of the League is estimated to be several millions. Prominent among the speakers were Bishops Ninde, Candler, and Galloway, and Bishop Carman, of Canada. Pronunciamentos were made against the army canteen, Sunday newspapers and recreations, and the Hon. B. H. Roberts, member of Congress from Utah. Of the spirit which animated the convention *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* says:

"We are sure that no religious convention ever had a finer

series of speakers, preachers, and paper-writers. The convention will be remembered for its excellent oratory. Strong men uttered their strongest conclusions and poured into the hearts of young men and women thousands of thoughts that breathe and words which will burn for a lifetime.

"Best of all, spiritual power was a constant theme, and we are sure that increased spiritual power is among the best and lasting fruits of the gathering. Generals appoint reviews in order to see the marching hosts and to measure their enthusiasm and real readiness for service. One of the best results when armies march past the reviewing officers is the stimulus given every soldier through his vision of his thronging and cheering comrades. We are sure that the mutual sight of each other had in turn by all those glowing thousands of leaguers will suggest to each and all that the Epworth League is a host from which the League itself and the including church have a right to expect great things in the future."

DAVID HARUM'S VIEWS UPON RELIGION.

SOME religious people have been finding fault with the author of "David Harum" because that worthy's attitude toward religion appears unregenerate, not to say pagan. For instance, a writer in *Mosher's Magazine* (Roman Catholic) says:

"It is to be regretted that the author of 'David Harum,' so commendable in another respect, follows the prevailing fashion in this. Mr. Harum has no religion, and is given as an admirable illustration of how good a man may be without it.



EDWARD NOYES WESTCOTT,
Author of "David Harum."

That he is merely an excellent pagan appears from many passages, but particularly from his severely rational treatment of a half-brother, whose past certainly deserved nothing better at his hands. The Christian hero does not stand on strict right, nor return evil for evil. Justice is tempered by charity. He forgives, as he hopes to be forgiven; he heaps coals of fire on his enemy's head. Mercy, not justice, is the Christian ideal. The author,

therefore, who goes back to pagan days for his hero, reverses the world's progress. Moreover, he sets forth a false type. The natural man is not a good man. If this were so, why did Christ come to regenerate the world? If the unreligious man can be so good, what service does religion render mankind at all? The truth is, the man's best traits are not owing to his unaided nature, which is corrupt, but to the divine influences of the religion he ignores or despises. And this important fact, so far from being emphasized as it deserves, is simply lost sight of or passed over. Authors, impelled (consciously or unconsciously) by the pride of life, delight in exhibiting their heroes as independent of their Creator."

The admirers of "David Harum," on the other hand, say that David is a type actually found in many a country town, and that Mr. Westcott was strictly within the bounds of art and morals when he painted that shrewd but kindly philosopher as he actually lived and moved. Since David Harum is really representative of a rather numerous class of Americans—perhaps of the class which Governor Rollins says is so prevalent in New Hampshire (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, April 29, May 6)—it may not be

uninstructive to examine some of his deliverances upon the subject of religion. In the first place it must be admitted that he is not much of a church-goer:

"'E-um'm!' said David, and, after a moment, in a sort of confidential tone, 'Do you like goin' to church?' he asked.

"'Well,' said John, 'that depends—yes, I think I do. I think it is the proper thing,' he concluded weakly.

"'Depends some on how a feller's ben brought up, don't ye think so?' said David.

"'I should think it very likely,' John assented, struggling manfully with a yawn.

"'I guess that's about my case,' remarked Mr. Harum, 'an' I sh'd have to admit that I ain't much of a hand fer churchgo-in'. Polly has the princ'pal charge of that branch of the bus'nis, an' the one I stay away from, when I *don't* go,' he said with a grin, 's the Prespyterium.' John laughed.

"'No, sir,' said David, 'I ain't much of a hand for't. Polly used to worry at me about it till I fin'ly says to her, "Poly," I says, "I'll tell ye what I'll do. I'll compermise with ye," I says. "I won't undertake to foller right along in your track—I hain't got the req'sit speed," I says, "but f'm now on I'll go to church reg'lar on Thanksgivin'." It was putty near Thanksgivin' time,' he remarked, 'an' I dunno but she thought if she c'd git me started I'd finish the heat, an' so we fixed it at that.'

"'Of course,' said John with a laugh, 'you kept your promise?'

"'Wa'al, sir,' declared David with the utmost gravity, 'fer the next five years I never missed attendin' church on Thanksgivin' day but *four* times; but after that,' he added, 'I had to beg off. It was too much of a strain,' he declared with a chuckle, 'an' it took more time 'n Polly c'd really afford to git me ready.'"

In the remarkable interview between the widow Cullum and David, in which pathos mingles with exquisite humor, the following dialog takes place:

"'It's amazin' how much trouble an' sorer the' is in the world, an' how soon it begins,' she remarked, moving a little to avoid the sunlight. 'I hain't never ben able to reconcile how many good things the' be, an' how little most on us gits o' them. I hain't ben to meetin' fer a long spell 'cause I hain't had no fit clo'es, but I remember most of the preachin' I've set under either dwelt on the wrath to come, or else on the Lord's doin' all things well, an' providin'. I hope I ain't no wickeder 'n than the gen'ral run, but it's putty hard to hev faith in the Lord's providin' when you hain't got nothin' in the house but corn meal, an' none too much o' that.'

"'That's so, Mis' Cullom, that's so,' affirmed David. 'I don't blame ye a mite. "Doubts assail, an' oft prevail," as the hymn-book says, an' I reckon it's a sight easier to have faith on meat an' potatoes 'n it is on corn-meal mush.'"

But David, in spite of his often cynical words and hard exterior, was to offer to this widow in her affliction one of the most touching of object-lessons as to what is "true religion and unde-filed." It is in the course of this interview between David Harum and the widow Cullom that the former gave what he says is the commonly received version of the Golden Rule: 'Bus'nis is bus'nis ain't part of the Golden Rule, I allow; but the way it gen'ally runs, fur's I've found out, is, 'Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you, an' do it fust.'"

For the weakness that is worse than positive dishonesty David had no tolerance. John Lenox and David are talking, in the banking office, of David's former clerk:

"'I should say he was honest enough, was he not?' said John.

"'Oh, yes,' replied David with a touch of scorn, 'he was honest enough fur's money matters was concerned; but he hadn't no tack, nor no sense, an' many a time he done more mischief with his gibble-gabble than if he'd took fifty dollars out an' out. Fact is,' said David, 'the kind of honesty that won't actually steal 's a kind of fool honesty that's common enough; but the kind that keeps a feller's mouth shut when he hadn't ought to talk 's about the scurcest thing goin'.'"

Perhaps the pure pagan crops out most unmistakably in the following bit of epicurean philosophizing:

" 'I understand,' said David, 'an' if I had my life to live over agin, knowin' what I do now, I'd do diff'rent in a number o' ways. I often think,' he proceeded, as he took a pull at the cigar and emitted the smoke with a chewing movement of his mouth, 'of what Andy Brown used to say. Andy was a curious kind of a customer 't I used to know up to Syrchester. He liked good things, Andy did, an' didn't scrimp himself when they was to be had—that is, when he had the go-an'-fetch-it to git 'em with. He used to say, "Boys, whenever you git holt of a teh-dollar note you want to git it *into* ye or *onto* ye jest 's quick 's you kin. We're here to-day an' gone to-morrer," he'd say, "an' the 'ain't no poc'et in a shroud," an' I'm dum'd if I don't think sometimes,' declared Mr. Harum, 'that he wa'n't very fur off neither. 'T any rate,' he added with a philosophy unexpected by his hearer, 's I look back, it ain't the money 't I've spent fer the good times 't I've had 't I regret; it's the good times 't I might 's well 've had an' didn't. I'm inclined to think,' he remarked with an air of having given the matter consideration, 'that after Adam an' Eve got bounced out of the gard'n they kicked themselves as much as anythin' fer not havin' cleaned up the hull tree while they was about it.'

"John laughed and said that that was very likely among their regrets."

David Harum's views as to what he regarded as a prevalent fault of preaching were pronounced. Lenox and he were discussing the Episcopal rector in Homeville:

" 'Putty nice kind of a man,' remarked David when John came back; 'putty nice kind of a man. 'Bout the only 'quaintance you've made of his kind, ain't he? Wa'al, he's all right fur 's he goes. Comes of good stock, I'm told, an' looks it. Runs a good deal to emptins in his preachin' tho, they say. How do you find him?'

" 'I think I enjoy his conversation more than his sermons,' admitted John with a smile.

" 'Less of it at times, ain't the? ' suggested David. 'I may have told ye,' he continued, 'that I wa'n't a very reg'lar church-goer, but I've ben more or less in my time, an' when I did listen to the sermon all through, it gen'ally seemed to me that if the preacher 'd put all the 'really was in it together he wouldn't need to have took only 'bout quarter the time; but what with scorin' fer a start, an' laggin' on the back stretch, an' ev'ry now an' then breakin' to a stan'still, I gen'ally wanted to come down out o' the stand before the race was over. The's a good many fast quarter hosses,' remarked Mr. Harum, 'but them that c'n keep it up fer a full mile is scurce.' "

THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNCIL AT ROME.

THE plenary council of the Latin States of America, which was convened at Rome by the Pope's command to consider certain problems of the Roman Catholic Church in those countries, has completed its work, after adopting something over a thousand new regulations relating to changes and reforms in ecclesiastical administration.

It is now officially denied that the council passed any decree relating to the separation of the Latin-American churches from the control of the Spanish primate, or that that ecclesiastic has ever had any proper jurisdiction over these provinces. Monseigneur Santiago Zubiria, Archbishop of Durango, Mexico, who has just returned from the council, in the course of an interview quoted in the *New York Times* (August 11), pronounces the alleged decree a canard. He says:

"It is true that the Archbishop of Toledo in Spain still possesses the title of Patriarch of the Indies, but it is purely an honorary one, and he has no more to do with the churches in South America than has, say, the Protestant bishop of New York. The assertion that an American primate is to be appointed to exercise control is of course absurd. The foundation for this report may be that the Holy Father, as a special mark of favor and as an expression of his satisfaction at the meeting of the council, has announced his intention to appoint one of the archbishops who attended it a cardinal, but who the recipient of the honor is to be is not known.

"The cardinal, whoever he may be, will exercise no authority over the churches in South America. There is no supreme head there. Mexico and the South American countries are divided into ecclesiastical provinces, each of which is independent of the other. Each province is in charge of an archbishop, who is an-

swerable only to the Vatican. At the Council in Rome various matters relating to church discipline and the general welfare of the church in Latin America were considered, and a complete report of existing conditions and the prospects of the church was laid before the Pope. There is nothing much in this connection that I can tell you that would be of interest to laymen.

"The Catholic church in Latin America does not wield the power it formerly did. All the governments there are against it. Despite continuous attacks, however, it has not lost one inch of ground with the people. Its influence is ever extending, and with the understanding among the archbishops arrived at as a result of the council—one of the objects of which was to bring church work more in consonance with the changed circumstances of modern times—the outlook for the future is hopeful indeed.

"No provision for another meeting of the council was made. It may be many years before another is held. When it is it will be duly convened by a papal bull. It is pretty safe to say, however, that in these days of rapid and easy communication the next meeting will not be deferred for three more centuries."

The other points considered by the council, which included the archbishops of nearly every metropolitan see in South America, Central America, and Mexico, relates to matters of doctrine, discipline, and liturgy. Many differences of usage have arisen in these far distant countries, but under the decrees of this council these will now be completely harmonized.

Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has lately returned from his second episcopal tour of the South American missions, takes a rather somber view of the prospects for Roman ecclesiastical reform, which he thinks is needed in all the Latin-American countries. He says (in *The Christian Advocate*, July 27):

"The thing that constantly impresses one more and more is the emancipation that all thinking people are working out for themselves from the tyranny of an ecclesiastical organization that has held undisputed sway for three hundred years. On the one hand, the follies of the church, the gross superstitions inculcated, the frequent lack of the common and necessary morals even in the clergy, and the utter failure to meet the conditions of advance in thought for men contribute greatly to this result. On the other hand, the great tidal influences that are sweeping the human mind everywhere to-day toward freedom and development, the excellent schools that we have established in these countries, and the preaching of the gospel of power that has efficiency to change lives and dissipate even the darkness of the grave, have still further contributed to this end. . . .

"The opposition of the common people to the papal church in South America has reached such an extent as to obtain the notice of the Pope at Rome. About a score of bishops were called to Rome early in May to consult in regard to what should be done. If these bishops had come together and discussed these matters in South America, there would have been a probability of some valuable conclusions being reached, at least much information would have been obtained. But they were called to discuss this question under the predominating influence and stress of the papal power in Rome itself; they were confined to a list of questions drawn up by the Pope, and from the report of proceedings, as far as they have been given to the public, I have not seen that the least progress toward a better state of things has been made. Doubtless these bishops will come back impressed by the grandeur of the Romish churches, the magnificence of the millinery, the sensuousness of the ritual of the church; but as for any amelioration of the real difficulties there is little possibility."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Ministerial Union of Richmond and Manchester, Va., has determined to institute a series of Sunday afternoon meetings of all evangelical Christians, at which, in addition to devotional exercises, addresses shall be delivered by men appointed by the ministerial unions of the several denominations on the vital oneness of Christians.

WE learn from *The Christian Advocate* that the Brotherhood movement in Cincinnati for concerted Christian work, instituted about a year ago with organizations from the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Episcopal churches, has been strengthened this year by the accession of branches from the English Lutherans, Baptists, and Christians. A permanent organization, called the Church Brotherhood Union, has been formed in which the different denominations are represented among the officers.

THE census of British Wesleyan Methodism for the current year has been taken and is reported in *The Methodist Recorder* of London. The statistics are collated from the reports made by the superintendents to their quarterly meetings. Of the 34 British districts of the Wesleyan Methodist church 21 show increase, 12 show decrease, and the district of York is in the unique position of having neither advanced nor receded during the year. Of the 836 circuits and stations in British Methodism 508 report an increase this year, 286 a decrease, and 42 remain stationary.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADIAN PRESS ON THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE recent speech of Premier Laurier, in the Canadian Parliament, tho it has been rebuked to some degree in England, evokes approval from most Canadian papers for its war or arbitration sentiment. Even the *Toronto Globe*, which is prone to get a little nervous over war talk, says:

"The greater the amount of time consumed in negotiations the better pleased the Americans will be. They are quite content with the *status quo*. They want no change which will deprive them of their present grip of the Yukon trade, and if they could waste a few years negotiating it would be profitable years for their coast cities.

"This is the governing factor in the matter. Washington is playing the game of Seattle and San Francisco, and, according to the catechism of American diplomacy, that is its first duty. . . . It is not a time for regret, however, but for action, and whatever course Parliament may see fit to take it will find the country behind it. There does not seem to be any present need for such measures as the shutting out of American miners; the master-key to the situation is an all-Canadian route to our own territory. Having once obtained that, we may be as indifferent as the Americans themselves as to how long it takes the diplomats to settle the boundary line."

Complaints about the attitude of the American editors in this matter are very numerous in Canada. "The ingenuity of the American scribe in twisting the matter to the advantage of his country, altho at the expense of truth, is characteristic and amusing," says the *Victoria Times*; and *The Witness*, Montreal, remarks:

"We refuse to believe that the people of the United States wish to plunder and overreach us, or at least that they would so wish if they were taught by their press and their government to love us as brethren and not to hate us as rascals. We believe that if they knew the whole facts a righteous conclusion could easily be reached. If governments in democratic countries dare not do right for fear the people will not approve, it seems to follow that where diplomacy is being carried on on behalf of democratic peoples, they who have the final, and indeed the only, say in the matter should hear what is said on both sides of the argument, or, in other words, that the negotiations should be carried on practically in public. As it is, wise men come together bound hand and foot to the service of the giant Ignorance."

The *Montreal Herald* claims that the United States is afraid to submit the matter to a board of arbitration that may be considered fair by Canadians, and adds:

"Canada's right to impose such restrictions upon aliens entering her territory as to her may seem right and proper, is categorically denied by our American friends in this claim respecting the Lynn inlet. In so many words they say, We hold the door to your country, and propose to hold it, whether it belongs to us or not, in order that we may restrain you from passing legislation that we might consider prejudicial to our interests."

The suggestion that England should exercise pressure upon Canada has aroused the wrath of many commentators. The *Chatham Banner* says:

"The Americans' whimpering and whining about England not caring anything for Canada—that she would be better off without us—that we are neither good nor useful to England, etc., borders on the ridiculous, rather than a serious discussion of an important international question. They throw to the winds all the professions of settling disputes by arbitration."

The *Toronto Telegram*, nevertheless, admits that Great Britain, in order to stand well with the United States, may be quite willing to sacrifice Canadian interests. It says:

"Great Britain is still in the business of offering Canada's

rights as the purchase price of the gold bricks which Uncle Sam is always ready to work off on John Bull. . . .

"Canada should make sure of the trade with a genuine all-Canadian line from a British Columbian seaport, and then it matters little how soon the United States, with the aid of Great Britain, completes the robbery of this country.

"It may be necessary that Canada should be a victim to Great Britain's insane fondness for the United States, but it can not be necessary that Canada should be a fool and blind to the truth that Great Britain has a weakness for throwing away the rights of this country in vainly pursuing the phantom of American good will."

The Westminster, Toronto, says:

"In the United States the disposition toward fair discussion of the issue is growing, altho a good many of the more ill-conditioned newspapers persist in the theory, often abusively expressed, that because a community is a colony it thereby has no rights worth respecting. . . . The gold-fields which may lie along the disputed boundary line are of far less importance than the question of free access or a barred gateway. But the American State Department has of late shown a disposition to concede this free access, their offer . . . now being a lease of a port on the Lynn canal, American sovereignty being retained. This is very satisfactory; but what Canada wants is arbitration. If the parties to the arbitration choose to insure themselves against an adverse decision by an agreement whereby in any event each will retain a foothold on the Lynn canal, that is another matter."

Many Canadian papers inform their readers that England saved us from destruction during the Spanish-American war, and tho they do not mention anything in direct proof of this assertion, they charge us with base ingratitude. *The Anglo-Saxon*, Ottawa, says:

"A little over a year ago the great American people had a foreign war on their hands and were in danger of being turned down by the European powers. England saved them this humiliation, and while England's aid was necessary they swore all kinds of friendship. But how is it to-day? . . . Their entire press is talking fight, and suggesting if we do not bow to their demands, they will wipe out the whole boundary line, annex Canada, and bid adieu to England as a power on the American continent. . .

"As to war no right-thinking person wants to see it if it can by any honorable means be avoided. A war betw en the United States and England, with Canada as the field of action, would be criminal, and the government responsible for it deserving of the condemnation of every Christian man. At the same time, however, Canada must have justice. That is all she asks, and the refusal to grant her that will throw the responsibility for whatever may happen upon the United States Government."

The *Toronto Saturday Night* speaks of "the extreme dishonesty of the writings emanating from Washington and New York" in this case, and of the "trickery resorted to by American politicians." It adds:

"The McKinley Government, which has misled the people with regard to the condition of affairs in the Philippines, seems to find it easier in other matters to misinform the republic than to wisely manage its affairs. The surprising thing is that great newspapers which are opposed to the McKinley Government are so deficient in knowledge or in honesty that they do not unmask McKinley and show what a false countenance he turns to his own people when dealing with this boundary dispute. It was from Washington that the story came charging Canada with having upset the proposal to arbitrate the boundary question, and altho this has been shown to the world to be false—shown by the published minutes of the conference—yet that false statement, with arguments based upon it, goes out daily from high officials at Washington to newspapers all over the republic. The Administration at Washington is studiously misinforming the people of the United States, and for a purpose that may lead to something disastrous."

The following, from *Events*, Ottawa, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of plain speaking:

"The Yankee plays poker and the Englishman does not. Now a Canadian can play poker quite as well if not better than the

Yankee. The Americans are shouting like the French did—'Not an inch of our territory.' Sir Wilfrid knows quite well, better than any Englishman does, what that means. He knows that that is bluff, and he is calling the bluff. His cards are arbitrate or fight. *The Globe*, like a nervous old thing, says, 'Oh, my! Don't fight.' But we hope Sir Wilfrid will put his cards face down on the table and if necessary put his six-shooter on the top of them and say, 'I call that hand.' Then we will see what the bluff means."

The paper, moreover, complains that Mr. Chamberlain was too civil to the Americans, and adds:

"For any trouble that may come out of this dispute the Americans will not be as responsible as the colonial secretary who is chiefly responsible for having puffed them up with a false idea of their own importance. The only circumstances that compensate for this state of affairs is the knowledge that, if war does come, the United States of America will get such a smashing as will put them in their place for the next hundred years."

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE recent strong expressions by Canadian statesmen and editors can not be said to have awakened much of an echo in Great Britain. Even journals with a very jingoistic tendency advise the Canadians to "go slow." *The St. James's Gazette* infers that "the bracing air of the American continent has developed a love of strong words," and adds:

"But nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute, and therefore it is thought safe to mention the word. This explains a good deal; and yet, since it is we who will have to fight if Canada does make the quarrel, our fellow subjects must allow us to plead for the use of a more quiet style. We put it to them whether continual talking about war is not one way of making people think of it. . . . Nor is it at all soothing to hear that all Canada's sorrows have arisen because 'British statesmen' have been 'most unwilling to allow any circumstances whatever even to threaten collision with the United States.' Therefore, says Sir Charles [Tupper], the States are taking advantage of the backwardness of Great Britain, which really must make them understand that she will be treated as a vertebrate animal, seeing that the present attitude of Washington would be offensive from the Almighty to a black beetle. Sir Charles presumably wishes to influence the actions of the Dominion Government, and through it of the imperial Government. He looks, we conceive, to being Prime Minister again, and yet, if words mean anything, he is agitating for the presentation of an ultimatum which could only produce war. Sir W. Laurier was calmer, but even he was tolerably emphatic."

The Speaker, London, also thinks that some moderation on the part of the Canadians would be useful in settling the question, and fears that our politicians are not quite initiated into the duties of diplomatists. It says:

"It must be admitted that the course of the dispute has not been exactly encouraging to the less circumspect among those who have regarded the 'Anglo-American alliance' as already virtually complete. It has been said that the biography of almost every conspicuous American Senator or Congressman might record that its subject worked on a farm and read law with a country attorney; and the American diplomatist, still more the American Senator, seldom realizes the fact that he is not merely an attorney, bound to press every consideration that may tell in favor of his client, and get the utmost from the other side that he can. English diplomatists have always recognized that this course is not the duty of the diplomatist; that friendly relations with America mean compromise, and may even be worth a sacrifice. The Canadian negotiators, unfortunately, have taken the American rather than the English view of their functions. Both sides, consequently, have stood out and made difficulties."

The Saturday Review, however, thinks it is time to call a halt to "such gross, unprovoked insults" as the arbitration forced

upon England in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, when Lord Salisbury "sat down to pen a long scholarly answer to the vulgar bombast of Mr. Olney," and it demands that Canada stand firm, even to the withdrawal from all intercourse with the United States. It says:

"With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos, whom they want to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a strike is conducted with nitroglycerin bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the empire."

On the continent of Europe, the dispute is looked upon as a good joke. *The Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, says:

"It is a strong piece of irony to find the allied, or at least friendly, Anglo-Saxon nations thus quarreling among themselves. At The Hague they try to beat the 'humanity' record and loudly proclaim their love of peace. On the other hand, they are willing and determined to destroy the independence of noble, if numerically weak nations, whose territory they regard as within their 'sphere of interests.' The greatest joke of all, however, would be if the Peace Conference were immediately followed by actual complications between the two cousins."

Nobody believes that such differences could really occur over this question. "The Americans," says the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*, "are getting really worried over the matter, and wish to have it settled." Secretary Hay, relates the paper, has declared that the United States would rather lose the disputed territory than go to war. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"There is too much of good humor in the relations between England and the United States at present to warrant a fear of serious difficulties. The Americans certainly are well disposed toward England. Yet this Alaskan boundary question can not be shelved indefinitely. Railroads are being constructed there, and authority must be established by either country among the miners who emigrate there. Yet England, despite her wish to conciliate the United States, can not use her authority to force Canada to make important concessions. Nor is it expedient for Laurier to abate his demands, despite his manifest imperialism. The Americans will probably consent to a form of arbitration satisfactory to Canada and Great Britain. But even if it does not become more threatening, the present crisis is not without interest to the civilized world. Some months ago British newspaper agents succeeded in making the Americans believe that England alone saved the United States from the dark conspiracies of Europe. The same men announced that America, from sheer gratitude, would be the page who carries the train of Britannia's imperialism. The English presented the situation as a sort of menace to the rest of the world, and this, at last, put the European continent out of humor with the United States. It is not necessary to believe that this petty frontier quarrel will cause serious estrangement between the United States and Great Britain, yet it shows that the United States has preserved its independence as regards John Bull, and that the pretensions and assurances of the British journals end in smoke."

The above quotation expresses to a nicety the opinion of the great European journals which, if they are not taken by the masses, indicate what passes through the minds of the ruling classes.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Spy Mania in France.—President Loubet of the French republic, has pardoned Gen. de Giletta de San Guiseppe. The unfortunate Italian was caught with a French map in his possession, on which he had marked some excursions he meant to undertake from Nizza. The French will and must have a spy, so the Italian was sentenced. *The Figaro*, Paris, regards the pardon as a special act of international courtesy. It expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

The release of the prisoner is a special mark of esteem to Italy,

and will be appreciated as such in that country. It has, at least, been shown that the Italian Government had nothing to do with the matter, and that, if General Giletta acted as a spy, he did so entirely on his own responsibility. The authorities at Rome do not approve of his conduct, and may even punish him.

This last statement is not exactly correct, if the Italian press is to be trusted. The *Secolo*, Milan, declares that the general merely wished to make bicycle excursions, and mapped them out as other people do. What he could have seen is known to everybody, and the sketches found in his possession are of old fortifications whose value is chiefly historical. The *Tribuna*, Rome, bitterly complains of the continued animosity of France toward Italy, "an animosity which some day will bear unpleasant fruit."

The French jingo press, however, are not at all satisfied with the release of the general. The *Intransigeant* calls the Italians knaves, and the French President a traitor. The *Autorité* and the *Libre Parole* express themselves in similar terms. The *Petit Journal* says:

"This untimely release of a noted spy will only encourage others who are equally anxious to hurt France. It is difficult to offer to foreign spies, in a more humble manner, an opportunity to examine our defenses. The true friends of France stand aghast. Loyal Frenchmen think to do their duty to their country by tracing the footsteps of the shameless agents of the Triple Alliance. This incident shows that their unselfish endeavors are not appreciated. Our Ministers should have at least shown enough sense of duty to wait a longer time ere they obeyed the orders received from Rome or Berlin."

The *Militär Wochenblatt*, Berlin, remarks that there is very little in any country that could be discovered by tourists. But since the French, who are as secretive in their industrial affairs as in military matters, see a spy in every foreigner, foreigners should not give them any excuse to arrest them, and should stay away from France.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR WEST INDIAN WARDS, AND ANNEXATION.

THE general tenor of the information received abroad from Cuba and Puerto Rico is that American military rule is not welcome, and that an administration by politicians appointed from Washington would be still less popular; yet there is a tendency to await the decision of Congress before any attempt is made to obtain independence by main force. General Gomez's words are regarded as in keeping with the opinion of most Cubans. He is reported to have said:

"We have called in the help of a neighboring people, and their interference has ended our late struggle. But no one could have thought that this memorable incident would be followed by a military occupation by the troops of our allies, who now treat us as a people incapable of self-government, and have placed a yoke upon us which circumstances force us to bear. But that can not be our fate in the end. We must endeavor to assist, by peaceful methods, the work of reorganization begun by the Americans, a work as difficult for them as for us. Hence there must be unity, there must be but one party, under whose banner we will prove that the peace we have won is as honorable as the war we have fought."

The great majority of Cubans, it is thought, want nothing so much as peace. "They want to work, to build up the homes that were destroyed, to retrieve their shattered fortunes," says the *Estrella de Panama*. But many of those who ranked as officers during the rebellion against Spain expect to be rewarded with government positions, and the presence of the Americans is not pleasing to them. At present their influence seems to be small. The Cuban correspondent of the *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, says:

"It would seem that the Cubans really do not feel much gratitude to the insurgents—four fifths of them negroes. An equal

proportion of the Cuban army certainly were physically unfit for service. Hence the American troops, when they entered Havana, were the more welcome."

There is said to be a widespread and growing resentment against interference with the customs of the people. Such orders as that people may not appear in their undershirts in the streets, the prohibition of smoking in the cars, and some other restrictions do not seem to suit the Cubans. The *Toronto Globe* says:

"What would be said if such an order were promulgated in Chicago or New York in midsummer, and for prolonged heat spells neither of them is in it with either Havana or Manila. In the same way smoking has been forbidden on the street cars in Havana. In a country where men, women, and children smoke, and smoke all day, this is felt to be a senseless deprivation. Whatever may be thought of the smoking habit, it can not be cured in a whole people in this way. American rule is more likely to be discredited than helped by small tyrannies of this sort."

Moreover, as in the Philippines, a tendency is reported on the part of our soldiers to treat the natives as "niggers," and to slight their language. The ex-officers of the Cuban army skillfully foster the disaffection thus created by manifestoes like the following issued by Col. Enrique Colazo:

"We can not serve Cuba and America at one and the same time. The ideas prevalent in the two countries are too different to permit it. We are treated like conquered enemies, and forced to speak English. The Americans are not true to their promises, our independence is in danger. The time has come to unite with the same energy which we showed in our struggle against Spain."

Many correspondents of European papers think, nevertheless, that with a little prudence serious trouble may be avoided. The correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, writes that there are too many American soldiers who have nothing to do, get drunk, quarrel with each other, and are insolent to the natives. Were it not for this, things would run smoothly enough, as the military governors really have made very few changes so far. He adds:

"It should be remembered that the official staff of the administration remains pretty much the same as under Spanish rule. The Spanish party, therefore, is not much interested in politics, and cares nothing for the 'Cuba Libre' talk of the insurgents. Most of the former adherents of Spain are now for annexation to the United States. They fear that, if a republic is established, their former loyalty to Spain will be remembered against them. The press, too, has turned since the occupation by the Americans. The *Gaceta de la Habana*, formerly Spanish-official, is now American-official. The *Discusion* remains Radical, and prints under its title the legend, 'A Cuban paper for the Cuban people.'"

"Unless the American people wish to be deceived, their interests require the most complete disclosure of the facts," remarks the *London Spectator*; yet these facts evidently are not easy to obtain even by men who, as neutrals in Cuba, should be able to judge. For while the Dutch correspondent just quoted believes that the wealthy Spanish Cubans would welcome annexation, the correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, London, thinks that "the Cubans, in spite of optimistic reports, are solidly against it." He says further:

"Despite the American Government's altruistic pledges, Cubans and Spaniards are alike distrustful of American intentions. There is no danger of revolt, the rebels would find no difficulty in arming themselves in the event of a revolt. But suspicion is the daily bread of the Cubans. Archbishop Chapelle is the only American who seems to enjoy the confidence of the people, with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee a long way after him."

A revolt in the small island of Puerto Rico would seem altogether too hopeless to be attempted, yet from there also discontent is reported. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, is informed that our troops on the island were anything but well cared for at first, and showed too great a tendency to "help themselves" to impress the Puerto Ricans favorably with their new masters.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT IS THE CZAR'S CHARACTER?

THE power of the kings and queens in some of the monarchies of Europe is so shadowy that the character of these exalted personages is of comparatively little importance and their political opinions a matter of indifference. The case is different in countries like Austria, Germany, and Russia, where the people grant a certain amount of obedience and deference to the wishes and views of the sovereign. But while the Kaiser, impelled to augment his limited legal powers by personal influence, lives to an unusual degree in the full glare of public criticism, the Czar, invested with autocratic powers, remains a *persona incognita* until his character can be judged from many years of action. Hence we have but little definite knowledge, even now, of Nicholas II. The Scandinavians, influenced by the Danish court, which used to exercise the same power in Russia that Queen Victoria's court hoped to obtain in Germany if Emperor Frederick III. had lived, describe the present Czar as a weakling, while such observers as W. T. Stead and Bertha von Suttner see in him a pure enthusiast, energetic, tho somewhat inexperienced. In a brochure published recently at Leipsic by Bresnitz von Sydacow, entitled "Czar Nicholas II. and His Court," we find a very different description. We take from it the following:

"Nicholas II. is perhaps the most somber, silent monarch who ever occupied a throne. He smiles rarely, talks little, and turns his eyes generally toward the ground. Not that he is afraid of assassins; he has inherited the fearlessness of his grandfather, the murdered Alexander II., is a fatalist, and says: 'I will live and die for Russia; the manner of death is of no importance to me.' On the whole, his tastes are more bourgeois than princely, he lives a simple life and is a good husband and father. Of wine he takes very little, and like most hard workers he eats little and hastily. At meals he becomes a little more lively, however. He does not care for court ceremonies, does not permit the people to be kept from him, and cares little for dress. Civilian clothes he does not like, and until he visited France he did not even own a dress-coat.

"The Czar is an untiring worker. He reads every document sent to him, and adds remarks to them in blue pencil. His memory is excellent, and he knows well whether his orders have been executed. His wife is nearly always with him; she sits by his side busying herself with needlework while he is reading and writing. When visitors arrive, she often wishes to leave, but is prevented by the Czar. He loves his daughters dearly, and was deeply affected when the Czarina begged his pardon for not presenting him with a son.

"For a long time the Czar has tried to break the power of the court camarilla. But this parasitism is too firmly established on the body politic of Russia to effect its removal. He now is specially engaged in educational work. 'Russia has had her czar liberator,' he says; 'she now needs her czar educator'; and his efforts in this direction are such that he deserves the name."

That the Finns have been robbed of their independence in the endeavor to consolidate the Russian empire is true enough, we are told; but that a Finn who is willing to be a Russian first will suffer serious inconvenience from this fact is to be doubted. To this day Germans who are willing to become Russian subjects are treated with exceptional consideration in Russia. Poles who talk of independence are crushed, but Poles who are loyal to the empire are very much petted. Moreover, the advantages of modern civilization are extended to the uttermost limits of the empire. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The conference for the abolition of banishment to Siberia, which the Czar summoned May 19, has been mentioned as a victory of civilization, and in many ways it is such a victory. For murderers and other heavy criminals, banishment and the work in Siberian mines were not too hard a punishment; but the transportation there—marching for months with fetters—certainly was. Moreover, the banishment of decent people for political reasons,

and the 'administrative banishment' ordered by local authorities, which needed no excuse at all, certainly were blots upon civilization. True, many of the criminals could establish themselves in Siberian towns after their terms of hard labor were over, and many of the banished politicians were accorded the same privilege; but, nevertheless, their lot was a hard one.

"Yet it must not be supposed that reasons of mere humanity influenced the Czar when he abolished this form of punishment; it has been found expedient to colonize Siberia, and decent men will not settle among the criminals; hence deportation must cease."

It will be remembered that Great Britain also was forced to throw open her "Siberia" in Australia for the same reason.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RUN ON CANADIAN BANKS.

THE recent defalcations of some bank clerks, magnified by certain Canadian journals, created a panic by which French Canadian banks were chiefly affected. None of the establishments attacked seems to have broken down utterly, but much inconvenience was experienced, and many depositors passed a bad quarter of an hour. Some of the more sober journals attribute the trouble to the heartless selfishness of the "yellow" journals, and suggest remedies. The London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, one of the best-edited papers in Canada, says:

"The Canadian banking system, in its stability and elasticity, is one of the best in the world, and is frequently held up as a pattern by the American banking interests; but there should be some provision against the recurrence of such disturbances as Montreal has suffered. . . . The Jacques Cartier Bank, a perfectly solvent institution, could not meet the run, and suspended temporarily, inflicting a severe hardship on scores of small traders, who will be unable to finance their business in the mean time. The Banque d'Hochelaga managed to stem the tide, having plenty of funds available. By employing extra paying tellers, and piling up gold and bills in full view of the excited depositors, confidence was partially restored. The absurdity of the panic is evident by a glance at the monthly statement, which shows the assets of the Hochelaga Bank to be \$7,884,472, against deposits on demand of \$967,016 and deposits on notice of \$3,850,885. La Banque Nationale, equally strong, was also affected, tho to a much less degree. The stock market was violently agitated, and some of the best securities fell several points.

"One of the most admirable features of the Canadian banking act is the absolute security of the note circulation. Every Canadian bank-note is as good as gold, even if the bank of issue becomes a wreck. Every chartered bank deposits with the Government a sum in cash, equal to 5 per cent. of its note circulation; and out of this fund the notes of any insolvent bank are redeemable. It should be . . . possible to apply this principle, in some form, to such a contingency as that in Montreal, by requiring all the banking interests to protect any chartered bank of unquestioned solvency from the effects of a groundless panic. Banks usually volunteer this assistance, but it might be made compulsory."

The *Montreal Witness* thinks depositors themselves, by a more plentiful exercise of common sense, may prevent the inconvenience to which such incidents subjects them. The paper says:

"It is to be hoped that one result of the present trouble will be to cause depositors intelligently to investigate the financial position of the institutions which they intend to entrust with their money, because, with the certain knowledge that these are sound, they will be able to support rather than to try to break them in times of trial. . . . It is sincerely to be hoped that a common-sense view of things will now obtain; there is no cause for mistrust, and a senseless panic such as that to which certain classes have given way during this week disturbs and interferes with even sound business to some degree."

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The method of collecting debts in Japan is in general similar to that prevailing in the United States, namely, by action at law simply or by action with attachment of the debtor's property.

The courts provided for this purpose are: (1) Ku saibansho, or local courts, having jurisdiction over claims under 100 yen (\$50) in amount. (2) Chihō saibansho, or district courts, having jurisdiction in cases involving larger amounts. From the chihō saibansho appeals lie to the (3) Koso in, or appeal courts, and to the (4) Daishin in, or supreme court of the empire.

Foreign plaintiffs not residing in Japan should furnish their agents or attorneys here with ample powers of attorney, with authority of substitution. Such documents should be attested by a diplomatic or consular officer of Japan. Foreign plaintiffs are required to give security for costs. The period of limitation of actions arising out of contracts for the sale of goods is two years. Foreign defendants in Japan are sued before the consular courts of their respective nations. This will cease to be the case after the operation of the new treaties in July next.

Consul-General Winslow, of Stockholm, on April 18, 1899, informs the department that the authorities there have been very active in their inspection of pork. During the month of March, no fewer than 7,040 slaughtered hogs were inspected, together with 19 pieces of American "short clears." Trichinosis was found in 24 carcasses of Swedish pork and in 1 piece of American "short clears." Mr. Winslow adds: "I want our packers to know that there is a good market here for pork products, and they will spoil it if they do not send the article properly prepared."

Mr. Mertens, in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, writes, under date of April 27, 1899, that the wheat imports of Spain during the month of March amounted to 19,000 tons (2,205 pounds), divided as follows: From United States, 7,000 tons; from France, 4,000 tons; from Russia, 6,000 tons; from other countries, 2,000 tons. Mr. Mertens also notes an increase in the imports during 1899 of cotton and artificial guano.

In reply to a Missouri correspondent, Consul-General Gowdy writes from Paris, May 4, 1899:

"The first regular bourse of commerce was established at Antwerp in 1531; Rouen followed in 1556, then Hamburg, London, Amsterdam, and finally Paris, in 1645. As is usual in France, the bourse of commerce was created under the patronage of the chamber of commerce and at the request of various syndical chambers. The concession was granted for the present building by the city of Paris in 1886 (it standing on ground belonging to the town, on the site of the old corn exchange). The building is owned by a company

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known as the Société Anonyme de la Bourse de Commerce, which collects rents from those holding offices, as follows: Ground floor—large offices with entries on the hall and on the street, 9,000 francs (\$1,737) yearly; offices opening on the hall only, 4,000 to 6,000 francs (\$759 to \$1,158); entresol, 1,500 francs (\$289.50) per annum; first floor, 1,000 to 1,200 francs (\$193 to \$231); second floor, 800 to 1,000 francs (\$154.40 to \$193). The secretary states that the average attendance on the trading floor is from 1,200 to 5,000, the latter number being reached on days when the grain dealers congregate. It is calculated that on these days 10,000,000 francs' worth of business is transacted at the bourse. The articles chiefly traded within the building are sugar, oil, grain, seeds, flour, forage, and alcohol. The business transacted in the hall of the bourse of commerce is under the control of the chamber of commerce, the company holding the lease of the building having no authority beyond the enterprise of leasing the offices. The bourse of commerce is open to the public from 9 till 7, except on fête days, which are decided by the chamber of commerce."

Minister Smith, of Monrovia, under date of March 24, 1899, gives the value of imports into the Gold Coast colony from the United States from the 30th of June, 1897, to February, 1899, as £69,172 (\$336,626). During the same period, the exports declared for the United States were valued at £27,405 (\$133,336). The exports consisted of palm oil, mahogany, monkeys, parrots, and leopards. Twelve American vessels, with a total tonnage of 5,433 tons, arrived and cleared during the seven months under consideration.

The following extract is from a letter to a Pennsylvania firm by Consul Prickitt, of Reims:

"The cost of roofing-slate, laid down in Reims, is, for the best qualities, 24 francs (\$4.63) per thousand. The size of the pieces is approximately 12 by 7½ inches. As laid here, it takes fifty-four pieces to cover a space 39 inches square. This slate weighs 350 kilograms (760 pounds) per thousand. The duty on roofing-slate in France is 1.40 francs (27 cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). Polished slate is charged 4 to 5 francs (77.2 to 96.5 cents) per 100 kilograms. The principal slate quarries of this district are at Fumay and Signy le Petit. The slate of Fumay is the most valuable, being of a beautiful violet color and having a fine grain. Heat and cold do not affect it. It sells for about a francs (38.6 cents) more a thousand than the roofing-slate from other quarries. The principal dealer in this city is Victor Druart, Chaussee du Port, No. 37. Slate is exported from France in large quantities, and but little is imported. It is used in this country chiefly for roofing. I do not think this market promising for the introduction of roofing-slate from America."

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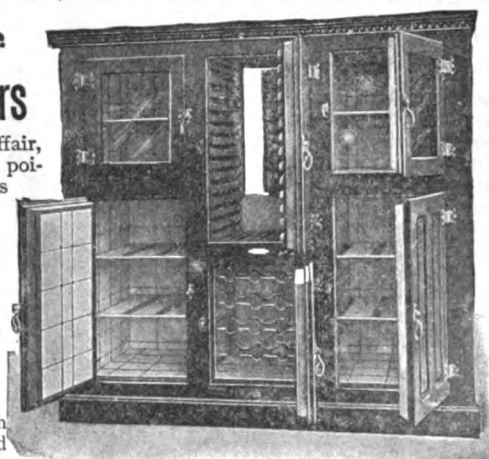
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PERSONALS.

ONE of the most peculiar figures in modern history, says a writer in the *New York Evening Post*, was Ulisses Heureaux.

"For years he held his post with a tact and finesse that would have done credit to a finished diplomat; threatening one man, paying hush-money to another, alternately disgracing and rewarding friends and enemies alike; securing vast sums for his personal expenditure, and through it all managing somehow to keep the national credit from failing utterly, while he boasted openly and with that peculiar *bonhomie* that he sometimes chose to affect that 'no five men in the island could kill him.' Three of them did it, however, the other day, but, if the reports are to be believed, not in open fight. 'Lilyse,' as he was commonly called, was too thoroughly feared for that. . . .

"Physically, Heureaux was an impressive man. Tall beyond the height of most creoles—he must have stood nearly six feet—powerfully built, and commanding in appearance, courteous and tactful in speech, he made one forget the monkey-like grotesqueness of his features. But he was shrewd, crafty, and remorseless if thwarted. Under his rule human life was held cheaper than I ever believed could be possible. To say that he had friends would hardly be possible, but he had many adherents, for disloyalty meant, sooner or later, death to the transgressor. A friend of mine, an English merchant, told me last January that, while in conversation with Heureaux, the latter had alluded to his own quickness in suppressing crime, instancing a case where, some years before, a man adjudged guilty of burning a sugar-cane plantation had been seized, quietly carried across the river from San Domingo city to a place called Pajarito, and there hung to a tree, to remain for three days a warning to the people at large. The fact that no form of legal trial had been gone through mattered little; the President, as a man of decisive action, had sustained his reputation.

"Born of a Haitian negro father and a mother who came from St. Thomas, Ulisses Heureaux took part in Santo Domingo's early struggles against Spain, and during the war of liberation in 1863-65 rose to the post of colonel-of-staff. Later he served in the uprisings under Cabral, and held one minor office after another until 1874, when President Meriño made him his Minister of the Interior. When Meriño's term of office ceased, Heureaux was made President for the then con-

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situational term of two years, at the close of which he retired to private life. But two years later he cropped up again as a candidate and was elected."

In a character sketch of Andrew H. Green, "New York's foremost citizen," in *Success*, Ellery Ogden says:

"Andrew H. Green was born at Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., the home of his ancestors for six generations. This home he inherited, and occupies every summer for a brief period. He came to New York when a boy, and first did work in a mercantile capacity, and then studied law. He did not seek public place. But somehow public opinion fastened upon him as a man who could be trusted safely with great interests, and he was chosen to discharge important public duties, requiring absolute integrity, energy, and foresight. For twelve years he was the executive officer of the Park Commission, and was regarded almost as the creator of New York's magnificent park system. To his efforts, also, was largely due the establishment of the American Museum of Natural History, the Zoological Gardens, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Meteorological Observatory. His crowning work for the people of his adopted city was the formation of 'Greater New York,' with an extent of territory adequate to any increase of population or of demand for commercial facilities for many years to come.

"The creative genius of this many-sided man is shown also in his advocacy of the purchase of the Niagara's shore by the State of New York, to be used forever by the people as a pleasure-ground, instead of permitting its beauties to be bartered for coin by greedy speculators. Daring as this conception was, challenging the opposition of vested interests at Niagara, and setting up a new faction, almost, for the state government, it became an accomplished fact under the guiding hand of Mr. Green and his fellow commissioners. The heritage of the people was redeemed by him once more. At a recent meeting of the Niagara Reservation Commission, a set of resolutions was engrossed, setting forth the splendid services of Mr. Green in this connection, and changing the name of Bath Island, just above the falls, to Green Island, in his honor. The Hudson River Bridge, another of his pet projects, he expects to live to see completed."

QUEEN VICTORIA is very fond of her grandchildren, and their presence with her quite softens her heart toward all sorts of suitors in whom they take an interest. An amusing story, which illustrates this statement, is told by the London papers. One day not long ago the Queen, accompanied by her grandsons, the children of Prince Henry of Battenberg, was driving out of the grounds of Balmoral Castle when just outside the gate they encountered a man who had a dancing-bear, in order to exhibit which he had been way-laying the royal carriage. The boys at once demanded the performance, and the Queen, somewhat against her own inclinations, caused the carriage to halt while the animal went through its paces. When the performance was over, the Queen sent her footman with a sovereign for the man, which she was surprised to see him refuse. Asked what he wanted, the man said: "I should like much better a certificate just showing that my bear had had the honor to dance before her Majesty." The Queen was not at all inclined to grant this somewhat presumptuous petition, but one of her grandsons again intervened. "I don't see," he said, "why a bear should not have a royal patent. In Rome a horse was once appointed consul!" This display of schoolboy erudition delighted the aged Queen, but she wished to test his knowledge further. "Well, well," she said, "tell me the name of the Emperor who committed this act of stupidity, and your bear shall have his royal certificate." "It was Caligula!" shouted the prince. A servant ascertained the name of the bear-exhibitor, and that very evening a messenger brought him a document, sealed with the royal seal, which constituted him "bear-leader in ordinary to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India." This appointment has already resulted in large profit to the man as owner of the bear.

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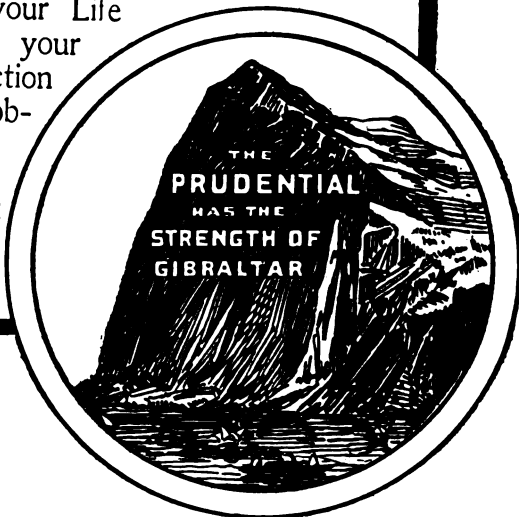
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Sad.—"What was it happened to Mrs. Nibber?" "She fell out of the window while trying to see who was sitting on her next neighbor's porch."—*Chicago Record*.

Runs in the Family.—"Money, you know, is an evil." "Yes; but I don't suppose people are to blame for it when it's inherited."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Defined.—"What is your definition of the word 'fad'?" "A fad," said Miss Cayenne, candidly, "is something which somebody else enjoys and I don't."—*Washington Star*.

His Impression.—DOCTOR: "My rule is, 'Be sure you're right, and then go ahead.'" FRIEND: "Indeed? I thought it was, 'When in doubt, perform an operation.'"—*Puck*.

But No Remedy.—DOCTOR: "Have you taken any remedy for this trouble?"

PATIENT: "No, doctor, I have not; but I've taken a power of medicine."—*Harlem Life*.

What Made It Light.—"Why don't you put out the gas?" he asked sleepily. "I have," replied his wife scornfully; "all that remains to be done now is to powder your nose."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Heights of Knowledge.—"I know a Scotchman who says he never played golf in his life." "Good; we can teach him the game and he can teach us the dialect."—*Chicago Record*.

Spoke from Experience.—SHE: "He says he loves me; yet he has only known me two days." HER FRIEND: "Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear."—*Philadelphia North American*.



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His Handicap.—MUSINGTON (meditatively): "With all the beauties of Eden about him, I wonder Adam was not a poet?"

TELLER: "Well, you see, Adam wasn't born."—*Puck*.

At the Start.—THE BRIDE (rapturously): "Oh Jack I isn't *everything* just lovely!"

THE GROOM (devotedly): "Yes, darling—and aren't you and I just everything?"—*Brooklyn Life*.

Why They Went.—"We ought to hear from those Arctic explorers." "Oh, I don't know. If they have found the North Pole, this isn't the time of year for them to be giving it away."—*Chicago Record*.

His Last Words.—LADY OF THE HOUSE (to peddler): "If you do not go away I'll whistle for the dog."

PUSHING PEDDLER: "Then let me sell you a whistle, mum."—*Tit-Bits*.

Handicap.—The Filipino envoy came, but under a flag of truce. "Is Colonel Funston with you?" he asked hoarsely. "He is." "Then we ask for a start of five miles before the battle begins."—*Boston Advertiser*.

The One Who Was Hurt.—BILL: "Bob opened one of his wife's letters."

JILL: "Does she feel hurt about it?"

BILL: "Does she? No; but he does. You ought to see his head."—*Yonkers Statesman*.

In Error.—MR. SEALOVE (at his seaside cottage): "My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful."

MRS. SEALOVE: "That is not our daughter, my love. That is the foghorn."—*Tit-Bits*.

The Only Alternative.—KING'S DAUGHTER: "Mercy! Do you allow that half-grown girl to read Zola and Ouida?"

THE MOTHER: "I must do something to keep her away from the daily newspapers."—*Exchange*.

Happiness.—HE: "Dearest, say the little word that will make me happy for life."

SHE: "Have you spoken to papa?"

HE: "Oh, yes; he says the money is all your own, free from incumbrance."—*Boston Transcript*.

More Accurate.—"Will one in the class," asked the teacher of rhetoric, "give a better form to the sentence, 'John can ride the mule if he wants to'?" "John can ride the mule if the mule wants him to," said the boy with the bad eye.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Round-trip Tickets.—AUTHOR: "You have no idea how many stamps I use posting my manuscripts to various editors."

CRITIC: "Very likely. I think there ought to be excursion tickets for manuscripts at reduced rates."—*Tit-Bits*.

A Testimonial.—Little boy (writing to his schoolmaster): "Everybody at home is delighted with the progress I have made at your school. Why, when I came to you I knew nothing, and now, even in this short time, I know ten times as much!"—*Exchange*.

The Proper Way.—LITTLE JOHNNY: "Mama, let's play I am your mother and you are my little boy."

MAMA: "Very well, dear; how shall we play it?"

L. J.: "I'll tell you; you start to do something and I'll tell you not to."—*Puck*.

Would Not Get Wet.—SALESLADY: "Oh, yes; we have this goods in all the newest shades; it's very pretty, but it won't wash."

FAIR CUSTOMER: "That won't make any difference, as I only want it for a bathing suit; give me a yard, please."—*Philadelphia Record*.

Had Advantages.—"I am not at all certain," said the father, "that my daughter loves you suffi-

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ciently to warrant me in entrusting her to your keeping for that." "Well," replied the young man, "perhaps you haven't had the same advantages for observing things as I have."—*Philadelphia North American*.

Result of Training.—MRS. HERMITAGE (on the evening train): "I wonder why the city department stores won't deliver an order of goods free in the suburbs unless it exceeds five dollars' worth?"

MRS. ISOLATE (ditto): "Well, they know that a suburbanite can easily carry five dollars' worth."—*Puck*.

Common Experience.—OLD FOOZLE: "So, my son, you have laid aside your studies and are about to enter upon the active duties of life?"

YOUNG FOOZLE: "Yes, dad; but since I got my sheepskin and have had time to look around me, I am surprised to find the active duties of life so very closely attended to already."—*Boston Transcript*.

Resource.—Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was a person of resource. Whenever she hired a new girl, she took the latter at once to the nursery and showed her the Gracchi, saying: "These are my jewels!" In this way she avoided the embarrassment of having the hired girl all the time borrowing her jewels to wear to social functions.—*Detroit Journal*.

Annoying.—LADY (engaging servant): "Why did you leave your last place?"

SERVANT: "I couldn't put up with the way one of the young mistresses used to copy me, mum."

LADY: "What do you mean?"

SERVANT: "Why, I had a private soldier for my sweetheart, and what must she do but get a hoffer for hers."—*Tit-Bits*.

Genius Here.—Life on the farm had become intolerable. "I shall run away to sea!" he exclaimed. "But why?" asked his gray, old father, tremulously. The boy felt that it was necessary to be perfectly candid. "Because," he replied, "I find that I am not a poet, and if I become a rear-admiral, I shall have space in the magazines at my disposal!" The divine afflatus, understand from this, is not easily to be headed off.—*Detroit Journal*.

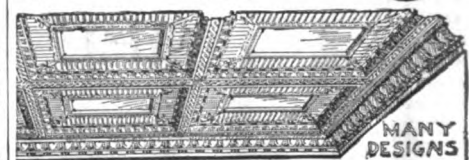
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Current Events.

Monday, August 7.

—It is announced that "46,000 men will be placed in the Philippines in the fall."

—The list of casualties on the Bridgeport trolley wreck shows 29 killed and 12 injured.

—The second trial of Captain Dreyfus on charges of high treason is begun at Rennes.

—British Secretary of Colonies Chamberlain proposes a joint high commission of inquiry in regard to Transvaal franchise reforms.

—A public dinner is given to Admiral Dewey by the officers and citizens of Naples.

—The Russian Minister at Peking addresses a note to the Chinese Foreign Board, warning that body that the conclusion of "an alliance with Japan would give great offense to Russia and would mean most serious consequences to China."

Tuesday, August 8.

—Secretary of War Root, after an interview with the President, announces that "operations in the Philippines will be actively pushed from now on."

—Aguinaldo appeals to the powers for "recognition" of Filipino independence.

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Mordcaï & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.

W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and) 59 Broadway N. Y. City.

Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.

John Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. O. Thomson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis

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—Ex-Gov. W. Y. Atkinson, of Georgia, dies at his home, at Newman.

—The Italian Ambassador presents his report of the investigation into the recent lynching of five Italians in Louisiana.

—The American and German members of the Samoan commission leave San Francisco for Washington.

—A destructive cyclone is raging in the West Indies; Ponce, Puerto Rico, is almost annihilated.

—The Boer Volksraad rejects the British proposals for a joint inquiry into the franchise reforms.

Wednesday, August 9.

—General MacArthur advances against the Filipinos and drives them from Angeles.

—The British gunboat *Leda*, finding a French fishing-boat within a three-mile limit on the Newfoundland Banks, fires a shot, disabling the boat and killing the helmsman.

Thursday, August 10.

—A copy of the report of the East Indian commission, appointed to study the effect of the Gold Standard, is presented to the Washington authorities.

—Reports from different West Indian and South American points indicate that more than 300 lives and a tremendous amount of property were destroyed in the recent hurricane.

Friday, August 11.

—General Sanger is made supervisor of the Cuban census, which is to be completed by January 1.

—An appeal for aid of the sufferers from the recent West Indian hurricane is made by the War Department.

—American troops take possession of the Filipino town of Angeles.

—The Dreyfus court-martial completes its examination of the secret dossier.

Saturday, August 12.

—Responses to the appeal of the Secretary of War for food for Puerto Rican hurricane sufferers, which are now known to number over 3,000, are received in large numbers in Washington.

—American forces push to the outskirts of Angeles, north of Manila.

—Twelve hundred insurgents cross the frontier from Haiti into San Domingo and defeat a government force.

—Sensational incidents mark the sitting of the Dreyfus court-martial at Reims, France; ex-President Casimir Perier and General Mercier testify.

Sunday, August 13.

—Attorney-General Smith, of Nebraska, has begun proceedings against the Standard Oil Company, under the Nebraska anti-trust law.

—General Young drives back Filipino insurgents from San Mateo.

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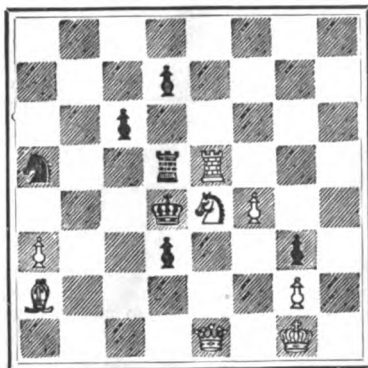
Problem 406.

BY T. JACKSON.

"Best Two-er."

Football and Field Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

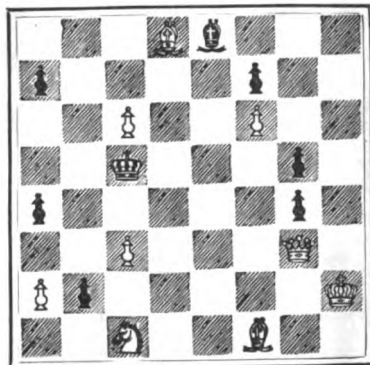
Problem 407.

BY E. P. BELL.

"Best Three-er."

Football and Field Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 400.

Key-move, Kt (Kt 8)—K 7.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieher, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; J. J. Post, Ordway, Col.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; S. A. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; S. L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex.; G. W. S.-V., Canton, Miss.; C. F. McMullen, Madison, Va.; Dr. H. H. Dwyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich.; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.; E. E. Thum and F. S. Conger, Pueblo, Col.; T. C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia.

Comments: "Not difficult; otherwise excellent"—M. W. H.; "Easy as the Dutch taking Holland"—I. W. B.; "Excellent"—F. S. F.; "Satisfies all conditions"—F. H. J.; "Very pretty, tho easy"—

M. M.; "Ingenious"—S. W.-J.; "Good"—C. F. McM.; "Fine"—J. R. W.

No. 401.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Q-B 2 | 2. R x P ch | 3. R x Kt P, mate |
| 1. Kt-Kt 3 | 2. K-R 4 | 3. Kt x P, mate |
| 1. | 2. K-B 2 | 3. Q-R 7, mate |
| 1. B x P | 2. K-Kt 3, must | 3. Kt-B 6, mate |
| 1. | 2. K-R 7 | 3. Q-R 2, mate |
| 1. Kt-Kt 2 | 2. Kt-B 4 or R-R 7 | 3. Q-K B 5, mate |
| 1. | 2. Any other | 3. Kt-R 6, mate |
| 1. Kt any other P x R must | 2. R-K R 4 ch | 3. |
| 1. | 2. Q-R 2, ch | 3. |
| 1. P x R | 2. K-Kt 5 | 3. |

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., C. R. O., F. H. J., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., G. P., J. H. M., T. R. D., H. A. H., J. J. P.

Comments: "Ingenious and novel"—M. W. H.; "Ingenious, elegant, elusive"—I. W. B.; "Well worthy a place in the DIGEST. The more I study it, the more I admire it"—F. S. F.; "First class"—C. R. O.; "Both difficult and elegant"—F. H. J.; "Capital"—G. P.

J. R. W. sent solution of 396, 397, 398, and 399. Dr. H. H. D., E. E. T., and F. S. C., C. B. Bird, Wausau, Wis.; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y., got 398; Dr. O. F. B., 396; T. J. Merrifield, Chicago, 396 and 398.

End-Game Studies.

No. 6.

(From Wiener Schachzeitung.)

(From an actual game.)

WHITE (4 pieces): K on Q R 2; B on K 3; Ps on Q 4 and K R 2.
BLACK (5 pieces): K on K Kt 2; B on K B 6; Ps on K 3, K B 4, Q B 5.

White to play. What result?

Solution of End-Game Study.

No. 2, JULY 15.

1., B-Kt 3; 2. Kt-B 5, B x Kt; 3. Kt x B, P=Q ch; 4. R x Q, P-Kt 7; 5. R-B 2, K-R 3, and draws, for if 6. K x P, Black is stalemated. It looks as if 1., P=Q would draw; but 2. R x Q, B-B 3 ch; 3. Kt x B, P-Kt 7; 4. R-B 2, K-R 8; 5. Kt-K R 5 wins.

An Italian Mate.

From Lecco degli Sacchi.

WHITE (9 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q 5; Kt on Q Kt 5; Rs on K R 5, Q B sq; Ps on K B 3, K R 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

BLACK (9 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on K Kt 3; Kt on Q B sq; Rs on K Kt 2, K R 2; Ps on K B 3, K R 3, Q Kt 3, Q R 4.

White announced mate in five moves.

Another Morphy Brilliant.

We are indebted to the Rev. T. B. Foster, Rutland, Vt., for the score of the following game played in New Orleans in the year 1864 or 1865. It has special interest from the fact that it is one of the last games Morphy played. The comments are from an old copy of *The Evening Telegram* (7), New York.

Evans Gambit.

(Odds of Queen's Knight.)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| White—Morphy. | Black—Maurian. |
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 3 B-B 4 | 3 B-B 4 |
| 4 P-Q Kt 4 | 4 B x P |
| 5 P-B 3 | 5 B-B 4 |
| 6 Castles | 6 P-Q 3 |
| 7 P-Q 4 | 7 P x P |
| 8 P x P | 8 B-Kt 3 |
| 9 P-Q 5 | 9 Kt-R 4 |

In the game between Mackenzie and Holman at the same odds, Mackenzie now played B-Q 3, and

several of the strongest modern-school players could find no better move, entirely overlooking the powerful line of play now introduced by Morphy.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 10 P-K 5! | 10 Kt x B |
| 11 Q-R 4 ch | 11 Q-Q 2 |
| 12 Q x Kt | 12 Kt-K 2 |
| 13 R-K sq | 13 P x P (best) |
| 14 Kt x P | 14 Q x P |
| 15 Q-R 4 ch | 15 B-Q 2 |

A fine opportunity for any modern master to study out the line of play, which White had evidently mapped out several moves in advance, and which few, if any, could see, even from the present standpoint.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 16 Kt x B! | 16 Q x Kt |
| 17 R x Kt! ch | 17 K x R |
| 18 B-R 3 ch | 18 K-K sq |
| 19 R-K sq ch | 19 B-K 6 |

Well played; a beautiful move, which shows Mr. Maurian to be no ordinary player. If White takes the proffered Bishop, Black retreats with perfect safety.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 20 Q-Kt 3 | 20 K-Q sq |
| 21 Q x Kt P | 21 R-Q B sq |
| 22 P x B | 22 Q 6 |
| 23 B-Kt 4 | 23 P-K B 4 |
| 24 R-K 2! | |

Of course, Black would be mated in three moves if he takes the Rook; but how many would see that this simple little move wins the Queen?

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 25 R-Q 2 | 24 R-K sq (best) |
| 26 R x Q ch | 25 R x P |
| 27 B-K 7 ch! and wins. | 26 R x R |

Game from the London Tourney.

PILLSBURY BEATS STEINITZ.

Ruy Lopez.

- | PILLSBURY. | STEINITZ. | PILLSBURY. | STEINITZ. |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 | 17 Q-R 4 sq | 17 Q-K sq |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-Q B 3 | 18 Kt-R 4 (d) | 18 Q-R-Kt sq |
| 3 B-Kt 5 | 3 P-Q 3 | 19 Kt-B 5 | 19 Kt-B 4 |
| 4 Kt-B 3 | 4 B-Q 2 | 20 P-K Kt 4 | 20 Q-K 2 |
| 5 P-Q 4 | 5 P x P | | |
| 6 Kt x P | 6 P-K Kt 3 (a) | 21 P x Kt | 21 R x B P |
| 7 Kt x Kt | 7 P x Kt | 22 Kt-Q 3 | 22 P-R 5 |
| 8 B-Q B 4 | 8 B-Kt 2 | 23 R-B 2 | 23 P-B 4 |
| 9 Q-K 2 | 9 Kt-K 2 | 24 R-R 2 | 24 Q-K 2 |
| 10 P-K R 4 | 10 P-K R 3 | 25 R-Kt 2 | 25 K-R 2 |
| | (b) | 26 Kt x P | 26 Q-B 2 |
| 11 P-R 5 | 11 P-Kt 4 | 27 Kt x P | 27 B x P |
| 12 P-B 4 | 12 P x P | 28 Q-Kt 6 ch | 28 Q x Q |
| 13 B x P (c) | 13 B-K 3 | 29 P x Q ch | 29 K-Kt sq |
| 14 B x B | 14 P x B | 30 B x B | 30 R x B |
| 15 P-K 5 | 15 Castles | 31 Kt-Q 7 | 31 Resigns. |
| 16 Castles | 16 P-Q 4 | | |

Notes (abridged) from *The American Chess Magazine*.

- (a) Not to be recommended.
(b) He does not hesitate to thus early declare his policy, which is an aggressive one.
(c) An open game with a vengeance, at least on the part of White.
(d) White goes straight to the mark, occupying all the points of vantage.
(e) Relentlessly the finishing touches are administered.

The Pawn.

BY P. FYFE.

I.

In hottest fight he's never shirky,
He never jumps wi' motion quirky,
O'er the board;
But often wi' a sudden jerk he
Loups at an opposing birkie
Wi' his sword.

II.

Tae every coward he's a model;
Tae bolt ne'er comes into his noddle;
E'en the Queen,
When he gets a proper hand, he'll
Mak' wi' bitter shame tae toddle
Off the scene.

III.

On he gangs in gallant fashion,
Knights and Rooks he lays the lash on
Wi' a swing;
Then tae crown he makes a dash on.
And in regicidal passion
Slays the King.

—Glasgow Herald.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TWENTY REGIMENTS FOR MANILA.

THE call for ten more regiments, in addition to the ten just recruited, is taken as an indication that a determined attempt will be made to overwhelm the Filipinos at the opening of the dry season. The many papers which have long been calling for a force of 100,000 men at Manila feel that the President has shown a tardy appreciation of advice that he ought to have heeded months ago, and the fact that the officers named for the new regiments are all from the regular army and all West Pointers is greeted with similar approval. Many papers, too, discern the hand of the new Secretary of War in the increased aggressiveness in that department, and ask if a change in command at Manila would not be followed by equally good results. Papers on both sides of the expansion issue agree that if the war is to be continued along present lines, the call for the new regiments is a wise one.

Splendid American Energy.—"General Weyler and the other quondam colonial commanders of Spain must look on with wonder and chagrin at the splendid energy of the American army. What are swamps and jungles, rains and floods, heat and moisture to Uncle Sam's devoted soldiers? They march on wherever they are led, laughing obstacles to scorn, rejoicing in the opportunity to surmount difficulties, never complaining of too much work. Has it ever struck the American public that the only complaint of our private soldiers in the Philippines has been not that there is too much work required of them, but too little? The returned volunteers who have criticized the conduct of the campaign have said only that the commanding general is not aggressive enough to suit them. Not a word of complaint do we hear of the hardships they have been called on to endure. Those are all part of 'the day's work,' mere incidents in the routine task of every twenty-four hours. All honor to our soldiers in Luzon! And let us make the work they have done a permanent achievement by advancing our lines and persevering in the task we have undertaken until the insurrection is subdued and the Stars and Stripes

float in undisputed supremacy throughout the archipelago that American valor has won."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence.

Slow Transportation.—"The War Department has sixteen troop-ships, the total capacity of which is about 17,000 men, or a little over 1,000 each on the average. The vessels are not all immediately available, some being now on the way out to Manila with troops and military stores. Three are (or will be) ready to proceed to the Philippines during the current month; eight will be in port from Manila in time to make return voyages during September, and five of the ships will not be home until various dates in the month of October. As the round trip requires about eighty days, the vessels which shall sail with the first of the new regiments will not be available for the transportation of a second detachment until some time in November, while the last of the sixteen transports to leave will not return to make a second voyage until the second half of January next. It will be very near March 1 next, therefore, before the whole force can be assembled in the vicinity of Manila.

"Secretary Root has shown his grasp of the situation by the charter of four additional vessels for the transport service; but inasmuch as these four auxiliary troop-ships will accommodate only 2,550 men in all, they will expedite the shipment to no very great extent. Perhaps they will enable the department to muster the whole of the twenty volunteer regiments at Manila by February 1 next. . . . Of course, it will not be necessary to delay the campaign in the Philippines until all the new troops shall have arrived at Manila; but if the views of those military experts who believe that at least 60,000 men will be necessary to push the war simultaneously in all directions be correct, it would be idle to expect decisive results before the beginning of next year."—*The Record (Ind.)*, Philadelphia.

Southern Apathy.—"The authorities at Washington profess to feel surprised that recruits for the new volunteer regiments are coming forward so slowly, and argue that opposition to the war in the Philippines prevailing in the South is responsible for the apathy of Southern youth in the matter of entering the army.

"There is, no doubt, some opposition to the war in the Philip-



STALLED.—*The Evening Post*, San Francisco.



MAITRE DEMANGE.
GEN. ROGET.
LIEUT.-COL. PICQUART.

MAJ. CARRIÈRE.
EX.-PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PÉRIER.
GEN. DR GALLIFFET.

MAITRE FERNAND LABORI.
GEN. MERCIER.
CAPT. LEBRUN-RENAULT.

MEN PROMINENT IN THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

pires in the South, as there is in other parts of the country, but that is not the explanation of the lack of recruits for the new regiments. The opposition to the war is neither so great nor so widespread as to have any effect upon enlistments whatever. The real trouble is that Southerners are disgusted at the lack of recognition shown the Southern troops during the war with Spain, at the studied efforts of the Administration to keep Southerners in the background, and at the fact that so few Southern regiments succeed in seeing any service at all. These experiences have strongly disgusted Southerners with army management, and nothing short of a threatened attack by some foreign power could induce them to feel any enthusiasm for army life.

"There is another and special reason why enlistments are slow in the South for the new regiments, and that is the utter unfairness of the Administration in selecting officers for these commands. Altho it was expected that fully two of the regiments would be recruited in the South, scarcely a half-dozen commissions were given to Southerners, and most of the commissions actually assigned to them were of low rank. This palpable injus-

tice naturally did not attract Southerners to the new regiments, and it is not surprising that few desire to serve in them when they know that they will not have the privilege of serving under officers from their own section."—*The Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans.*

"The Administration has had loyal support from the country. It has not wanted for men or money. It has had at its hand the best little army of trained soldiers on earth and volunteers whose States gave them unreservedly for their baptism of blood and fire. It has had the benefit of the highest counsels of civilians, not only in this country, but in England, whose statesmen and students have spread before us with friendly zeal everything that can be learned from England's long experience with similar problems.

"And the country only asks one thing of the Administration, and that it will have or else know the reason why. It has the right to expect that the right thing will be done in the Philippines, and in the best possible way. It will not be pleased if it finds out that the lives of its brave young volunteers have been sacrificed to gain barren victories. It will not be pleased if it finds out that sound advice as to the Philippines has been ignored

at the behest of partizan and personal politics."—*The Oregonian (Rep.)*, Portland.

"The addition of ten new regiments to the army of the United States will add \$15,000,000 to the yearly claims upon the public treasury. This means an extra federal tax of \$1 a year upon each family throughout the United States."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

CHANGING VIEWS IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

THE differences of opinion among leaders in the Democratic ranks, which must result in some radical changes of position before they can all unite on one platform, are gradually being modified in the interests of party harmony. The first of the modifications was the announcement by the Salt Lake *Tribune*, one of the strongest free-silver papers of the West, of its conviction that the silver issue ought to be given second or third place in the coming campaign. The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, another free-silver paper of equal prominence, soon followed with a similar opinion. Now Mr. Croker, who has been an avowed expansionist and a supposed supporter of Judge Van Wyck for the Presidential nomination, declares on his return from Europe that he is opposed to the McKinley expansion policy and says that Mr. Bryan is one of the greatest men that America has produced. The silver question, Mr. Croker adds, may safely be left to the wisdom of Congress. As a Republican majority in the Senate is assured for years to come, many papers take this as an invitation to Mr. Bryan to drop the silver question and make the fight on the anti-expansion issue. Almost at the same time Mr. Bryan was addressing the Iowa Democrats at their state convention at

Des Moines, and in his speeches he laid some stress on the party's new issues. The Republican papers at once seized upon some of these passages and declared that Mr. Bryan had relegated silver to the rear. The paragraphs in Mr. Bryan's speeches upon which they base this conclusion are as follows:

"The Chicago platform was written for all time, and the Democratic Party is not under obligations to reiterate its details, but as new issues arise we may turn our attention to them, take them into the family, and make a fight on them without apologizing for any former fight we have made.

"I do not visit Iowa to write platforms, but so long as the Iowa Democracy is willing to accept the Chicago platform I am content. If new issues arise which seem to be of more importance than those of the past, it is proper for the party to give prominence to the new ones and even use them as the basis of a campaign. But we do not need to surrender a single syllable of the Chicago platform. Like the inaugural speech of Thomas Jefferson, it was made for all time."

A perusal of the full text of Mr. Bryan's remarks, however, show that he devoted considerably more than half of his address to the money question, and said of its availability as a live issue:

"But I must dwell a little time on a dead issue—the money question. Did you ever see anything that had so many lives as the money question? In 1892 they said it was dead. But in 1893 the President had to call Congress together to bury it. Again they buried it in 1894, and once more in 1895, and you may remember that it was up again in 1896, and had to be buried again. Then they said that would settle it. But again it was up in 1897 and in 1898. It is here now and they are burying it again. But I have examined the corpse and find it in such a good state of preservation that I believe it will last till 1900.

"Why is it? Why is it that they find it so hard to bury the silver cause?

"Because no tomb was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause.

"Why is it that our opponents continue to bury the silver cause? Because they would rather go to a funeral than a debating society."

Mr. Bryan has since denied specifically that he considers the silver issue secondary.

Mr. Croker's advances have not met a very enthusiastic reception at the hands of the Democratic press. The *New York Journal*, the *Columbia State*, the *Savannah News*, and other silver papers declare that Mr. Bryan will never abandon that issue, while the Democratic press which favors expansion, like the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the *New York Times*, the *Washington Times*, and the *Philadelphia Record*, think that Mr. Croker has made a grievous error in indorsing the anti-expansion principle. The *New York World*, which favors the same views at which Mr. Croker has arrived, says that his utterances "excite amusement and contempt because of the contrast of impudence and hypocrisy between his professions and his performances." Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, says that Mr. Croker's accession is a great blow to the Bryan cause. The *Columbia State* (Dem.) says:

"He is not an ally that the Bryan men can be proud of or need value for his power. In our national fight next year we can do without him, his city, and his State. He is only of interest at this time as showing how futile the notion that New York can run the great Democratic Party of this country, how great the delusion that the masses of the party will sacrifice their convictions to an imagined expediency."

The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Gold Dem.), which favors expansion, says of Mr. Croker's new attitude:

"It is really good for the grumps. When Tammany begins taking itself seriously on matters of principle, 'it is to laugh.' Where was there ever an issue of principle that Tammany cared anything about except as an aid to it in its business of getting and holding the offices for its members? It has been on both sides, and on neither side of every issue of principle that has come up in recent years. It was so with reference to the tariff. It was so with reference to silver. If the Hon. Croker is to be



ANOTHER SUBJECT FOR MILLET.

Let him paint a picture entitled "The Man with the Sword."

O judges, lords and rulers in fair France,
Is this the handiwork you give to God,
This defamed man, distorted and soul quenched?
How will you ever straighten up this shape;
Touch it again with immortality;
Give back the upward looking and the light;
Rebuild in it the music and the dream;
Make right the immemorial infamies,
Perfidious wrongs, immedicable woes?
O judges, lords and rulers in fair France,
How will the future reckon with this man?

Apologies to Edwin Markham.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

recognized as speaking authoritatively for the organization it has been so with reference to expansion.

"It is entirely reasonable to believe that the Hon. Croker represents Tammany in this. Tammany cares nothing one way or another about expansion. If it can throw out its nets so as to 'ketch 'em a-comin' an' a-gwine,' so much the better, especially since the Hogg incident has shown the Tammany leaders that it won't be good pie politics to cut loose entirely from Bryan yet. Croker has made a bungling boss, but he is not so blind to what is expected of him as not to be ready to run wid or agin Bryan, as developments may dictate."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) thinks that Mr. Croker is only late in discovering what many other people knew long before:

"In 1896 Mr. Croker and a very great number of Democrats of the East accepted the enemy's interpretation not only of the platform, but of Bryan himself. Since then they have had ample opportunity for calm, considerate study of the platform and the man, and they have come to the conclusion—which was inevitable—that both are Democratic in every respect. The masses of the people understand and appreciate and trust Bryan, and they do it because he stands for principles that are dear to their hearts and in the triumph of which lies their salvation. The people shape public opinion, and the trend of public opinion toward Bryan as the great leader of the people can not find better illustration than in the utterance of Mr. Croker."

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE.

SINCE the marriage of Mrs. Sloane to Mr. O. H. P. Belmont (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 27, June 10), the clergy both in the Eastern and Western States have shown a disposition to be more cautious in solemnizing marriages. The General Association of Congregational Ministers of Connecticut has passed resolutions declaring that it is incumbent on ministers to exercise the greatest caution before consenting to officiate at the marriage of any person who has been divorced, and "that such consent should never be given in case of the guilty party divorced" for infidelity, nor for any other reason, without a careful examination into all the facts. The Rev. W. M. Barrows, of Greenwich, who had accepted a fee of \$500 for the Belmont-Sloane marriage, but had subsequently returned it, claiming that he had been deceived, was not, however, condemned by the association.

A case somewhat similar to this Connecticut marriage occurred recently in Michigan. Two persons who, according to the laws of the commonwealth, had the right to marry were refused by each of the Evangelical ministers at Ann Arbor, on the ground that one of the applicants had been divorced. These clergymen later united in an agreement not to perform the ceremony of marriage when either of the persons concerned had been divorced or had obtained a divorce from a preceding husband or wife on any other ground than violation of the Seventh Commandment. In general, the religious press has expressed approval of this action. Some secular papers, however, think this position irrational in itself, and derogatory to the laws of the State. For example, the Brooklyn *Eagle* says:

"Law itself contains reasons for divorce, equivalent in moral weight to the reason of infidelity, tho different from it. An unexplained absence of seven years works presumption of death and makes a marriage voidable. So does a sentence of a certain duration for felony, especially a sentence for life, which establishes the presumption of civil death. So does proof of a marriage by force or fraud, or proof that one of the persons to it has not attained the age of lawful consent. There are other causes which make the hard and-fast attitude of the Ann Arbor clergy difficult to maintain, and which would present so many exceptions as to embarrass the clergy there or anywhere else.

"Refusal of sundry of the clergy of Michigan to accept the laws of Michigan, by which marriageability or remarriageability is allowed, might induce the law-making power to take away from such clergymen the right to perform any marriage ceremony at

all. It is a legal right, a right conferred by law, not a right inherent of itself in the ministerial office itself. In France, any marriage may be ecclesiastically performed, but every marriage, including those ecclesiastically performed, must also be performed by a civil magistrate, else the union is not legal and resultant children are not legitimate. In America, either the religious or civil ceremony suffices; but marriages in America, to be valid in France and in some other foreign countries, must be performed before a magistrate here. On that account, foreigners here are generally married by ministers and by magistrates. Besides, Unitarian and Universalist ministers, as a rule, take no such rigid ground as that imputed to the evangelical clergy of Ann Arbor. Uniformity of marriage conditions or of attitude toward divorce conditions will not be possible so long as every State can establish its own rules and so long as ministers themselves construe their duty in the case for themselves."

A party in the Protestant Episcopal church has long been endeavoring to amend the canon concerning divorce by forbidding the solemnization of the marriage "of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living, if such husband or wife has been put away for any cause arising after marriage." Bishop Seymour, of the diocese of Quincy, Ill., has announced his intention to offer the foregoing amendment at the next general convention at San Francisco, in October, 1901. Of this *Christian Work* says, however:

"There is no fear that the general convention will amend the canons in this matter; their action last year is evidence on this point. And why should the physical death of an infamous and immoral wife and mother be necessary before a pure, good mother can be procured for a motherless family? Bishop Seymour's proposition has neither reason nor the teaching of Christ to commend it."

In the mean time, the secular arm has also been trying to make the estate of the divorced a hard one. Mr. Justice Beekman, of the New York supreme court, has formulated a new plan to defeat "collusion" in divorce proceedings. Altho almost all European governments assume that when both husband and wife are agreed that their union is no longer tolerable or subservient to good, this is one of the best of all reasons for their divorce, the laws in this country take just the opposite ground. If two people, who agree in nothing else, agree that they must part in order to find life endurable, the legislative or legal Dogberry feels sure in his soul that here is "collusion," something particularly despicable in his eyes, and that this is the best of all reasons why the state and church should combine to hold these two together. However, not all legal students in this country agree with this view. Mr. S. N. Tuckman, writing in the *New York Times*, says:

"Mr. Justice Beekman very properly states that the family is the pillar of the state, and the state by means of laws should preserve its sanctity. This is very true in the abstract, but I am rather inclined to believe that the husband and wife who can not live happily together and therefore collude to divorce are, if constrained to live together, more mischievous to the community and exert a more immoral influence upon their home and children than they would if they were divorced.

"Let us rather cling to the present law, and let matters of matrimony be permitted to adjust and elevate themselves."

Mr. Allen Carruthers, writing in the *New York Journal*, makes an interesting comparison of the divorce laws of Europe and the United States. He says:

"Austria grants divorce for 'unconquerable aversion,' on account of which both parties ask for a divorce. Any court in the Union would dismiss the petition as collusive where both parties agree to ask for the divorce.

"Hungary has the same law as Austria on this subject.

"Belgium grants divorces on 'mutual or persevering desire or consent of both parties.'

"Denmark, 'mutual consent.'

"In almost all of the provinces of the German empire divorces are granted for 'unconquerable aversion.'

"Agreement after five years' separation' is a valid ground for divorce in the Netherlands.

"Norway, 'mutual consent.'

"Rumania, 'mutual and continued desire of both parties.'

"Russia, 'mutual consent.'

"Sweden, 'incompatibility of temper and persistent discord.'

"Switzerland, which recently adopted a federal divorce law and amended the same generally, grants divorces where the marriage relations are 'greatly strained'; also 'incurable mental diseases of three years' standing'; 'injury to the honor or reputation of either of the parties.'

"The causes just mentioned are far more liberal than any cause known in America. In fact, some of the causes for which divorce is allowed in Europe are reasons in most every State in the Union for refusing the divorce. As an example, 'mutual consent.' While in many instances both parties may want the divorce, yet if it were known by the court that the application was based upon 'mutual consent,' it would defeat the divorce every time in America. Besides the causes just mentioned as an example of the liberality of the divorce laws of Europe, almost all of the countries of that continent have divorce laws embracing about all of the causes that we have in America. A great many are under the impression that divorce can be obtained in America for 'incompatibility of temper.' Yet as a matter of fact there is no such cause for divorce in any State in the Union."

Mr. Carruthers says that there is a marked increase in divorce both in Europe and America, but that this can not be attributed to any fault in our laws, for "the people are back of the laws in every instance in this country." He continues:

"The report of the Commissioner of Labor referred to by Cardinal Gibbons, which was based upon a very careful and disinterested investigation, plainly demonstrates that stringent or liberal laws of divorce do not correspondingly decrease or increase the number of divorces. This is also the contention of some of the best writers upon this subject, notably M. Jacques Bertillon, who is probably the ablest and most exhaustive writer upon this subject. This is also borne out by the statistics of various countries.

"The fact is, we may judge our divorce laws and also the number of divorces granted by the sentiment of the people. New York, for instance, is the only State in the Union that grants divorce solely upon the ground of infidelity. Yet New York furnishes more divorce suits than any other State in the Union, and probably more unhappy marriages. In this State marriage is easiest and divorce hardest of any State in the Union.

"It is a serious question if the policy of our law on marriage and divorce is a correct doctrine. We encourage with reckless uncertainty marriage, which we fain would approve, yet refuse to dissolve. But people will divorce themselves from intolerable relations at any cost. Marriage is a contract, and you can no more legislate it eternal than you can any other copartnership between individuals; neither can you legislate people to love, respect, and forbear with each other where the material elements of union are lacking."

Verdict of the Farmers on Expansion.—As 70 per cent. of the population of the United States still live in the country and the small towns, the opinions of the dwellers in large cities on national questions is of less relative weight than many might suppose. A plebiscite of 20,000 farmers in all parts of the country on our expansion problems, which has just been completed by *Farm and Home* (Springfield, Mass.), has, therefore, unusual value. More than half of the farmers who voted are from the Central West and the Middle States, which decided the 1896 election, and the rest are divided about equally between the New England, the Southern, and the Pacific-coast States, so that the whole country is represented. Following are the most important of the questions and replies:

Should the Filipinos be held in subjection to the United States, or should they be allowed to form an independent government?

Independent	12,520
Subjection	8,416

Should Cuba be free and independent or should it be annexed to the United States?

Independent	13,109
Annexed	7,372

Should Puerto Rico be free and independent or should it be annexed to Cuba or to the United States?

Annexed to United States	11,897
Independent	6,004
Annexed to Cuba	1,740

Should there be free trade between the United States and Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines?

No	9,811
Yes	9,817

Should coolie or contract labor be permitted in Hawaii or other tropical dependencies in defiance of the United States contract labor laws?

No	18,055
Yes	1,151

Should United States Senators be elected direct by the people?

Yes	16,643
No	1,236

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH CUBA?

CONSIDERABLE change in public sentiment has appeared during the last few months with regard to Cuba's future government, and where a year and a half ago the American press was almost unanimous in calling for Cuban independence, there is now a strong undercurrent of opinion in favor of annexation. Some recent views of men who are eminently qualified to speak on this subject throw interesting light on the problem.

One of these, Dr. Antonio Perez, himself a Cuban, makes an eloquent plea for independence. He claims that the partisans of annexation are mostly American and Spanish residents, and that an ever-increasing number of the native Cubans is declaring for complete self-government. Writing in *The Contemporary Review*, he says:

"The independence of Cuba is as necessary to the natives as wholesome food to hungry people. It is, moreover, a matter wherein is concerned their pride, not less than their dignity and self-respect. Should the Cubans, after their long fight of half a century, now tamely renounce their rights, by such an act alone will they prove themselves unworthy of the freedom they wrested from the Spaniards at the cost of so many lives, and of the streams of blood with which the rich soil of Cuba has been drenched. It is not sufficient that a brave people should have



LET'S GIVE THE FILIPINOS AN OBJECT-LESSON.

—The World, New York.

won their freedom after a long and heroic struggle; to maintain it intact in the hour of triumph, as well as to lay securely the foundation of future greatness, is at once their privilege and their sacred duty. Cuba independent will have a rôle to play; will hold a place in the concert of sovereign nations; will be mistress of her destinies, and will make her own history. The Cuban flag, emblem of so many sacrifices, will represent a living fact. Its lonely star, which symbolizes their aspirations, will then emphasize the integrity of their island home. Caressed by gentle breezes, or proudly carried in the storm, as it floats from land to land, it will be pointed out as the emblem of the honest and unyielding patriotism of a manly people."

Dr. Perez believes that political independence would develop self-reliance and executive ability among the Cubans, and restore conditions of industrial prosperity. Figures are quoted to show that the Cuban natives, so far from being an idle race, are among the most industrious workers on the face of the earth. He also lays stress on the importance of a free and independent Cuba to the peace of the world and the commerce of the Caribbean Sea. "Cuba," he says, "would be a kind of neutral territory, and would remove all apprehension with regard to the safety of the neighboring small nationalities."

Dr. Perez thus applies to Cuba the lesson of recent labor troubles in this country:

"Annexation would bring with it social disturbances. The reduction in the salaries of workmen through the operation of trusts and syndicates would promote strikes on the part of the former, and an attempt to import negroes or other cheap labor from the States would then follow. The Cubans—the natives of the soil—having families to support and educate, would naturally oppose such importation, the opposition resulting probably in bloodshed."

He further declares:

"Those who imagine that the Pearl of the Antilles is merely a pearl to be added to a collection, a thing for sale or barter, and that in Cuba will be found another Hawaii, are altogether mistaken. If in Hawaii it was an easy matter for a dozen adventurers from different countries to dethrone a defenseless woman and to usurp the powers of government, depriving the natives of all part in them, in Cuba this ruthless method of proceeding is absolutely impossible. . . . The Cubans have been proved to possess patriotism enough to refuse with contempt anything short of independence, and courage enough to fight those who oppose that independence, without reference to the number or strength of their opponents."

The Boston *Evening Transcript*, commenting on Dr. Perez's article, states that his sentimental considerations will hardly appeal strongly to English or American readers. It says:

"The argument of the advocates of annexation is that as this country is the natural and almost the only large market for Cuba's two great staples, sugar and tobacco, the industries of both countries would be better served by the stability which comes from having a common political head. Cuba is so near our own coast line, almost a part of it, the annexationists will further agree, that its sanitary condition becomes of the deepest concern to us; and that condition, for our own protection against yellow fever, ought to be under our control."

Some prominent business men connected with the Cuban trade were recently interviewed by the *New York Journal of Commerce* on the subject of Cuban government. All were in favor of annexation, tho they did not believe in forcing the situation.

"An Officer of the Army of Occupation" writes a lucid article in *The North American Review* on "The Logic of Our Position in Cuba." He also advocates annexation, but believes that annexation without the consent and good will of the Cubans would be a violation of our recent national pledge, and of American standards of right and justice. He contends that our military occupation of the island is a source of great irritation to the natives, and that the pacification of the island removes the last reason for the presence of American troops. He continues:

"A military government at best is a tyranny. The best military government is the one which interferes least with the autonomy of the civil government. Our military government in Cuba, as a means of *rapprochement* between the two peoples, is a failure. And the extent to which this is the case is indicated by the remark sometimes now heard in Cuba that, as between the American military control and the Spanish military control, the Spanish was preferable. This remark is an overstatement, begotten of disappointment and chagrin; but it holds a terrible suggestion."

The article concludes:

"We are in a false position in Cuba; a position the outcome of which may result in wounding our national pride.

"We have the choice of two alternatives: Shall we drift, or shall we decide?

"To decide; to carry out our promise at once; to take our troops out of Cuba, leaving the people to govern themselves until such time as they may prefer annexation—that seems to be our proper course.

"To drift means a struggle with a tremendous problem under disheartening conditions; trying to help this people in the face of daily increasing opposition, ingratitude, irritation, suspicion. It means a postponement of the settlement of problems connected with the material prosperity of the island. It means a failure to fulfil a solemn pledge.

"Judging from what we know of the ease with which revolutions are gotten up in Spanish-American countries, to drift may mean eventually a *revolt*.

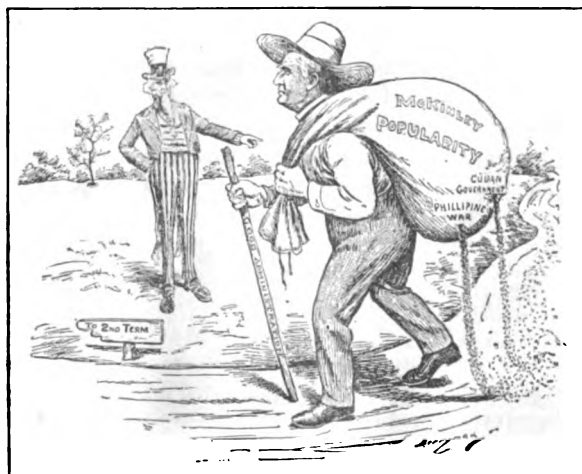
"And, no matter how large or how small a revolt against us in Cuba might be (it often happens that the smallest bands are the most difficult to deal with), no glory would be ours in quelling it, whether we lost in the struggle tens, or thousands, or, like the Spaniards, tens of thousands of men. And it will be time then for the enemies of our republic to laugh. For the Spanish will seem to have made good their claim that the war of 1898 was one of pure aggression, inspired by the lust for territory.

"It is certain that the question of Cuba overshadows in gravity any other question now confronting this country."

DISARMAMENT AND INDUSTRY.

AN article in *The Engineer*, London, written during the session of the Peace Conference, discusses the effect upon engineering industries of the adoption of a scheme of disarmament by European countries, and concludes that it would be very serious. It says:

"While we are the last to advocate war we can not refrain from expressing a conviction that the state of preparedness for war and progressiveness in war-like arts has become so much a part and parcel of our common nature and our common weal that any attempt suddenly to arrest it would be followed by economic difficulties and industrial struggles for which the saving to the



UNCLE SAM: "William, you'd better keep an eye on those leaks."
— *The Post, Washington*.

pockets of the rate-payers would be an altogether inadequate return."

Commenting on this, *The Engineer and Scientific Machinist* (Cleveland, Ohio) says:

"It is obvious that American interests, at least for the present, would not be promoted by a successful issue of the Czar's conference. Europe, burdened with her standing armies, can not, even were she on an equal footing otherwise, compete in the design and production of machinery—especially the former—with the United States, unfettered and able to devote the best native skill to manufacture. Americans do not mistrust their ability to meet any situation that may arise, but were the millions of soldiers now engaged in the unproductive consumption of Europe's resources let loose on the industrial world the latter would be very materially changed. Wages, already low, would fall lower and competition would be sharper. Of course tens of thousands would emigrate to the Western hemisphere, where they are not particularly needed. Admitting, however, that a change in the *status quo* would be quite likely to work to our injury, considerations of humanity and the advancement of civilization are sufficient to decide America and the Anglo-Saxon race to favor disarmament and work for its accomplishment."

EXTENT OF OUR RAILWAYS.

STATISTICS compiled by the experts attached to the Interstate Commerce Commission reveal the fact that we have 217,500 miles of railroad track in the United States—enough to build fifteen double-track roads from Cape Horn to the Klondike. The force of men employed on these roads is as large as the largest standing army in the world, and they receive enough in wages each year to pay Germany's national debt six times, while the railways' gross earnings could perform the mighty task of placing Spain on her feet financially. The following interesting features of the report are given in *The Railway World* (Philadelphia):

"The railway system of the United States is practically complete so far as principal lines of travel are concerned. Altho the figures of the commission do not cover the full period of unprecedented activity which has recently dawned upon the railroads, they indicate quite clearly the results of the stimulus to the transportation business imparted by the war with Spain. The railroads have 28,694 more cars than in 1897, and 248 more locomotives, while the number of passengers and volume of freight carried has increased in like proportion. At the same time the number of employees has increased from 823,476 in 1897 to 874,558 on June 30, 1898. This is the largest number of men yet engaged in railway service in this country, exceeding by nearly one thousand the army of railroad employees in service during the phenomenal year 1892. To these men there were paid in wages during the year the vast sum of \$495,055,618, representing more than 60 per cent. of the total operating expenses. There are few industries, indeed, which require for their successful prosecution a larger share of skilled labor than the railroads demand. While the gross earnings of the entire railway mileage for the year footed up \$1,247,325,621, an increase over the previous twelvemonth of \$125,235,848, the volume of stock and bonded obligations issued was so great that two thirds of the stockholders received no dividends whatever. The figures of the commission show that of \$10,818,554.031 of railway capital outstanding, dividends were paid on only 33.74 per cent. The gross dividend earnings were \$6,240,864, yielding an average of 5.29 per cent. on all stock on which a dividend had been declared."

A regrettable feature of the report is the fact that over 250 deaths and nearly 7,000 injuries have resulted in a year because the Federal authorities neglected to enforce an act of Congress relating to brakes and couplers:

"It does not appear that the act of Congress requiring automatic couplers and air-brakes on all trains has had any effect other than to induce a cessation of other forms of coupling and brake manufacture. The passenger-train service throughout the country is now fully equipped with the new brakes and couplers, but out of 1,248,826 cars in freight service only 567,409 have train

brakes and 851,533 are fitted with automatic couplers. This tardiness of the companies in complying with the Federal statute its largely responsible no doubt for the appalling list of fatalities to train hands during the past year. Of the 1,141 killed and 15,645 injured among railway employees in 1898, no less than 279 deaths and 6,988 injuries resulted from coupling and uncoupling cars. This fearful sacrifice might have been almost entirely prevented had the act of Congress been thoroughly enforced."

The total number killed on the railroads during the year was nearly seven thousand. The *Hartford Courant* says of it:

"Would you believe that the number of American citizens killed or wounded on American railroads in the twelvemonth which ended June 30, last year, was far in excess of the number of American soldiers killed or wounded in last year's war with Spain and this year's campaign in Luzon, put together? That is the story told by the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures. Here these are in all their grimness: Killed on the railroads, 6,859; wounded on the railroads, 40,882; total of railroad casualties, in one year, 47,741.

"Only 221 of the killed were passengers. The risk of sudden death accepted by the individual American citizens who buys a railroad ticket and takes his seat in the car is very slight, tho quite appreciably greater in this country than in Europe. The number of railroad employees killed in the year in question was 1,958. This leaves 4,680 victims to be accounted for. A considerable percentage of them were tramps—lazy or footsore fellows who stole transportation once too often. The deadly grade-crossing and the track-walking habit account for most of the rest.

"We come to the wounded. Of these, in that one year, 2,945 were passengers, 31,761 were railroad employees, 6,176 were 'others.'

"It would be interesting to know just how much—in money—the casualties of the year in question cost the railroad companies and the accident insurance companies. We fancy the total would be something impressive. . . . We'd be glad to learn that the commission's figures are wrong. The story they tell is anything but pleasant—or creditable."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. SEWALL, of Maine, announces that he is out of politics. That is the impression the American voters tried to convey to him in 1896.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

"After all," he said oracularly, "the Philippine problem is very simple." "To all those who do not have to solve it, yes," was the reply.—*The Evening Post, Chicago*.

WHEN William Waldorf Astor ceased to support the Constitution of the United States that venerable pillar of our liberties was not observed to totter.—*The Record, Chicago*.

A HANDSOME reward should be offered to the ingenious man of brains who can find some method by which, when the Filipinos are beaten, they shall stay so.—*The Herald, Boston*.

It is reported that Captain Dreyfus, if acquitted, will devote his life to charity. There seems to be plenty of room for him to exercise this Christian virtue.—*The Transcript, Boston*.

AMERICAN enterprise has finished the Atbara bridge at about the time when English builders expected to begin to get ready to prepare to commence it.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

It would be interesting to know how much of the money coming out of the Klondike was made by the miners and how much was made out of them.—*The Chronicle, San Francisco*.

AN old lady has offered Mr. Balfour an income of £5,000 a year if he will not play golf on Sunday. In case Mr. Balfour doesn't care to accept we would be glad to find a substitute for him.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

DIFFERENCE IN CITIES.—New Yorker (affably acknowledging the introduction): "From Chicago, eh? Glad to meet you, Chicago. Chicago— isn't that where they kill hogs?" Chicago Man: "Yes, that's where they kill 'em. They don't turn the city over to 'em."—*The Tribune, Chicago*.

FRENCH JUDGE: "Prisoner at the bar, you are accused of a great crime." Prisoner: "I am innocent." French Judge: "Evidently you are a hardy offender. You deny the charges of the Government, and therefore must be a traitor to France. I sentence you to five years' imprisonment for entering into relations with the German Government."—*The Transcript, Boston*.

A FILIPINO FABLE.—A boy who had a brindle dog on a string was so tired that the dog was on the point of achieving independence, when a member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals accosted the boy and chided him for not giving the dog his freedom, and finally bought the string for the sum of 25 cents. The last the boy saw of the kind-hearted stranger he was kicking the stuffing out of the dog because it hung back when he pulled on the string.—*Judge Charles G. Garrison, of New Jersey*.

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE PUBLIC SCHOOL "A CURSE"?

IT will be remembered that Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis recently raised this question (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 3), and that her answer was largely an affirmative one. Our public-school system finds a vigorous defender in Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who in *The North American Review* (July) replies to Mrs. Davis's article. "Has the public school done its work?" Mrs. Davis wrote; "has education been always an un-mixed blessing to America and Americans? This question can not be answered so easily and positively as loyal sons of the republic may suppose." But Mrs. Van Rensselaer thinks that it can be. She says: "Indisputably, the blessings it has bestowed far outweigh the curses. If we try to fancy what the condition of our land as a whole would be if it had had no free schools, the imagination shrinks from the first outlines of the picture."

She refers to the Acadian settlement in Louisiana, described by Mrs. Davis, wherein few people could even read and write, yet where a marked degree of happiness prevailed, and she comments upon Mrs. Davis's apprehensions lest schoolmasters should be sent there "to open the way for railways, business, and civilization," in the following words:

"If such a community could have been fenced in with barbed wire and placed under a strict taboo, it might have continued moral and contented without any schooling. But it was not a normal community in our day and land. It was a 'survival,' an anachronism; and, as such, inevitably destined to change. In other ages, other lands, there have been true gentlefolk who could neither read nor write. Such persons are unthinkable among ourselves; and so is the perpetuation of pastoral ignorance and innocence in any locality. Business and the railroad, politics and the newspaper, can not be kept from touching any corner that happens still to be lonely in the modern white man's world; and, little as we may like the kind of civilization they sometimes bring with them, it would hardly be improved by the elimination of the schoolmaster."

The reasons why any American community is not all that we would wish it to be are, says Mrs. Van Rensselaer, very complicated. It is a dangerous and mistaken notion to lay blame on the public school for every failure in the body politic, including the failure of certain classes of inhabitants to act in accordance with good sense and sound morals. Mrs. Van Rensselaer herself remembers the "typical" village of "X—" which Mrs. Davis so cleverly describes. In that former whaling community she spent six or seven summers as Mrs. Davis's neighbor, but she diagnoses the disease in a different way. It is not due to over-education, "to the presence of three huge schoolhouses and the free library," but to changed conditions of life, to emigration of the best blood of the community, and to the ensuing "dry rot." Mrs. Van Rensselaer continues:

"It is dangerous to exaggerate the share of blame that should be laid upon the public schools, or upon the beliefs they represent, because we may thus be led into one or the other of two opposite errors. We may come to despise our school system, and, therefore, to neglect its improvement if not its maintenance; or we may be tempted to expect too much from it, and, in consequence, to confuse and weaken its proper work by laying upon it burdens that it ought not to bear."

"Mrs. Davis's article is, I think, a sign that the first-named danger is a real one. The second is illustrated by the people who, in these latter days, still cry out that the public schools should teach some dogmatic form of religion, or at least that vague and indefinable thing called 'dogmatic Christianity,' or, at the very least, some formalized code of 'Christian morality.' To ask this is to ignore one of the great principles upon which our state and federal governments were based. If, as Mrs. Davis says, our grandfathers were more religious than we, nevertheless

they were very careful to sever religion from politics, and from those practical matters which they put under the control of the state, leaving to the individual the duty of caring for his own and his children's souls in his home, and through such religious or ethical institutions as he might choose to support. The full liberty in religious belief and practise that the fathers of the republic thought absolutely essential, can not be combined with any form of religious instruction controlled or authorized by the state."

Mrs. Van Rensselaer then cites numerous facts gained from a careful study of the public-school system in New York—a system which has especially difficult problems to solve, and yet which, she says, is without doubt accomplishing great things in the way of educating, assimilating, and Americanizing the foreign masses of the population:

"The more I have studied it, the more distinctly I have come to understand the difficulties with which it has to cope and the way in which it is often isolated in its effort to cope with them, the more clearly I have realized the difference between the average child that it now turns out and the average parent of foreign or even of American birth, the longer I have reflected upon the picture our crowded and polyglot poorer quarters would present if it did not exist—the more I have been impressed, not by its defects but by its merits, not by its failures but by its successes, not by the deficiencies of its teachers but by their unselfish devotion and the educational intelligence they often display, even when their scholastic equipment is not of the best. Any reader who will take the same practical method of inquiring into the question will soon be brought, I think, to agree with me that 'a life-giving ichor' does indeed go out of our public schools, even in their present imperfect estate. And, seeing how steadily and rationally they are being improved, he will believe that, while they may never 'conquer' ignorance, poverty, and crime, they will win victories greater than any that have yet been won or can yet be foreseen in the ceaseless battle that imperfect humanity must wage against these three terrible foes. Surely it is foolish to lose faith and courage because, in less than a century, the American free school has not done all that the home and the church, active ever since the birth of civilization, have failed to accomplish. But a cautious person may well shrink from predicting what it may do, even within the next hundred years, lest he be accused of airy optimism by those who have fallen into the mistake of blaming popular education for many of the social evils and shortcomings which, in fact and in truth, it is doing more than any other agency to uproot and to cure."

A NEW ERA IN ART AT THE SALONS.

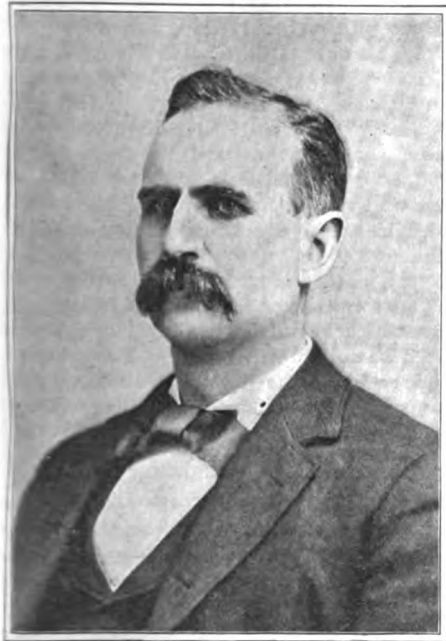
MANY critics of late years have held that the period of original art has long been passed, and that now it is only left to copy the masterpieces of former times. It has even been said that "whoever does a new thing does a bad thing." But M. Maurice Hamel, in his review of the Salons of 1899 (*Revue de Paris*), claims that a new era in art has been reached. He says:

"The characteristic of the present exhibition is a return to life and to nature, and a better intention in the true conditions of art, as is shown by the young artists who prove by the justness of their observation their fresh and intense power of feeling. Academic art placed itself outside of life in a domain of factitious combinations, where nothing was allowed to penetrate which could move or disturb us, or make us feel that we lived; it returned in a senile manner to old themes, or hoped to render them new again by some particular oddity or whim, maintaining always a mournful separation between the man and the artist, between life and the work. Thus the artistic creation which should have exalted the inmost sense turned itself to pure mechanism. How was it possible that works born in the cold regions of the intellect and memory could have offered unity and strength of organic life, like those which germinated in the mysterious depths of the soul? Profane or sacred, the tragedies of the school seem to us to-day like shadows which vanish, and one can no longer be deceived as to their insignificance. I am not astonished that so

few of the *élite* have escaped the superstitions of the past and take again direct inspiration from living nature. Nothing stupefies so effectually as carrying a weight of prejudices, and nothing refreshes the blood like a return to native sincerity."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the National Educational Association, held this year at Los Angeles, was in many respects the most important and fruitful gathering yet held. Many signs were evident that in the qualities of compact organization, directive skill, and general vigor, the association has reached a high point of effectiveness. Some regret has indeed been expressed at the absence of representatives from the universities of the Atlantic States, and a Western delegate wittily said that the Eastern boundary of the country appeared to be the Hudson River. From the New York *Independent* (July) we quote the following *résumé* of the salient features of the meeting:



HON. O. T. CARSON,
The new President of the National Educational Association.

"The problems of chief moment considered at the Los Angeles meeting were the continued education of the adult masses, school

administration, and college-entrance requirements. The first—namely, education after the brief period of school life, is as yet scarcely more than a haunting sense of obligation quickened by our new responsibilities. Certain of its phases were tentatively broached by the president, Mr. E. Oram Lyte, in his opening address, and its racial or colonial aspect was treated by Dr. Harris, whose masterly discussion of an 'Educational Policy for Our New Possessions,' was followed with profound interest. . .

"The departure in this city [New York] was criticized by Dr. Butler in his survey of the year, and his view carries the greater weight because he regards the movement in the cities on the whole as a 'result of the newly aroused municipal conscience, which is reproaching us for inefficient, disorderly administration of a city's business,' and as a rational 'demand for efficiency.' Of the departure in San Francisco, he says: 'In the new charter soon to go into operation we find two thoroughly bad principles combined in one scheme: a bi-partizan school board and a paid school board, the members of which are required by law to give their entire time to the duties of their office. This is not only a departure from uniform American practise, but it is in flat contradiction to the principle which demands that the school board shall legislate only, and that all executive duties shall devolve upon professional officers. The city superintendent is to sit in the San Francisco school board, as in that of New York, without the right to vote, but his legitimate duties are apparently to be divided with the paid school board, so that either confusion and inefficiency or trading and practical 'deals' may be expected to follow. There is no excuse for a paid school board in an American city. Such a board can only be given work enough to do to occupy it by stripping the superintendent, the supervisors, the

principals, and the business officers of the school system of their just powers and responsibilities."

Another topic of great importance was the relation of secondary schools to the universities—a subject that has been much discussed for several years. A committee, made up of representatives of the colleges and higher schools, reported in favor of a limited recognition of elective studies in the secondary schools. Among required studies, "four units in foreign languages, two units in mathematics, two in English, one in history, and one in science" were recommended. It will be noted that no requirements in ancient languages are suggested. Of this important decision *The Independent* says:

"Thus the gauntlet is thrown down to the classicists by a body whose conclusions will prevail at least throughout the West. This is a consideration of great moment, since this vast section can no more be ignored in educational than in political affairs. It is face to face with problems differing in many respects from those with which the East has grappled, it confronts those problems with resolution and judgment, and its decisions will profoundly affect the destinies of the nation."

The Hon. O. T. Carson, an educator of national repute and former school commissioner of Ohio, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

AN INDIAN CHIEF IN LITERATURE.

THE late chief of the Pottawattamie Indians, Simon Pokagon, was a man for whom the title "noble red-man" might have been especially coined. Few men of Caucasian blood have displayed finer traits of generosity, earnestness, loyalty to a high ideal, or delicacy of mind than are shown in his recently published book entitled "The Queen of the Woods"—a biographical romance telling of his experiences and studies, his people, and especially of the fair Indian maiden Lonidaw who afterward became his bride. Pokagon himself says of the book, in his quaint way: "It is the story of my life, with many things about the traits and habits of my people and the wild animals and birds of the forests, with some things about nature, so related as to make a true story which Pokagon thinks will be instructive and do some good."

Mr. B. O. Flower, in *The Coming Age* (August), relates many things of interest concerning this unique character. He says:

"Simon Pokagon was a remarkable man, possessing the passionate love of nature and of freedom which characterizes his people; but, unlike most of the red children of the forest and plains, he early became a lover of books, a student and a dreamer as well as a hunter. When between twelve and fourteen years of age, he entered Notre Dame School, at South Bend, Ind., where he diligently pursued his studies for three years. From thence he went to Ohio, where he spent one year at Oberlin College, and subsequently two years at Twinsburg. During these six years of faithful study he acquired an excellent knowledge of English, French, and Latin, and enough Greek to enable him to read his New Testament in the original tongue. He was a man of deeply religious nature, unusually thoughtful and serious, tho in his letters there was frequently displayed a vein of dry humor which would have done credit to a Scotchman. The terrible curse of liquor on mankind in general, and its fatal influence on so many promising youths among his own people, led him to become an ardent champion of temperance. His influence over his people from the time he became chief, in 1841, was uniformly good. He was a positive moral influence, a leader whose first thoughts were always of duty and right.

"I became acquainted with him in 1855, through the publication of his little prose poem entitled 'The Red Man's Greeting,' which was printed on white birch bark and bound with ribbon into a neat little booklet. From that time until about two weeks before his death, the latter part of January of the present year, we corresponded at short intervals. His letters were always thoughtful

and pervaded with a spirit of noble altruism which not infrequently suggested the old Stoic philosophers."

Pokagon possessed the poet's soul, says Mr. Flower, and his imagination and senses were always on the alert to detect the aspect and spirit of a scene. One of the quaintest and most charming portions of the book is his naïve account of the way in which he met his fate. During a youthful trip to the Indian country he had noticed another inhabitant of the forest, whose comings and goings began to be a matter of breathless interest to him:

"Near the summer's close, while living there, a little maiden every now and then appeared across the stream, with waist of red and skirt of brown, with raven tresses floating in the breeze, following up but never down the stream. She was always singing as she gayly tripped along in mimicry of the music of the birds. . . . At times a snow-white deer about the maiden played in circles like the lamb; and again after she had passed along and out of sight like a dog hunting for his master he would follow on her track. At first I felt impressed that she must be from the happy hunting-ground beyond; and how it was that she could mimic woodland birds and throw her voice across the stream and so deceive my ears was to me a hidden mystery."

He made a bark canoe to carry him to the other side of the river, and attired himself in native style:

"As I neared the other shore all was still. No breeze disturbed the glass-like surface of the stream; every leaf was motionless and quiet as the morning air. . . . Another step and now before me stands the maid so close that I can see her bosom swell at every breath. A single rose with opening buds adorns her hair. Perfect she appears in make and mold of body and of limb. Her ruby lips stand just apart exposing teeth of perfect make and white as snow. Her dark eyes full of soul beam forth surprise. She sees the newly made birch canoe—the boatman sees. Softly, on tiptoe, she turns about, moving noiselessly away. With struggling heart pressed in my throat, I step from out the boat upon the open shore, saying, 'How do you do?' Then I said with trembling voice, 'Nic-con' (my friend). With modest smile, almost suppressed, from her dark eyes, she greeted back, 'Nic-con,' with voice so winning and so bland my heart-strings vibrated with her tones. I now felt more at ease, for well I knew that she was flesh and blood, and understood the language of my tribe. Quietly and slowly I stepped toward her, when backward she withdrew, saying by look and deed, 'Please, sir, no nearer come.' I stayed my steps, and she again stood still, but watched me with suspicious eyes. Backward a space I stepped, as if to take the boat, and asked, 'Fair girl, who art thou?' Reluctantly and low, with downcast eyes, she said, 'Lo-ni-daw.' I then asked, 'Where dost thou live?' 'Beyond the hill,' she replied, pointing to an abrupt headland toward the rising sun. I then asked, 'Who is thy father?' Soberly she replied, 'He is dead.' 'Dost thou live alone?' I asked. Shaking her head, she said, 'No, I live with my mother.' I then asked 'Have you any brothers and sisters?' Shaking her head she replied 'No.' She then started off, walking faster and faster until she gained a run, passing out of sight among the trees."

But the youth was still a schoolboy, and with the coming of winter he had to return to his lessons. Yet he did not forget Lonidaw. Springtime found him making his way over the melting snows to the land of the Ottawas. Each night his bed was moss and evergreen boughs. "Undisturbed save by the distant howl of wolves and hooting owls close by," he writes, "I passed the nights in fondest dreams in company with the one whose loving image was deeply impressed on my heart." Finally he reached the hut of the fair one. He thus tells the story of his wooing:

"There I stood, just outside the door, with my heart fluttering like a wounded bird; and she just inside, so pale I doubted if it were her. I finally stammered out, 'How do you do, my friend'; retiringly she repeated back the greeting which I gave, then said, 'Come in.' In I walked, and asked, while shaking hands, 'Is your mother in?' She replied, 'No, she is in the sugar camp making maple molasses, but will be soon home.' The walls within the room were lined with mats of different make and size with colors gay, while from the ceiling hung baskets great and small of curious make, adorned with artificial leaves and flowers,

inwrought with shreds of bark and various-colored quills. In one corner of the room bundles of rushes, sweet grass, and flags were snugly stored away, richly perfuming all within the room."

Some small Indian boys were present, and it required some diplomacy to secure their departure, but finally this was accomplished in a manner that proves that in the wiles of love as well as of war the red man is an adept. He continues his narrative thus:

"The darling of my heart and I were now left alone. I knew it was a golden chance, and, summoning all my courage, I said, 'Lonidaw, my heart has mourned to meet with you ever since we parted at the river's side last summer-time. I have sought you for four days, through rain and shine, through ice and snow, not only to tell you that I love you, but also to say that I am anxious you shall be my bride.' Pale and surprised the maiden looked at me, but not a word she said. And going on I said, 'Lonidaw, I am no ogler, but boldly speak my honest heart's desire. If you can not now consent, tell me, fair girl, if there is room for hope. Statuelike she stood, and for a time as dumb. At length, most pathetically, she said, 'You call me girl, and well you may, for so I am; but alas, sir, my mother says a hunted race like ours should never wed.' I replied, 'Dear one, I have lived for years with the pale-faced race; they have always used me well.' 'Yes,' she said, 'I learn that you have, and you can talk well with them in their tongue, and read their books, but I am but a wild child of the woods, wild as the birds that gather round to hear me sing the songs they chant, as I pass along our woodland trails. I can only speak my mother tongue. With my mother and our people I am happy; but, should we wed, I fear you would soon tire of my native woodland ways, and crush this childish heart of mine.' 'No, no, not so,' I said. 'I would forsake the white man's land, and live the life that you have led. Your people should be my people, and we would live as our fathers lived before the white man came among us.'"

Pokagon and Lonidaw were wedded, and, better still, "remained true lovers after the ceremony was performed." Beautiful children were born, and tho a sad tragedy came in later years to take Lonidaw away, the noble Algonquin ever remained faithful to her memory. He gave himself up to work for his race, especially in behalf of temperance, and his articles in *The Forum*, *The Chautauquan*, and other journals are well known. Mr. Flower says of him:

"He was a man of great moral strength. His appetites and passions were always under the control of an awakened conscience. There was also something of the woman's tenderness and sweetness in a nature that could be stern when wrongs were to be denounced. He was a poet, orator, and philosopher. In his orations there not infrequently flashed forth much of the fire and impassioned eloquence which for generations had marked the great chieftains of the Algonquins, and which not infrequently suggest the old prophets of Israel when they fearlessly denounced wrong and injustice. With his death there passed from view one of the noblest children of the red race—a man whose life, thought, and deeds proved how closely akin are the noble natures of all races, ages, and times."

ARE THE REWARDS OF LITERATURE ATTRACTIVE?

WE recently quoted some utterances of Sir Walter Besant (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, August 5, also July 29), concerning the opportunities now open to new writers, particularly in the magazines. A writer in *The New Century Review* (London, August) thinks, however, that Sir Walter is unduly optimistic. His career as an author, we are told, has been rosier than that of most of his contemporaries, and it is natural that he should endeavor to persuade the young writer that "the bugbear, poverty," need no longer deter any one who recognizes his innate capability for literature.

The writer in *The New Century* continues:

"Undoubtedly, there are many writers who, by dint of rigorous

industry and a peculiar knowledge of the literary mart, contrive to earn what is called a very respectable income. There are also some authors who 'enjoy as much social consideration as a bishop,' and an equally good financial award. On the other hand, there is a struggling crowd of able men who do not earn by their pens more than the wages of an average mercantile clerk throughout the whole of their lives. Mr. George Gissing's picture of 'New Grub Street' is, unfortunately, only too true to the experiences of a large number of competent and even brilliant authors."

Not only does Grub Street still exist, but, according to this writer, the man who does the best work is the longest in "arriving" and the poorest paid in the long run after he has "arrived." This applies especially to philosophic authors, scholars, and historians, whose incomes "can only be estimated as paltry." In conclusion, he says:

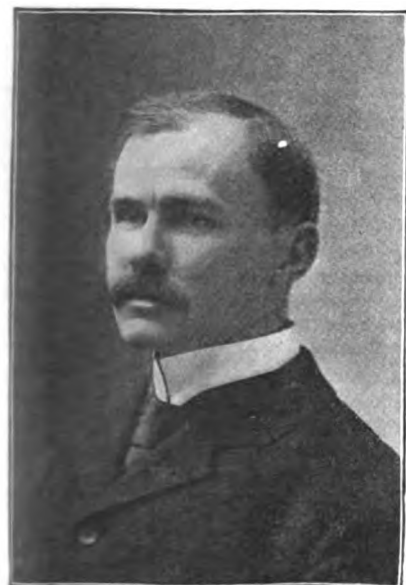
"If a young man has set his heart upon literature as a profession, let him find a friend who will provide for his necessities during the ten years of his novitiate. For, unless uncommon fortune falls to him, he will assuredly require such assistance. Let him prepare himself for a period of repeated disappointments, slights, the contumelious pity of friends, the *malaise* of a sedentary life, and the sickness of hope long deferred. Let him be content, after many years of strenuous labor, with the earnings of the man whose mechanical routine of occupation involves but slight thought and little wear of the brain and nervous system. Let him delight in art for art's sake, and find his consolation in the reflection that he is doing the work that he loves. But let him not be duped by promise of an adequate competence in his prime and expectation of a provision for old age. Such reward may come; the chances are that it will *not* come."

A NEW EDITOR OF THE "ATLANTIC."

THE announcement is made that Mr. Walter H. Page has resigned the editorship of *The Atlantic Monthly*, with which he has been connected during the last four years, and that he will accept a place as literary adviser in the New York office of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The change is regarded as one of

the first fruits of the new Harper-McClure alliance (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24).

Mr. Page has been in editorial work for ten years or more, and has made an enviable record as editor of *The Atlantic*. He is a North Carolinian by birth, and is in his forty-fifth year. He was educated at Randolph-Macon College and Johns Hopkins University, his first editorial work being on *The Forum*, from 1890 to 1895. He has also lectured upon literary subjects, and is well known to the public through his frequent contributions to the



MR. BLISS PERRY.

The new Editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.
Courtesy of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

magazines. The most important part of his new duties, according to the *Boston Transcript*, will consist of editorial supervision of the new Harper-McClure encyclopedia.

Mr. Page's successor on *The Atlantic* is to be Prof. Bliss Perry, who has held the Holmes professorship of English literature at Princeton University since 1893. Mr. Perry was born in

1860, at Williamstown, Mass., where his father was professor of history and economics in Williams College. He was graduated at Williams in 1881, and held the chair of English there from 1886 to 1893. Among his literary productions are editions of several English classics for school use, "The Broughton House" (his first novel, published in 1890), "Samuel Kittredge and Other Stories," and "The Plated City."

The *Boston Transcript* says of the new editor of *The Atlantic*:

"His whole life has been passed in a literary and scholarly atmosphere, and his training has been of a character to develop both the critical and constructive faculties. His literary tendencies were conspicuously indicated when, as a student and younger than most of his mates, he was one of the board of editors of the college paper, and, as the editor-in-chief said, 'contributed the best matter of any of us.' The authorship and editing have been rather avocations than vocations, he has shown much talent and industry along those lines."

Since the first appearance of *The Atlantic* almost forty-two years ago, it has had, including Mr. Perry, eight editors, as follows: Francis H. Underwood, James Russell Lowell, James T. Fields, William D. Howells, Thomas B. Aldrich, Horace Scudder, Walter H. Page, Bliss Perry.

MCCARTHY'S REMINISCENCES OF SOME FAMOUS AMERICANS.

FEW books are more quotable than Justin McCarthy's recently published "Reminiscences," and the literary journals continue to give copious excerpts from it, throwing new light on the personality of famous men of letters whom McCarthy knew. He first came to America in 1863. Naturally Boston was one of the first places which he visited. One of the earliest acquaintances Mr. McCarthy made there was Lowell, to whom he was introduced by James T. Fields:

"Lowell, it is hardly necessary to say, was intimately acquainted with English literature, and, indeed, with the literature of most European countries; and I am satisfied that it would not have been easy to find in the Cambridge at home any one who had a more complete knowledge of the great English classics. If we happened to talk of some book, English or continental, Lowell was sure to go to one of the shelves of his library and take down the volume, and turn to some passage which bore upon the subject of our talk, and expatiate on it with all the fresh delight of one who loved it so well that he could find something new to charm him in its most familiar lines. He had a wonderful gift of conversation, and his discourse was all conversation, and not talk; at least, he did not talk at his listeners or stream away as if he were pouring out words for talking's sake. I have heard men more brilliant in conversation than Lowell; but I have heard no man who seemed more gifted by nature with the happy faculty which can respond to the thoughts of his hearers, and bring out their best thoughts in answer to his own. I remember that he once began to tell me by chance of some rare and precious gift of wine that had been sent to him—wine the value of which it would be hardly possible to estimate by any extravagance set out in a price list; and then he wandered on to descant upon the impossibility of such a treasure being adequately appreciated by a quiet literary worker like himself, and on this thread of idea he hung so many curious conceits, such gems of phrase, such chaplets of fancy, that we seemed to have iridescent bubbles of fantasy sent floating before our eyes and before our minds by every chance breath from the worker of the magic."

Mr. McCarthy also met Emerson during this visit to Boston:

"What first struck me and charmed me in Emerson's conversation was the absence of any of that sort of air which we are apt to associate with the professor of a certain school of thought who always seems to be discoursing to his disciples. Emerson talked in the bright, easy way of a man of the world, and discoursed of men and things as well as of books and transcendental theories."

He had not long before been visiting Europe; and he had a strong friendship for many English writers, especially for Carlyle. He spoke with great regret of the course Carlyle had taken as regarded the American Civil War; but he spoke kindly, tenderly, and lovingly, in the manner of one who could not bring himself to judge harshly the intellectual error of a friend. I spoke to him of Walt Whitman, the talk I had had with Bryant on the same subject recurring to my mind. I knew that Emerson had been the first great patron of Whitman, if one could use the word patron in describing the influence exercised by a man of Emerson's simple, exalted nature. Emerson told me that he had had and still retained a strong faith in Whitman as possibly the first poet to spring straight from the American soil without foreign graft or culture of any kind. But he explained that Whitman had an artistic creed of his own, which it was difficult for any one else to accept—a creed which denied the right of artistic exclusiveness, and even of artistic selection—a creed which held that everything that was found in nature was entitled to a place in art. I believe that Whitman carried this theory so far as to startle and shock in ordinary conversation those who were not yet quite prepared to admit that art may frankly and undisguisedly deal with everything that it finds existing in life. Emerson spoke with gentle, amused deprecation of Whitman's theory, but frankly owned that it made Whitman almost an impossibility for ordinary social life."

Speaking again of Emerson Mr. McCarthy says:

"I had many opportunities of meeting Emerson, and never met him without a certain curious feeling of wonder that a man of his profound thought and of an intellect which might have seemed to be lifted so much above the ordinary concerns of life could bring himself so readily into the most unaffected congeniality of companionship with every-day men like myself. The last time I ever saw him is filled with the most melancholy recollections for me. I am passing over a large number of years at a step to come to a visit which I paid to Emerson on the occasion of his last visit to Europe. He was then staying in one of the hotels in the Waterloo Place region, and was quite broken in health. His memory had long begun to fail him. I had heard of his sinking health, but did not know that it had sunk so far, or I would not have thought of disturbing him by the useless ceremony of a visit. His daughter was with him; and he received me with all the old friendliness of manner and with an evident desire to show that he was friendly, and that he had not forgotten me. I asked, rather unluckily, after one or two of the friends I had made in Boston—men of celebrity who belonged to Emerson's own most intimate circle; and I soon found that their names conveyed to him no manner of idea. His daughter showed the most tender address in at once acting as his interpreter and not allowing him to see that there was any need for such an office."

One of the most interesting passages is his account of Longfellow:

"Longfellow's Boston friends used to say that he was the only American citizen born since the Declaration of Independence who positively could not make a speech on any subject. I am not, therefore, rash enough to affirm that he did make a speech at the London dinner; I can only say it was believed at the time that his admirers had actually prevailed upon him to deliver an after-dinner oration. But, as a talker in the ordinary intercourse of private life, Longfellow was a fitting companion for Emerson, and even for Wendell Holmes. At the time when I first visited him in his Cambridge home he told me that he had lately had the good fortune to meet George Eliot, and that he was charmed with the friendly ease of her conversation. Like many another stranger, he had expected to find in the great English novelist a woman of cold, rigid, and self-assertive manner; and he was most agreeably disappointed. I told him in the course of our talk how much I and many of my friends owed to him for the art with which he had brought us into sympathy and intellectual companionship with some of the minor German poets. I told him that in my boyish days and in my Irish home the translations which he had given in 'Hyperion' first taught us to appreciate Uhland and Salis and Chamisso, and many another German poet whom we might never have thought out for ourselves. . . . I had many meetings with Longfellow during the time of my first day in America, and the general impression I derived from my

intercourse with him was that the man, on the whole, was greater than his books. Now, I am not sure that I can very clearly describe what I should wish to convey, and what is in my own mind upon this subject. I am old-fashioned enough to be still an admirer of Longfellow's poetry, and of 'Hyperion,' and of 'Ouvre-Mer.' I am told that this is not the right sort of thing to say at the present moment; and I believe that to the immense popularity which Longfellow once enjoyed in England there has succeeded the familiar period of reaction, and that it is now thought the thing to cry him down as it was once thought the thing to cry him up. I do not, however, profess to be particularly bound by the laws of fashion in poetry, and I hold to it that Longfellow was, in his way and within his limits, a genuine poet. A stream is a stream tho its flow be not broad or deep; and Longfellow's was a genuine stream of song. But what I desire to convey is that, if I had met Longfellow personally before I had read his poems and his prose books, and had had a chance of talking to him such as I did actually enjoy at various times, about nature and scenery and books and the impulses, thoughts, and deeds that inspire books, and about the life and the heart of man, I should have expected to find in his printed works the stamp of a literary order higher than that to which, according to my judgment, the author attained."

Dante as a Business Man.—Baron de Renzia, the Italian Ambassador to England, recently was announced to speak before the London Dante Society upon "Dante as a Business Man." It turned out that the title had been misquoted, however, and the baron repudiated the notion that Dante had any aptitude for business. He said, as quoted in the *New York Times*: "Dante was an exceedingly bad business man, and he was bitterly opposed to the accumulation of wealth, which he regarded as a symptom of the decadence of his beloved city of Florence. He had a passion for poverty, which he idealized until he used language in speaking of it of almost amorous admiration and devotion. For the sinful and erring he had a tender heart; his malediction, when it was uttered, was always accompanied by forgiveness. But for avarice, fraud, simony, usury, he had no pity, and when he had exhausted all the vehemence of his invective in denouncing those who were given to these vices, he directed against them that irony which was his greatest and most formidable instrument. In Dante form and thought were alike great; he was the high priest of truth and beauty. While he was a pure Catholic, the weapons from his arsenal were those by which the papacy had been most severely scourged. He had the sweetest, purest, and best of thoughts, but no one had ever been able to surpass the force and incisiveness of his invective."

NOTES.

RUSKIN's great influence over the world of readers with artistic tastes was shown lately at the Turner exhibition in the Guildhall, London. Over 240,000 people visited the galleries, an average of more than 300 an hour. The *Springfield Republican* attributes this almost wholly to Ruskin:

"It was difficult to persuade the directors that the public would take any interest in a Turner exhibition, and the result was gratifying, tho perhaps hardly surprising to any one who considers how deeply Ruskin's worship of Turner has been ingrained in the reading public. There is much in Turner's pictures, too, to appeal to intelligent people who have no technical knowledge of art. The wonderful coloring, which, alas, is fading so rapidly, and the poetry with which he infused every landscape, especially the poetry of distance, will be appreciated by those who know little of technique."

CONCERNING Zola's recent exile in London a prominent English weekly relates the following story: "Zola has been in London, and now we have Mark Twain. The former spent the best part of a year in endeavoring to conceal his identity—at least so it appears from Mr. Vizetelly's daily contribution to *The Evening News*. The most amusing incident of Zola's stay in our midst that has so far occurred in Mr. Vizetelly's narrative relates to a visit paid to 'the saloon bar of the York Hotel,' a hostelry in the Waterloo road which abuts on that famous 'Poverty Corner,' so much frequented by ladies and gentlemen of the 'halls,' when, sorely against their inclinations, they are 'resting.' Here it appears that M. Zola, owing to his 'extremely prosperous appearance, his white billycock, his jewelry, and so forth, coupled with the circumstance that he conversed in French with Desmoulin, had led some of those present to imagine that he was a continental music-hall director on the lookout for English 'artists.' One bold spirit actually approached Mr. Vizetelly with a view to secure an engagement, but was politely informed that M. Zola was 'quite full up.' Subsequently the fugitive and his confederates never ceased laughing all the way up the incline into Waterloo Station."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PNEUMATIC TIRES AND WHAT IS IN THEM.

EVERY one knows that the tire is the most faulty part of a cycle and yet the most indispensable. This being the case, it is well that it has become the subject of scientific experiment, which, we may hope, will end in the discovery of some improvements. Recent investigations by M. d'Arsonval in France have for their object the determination of the action of various gases on the rubber of the tire, and his conclusions are very interesting. They are described in popular language by M. Henri de Parville, the editor of *La Nature* (Paris, July 29). Says M. de Parville:

"It may be asserted that the extraordinary development of the bicycle is due chiefly to the pneumatic tires, which have lessened the effort of traction and softened the disagreeable vibration of the older machines. Unfortunately rubber tires become deflated in time even when they do not lose their air from puncture or other accident. Where is the cyclist who has not cursed his pneumatic tires? . . . It has been thought that the problem might be solved by inflating the tires with some other gas than air, and carbonic acid has been suggested. This would also do away with the pump, since carbonic-acid gas under high pressure can be obtained in commerce. It would suffice to lead the gas directly into the valve of the tire to inflate it to any desired degree."

But, the writer goes on to tell us, M. d'Arsonval, professor at the Collège de France, has recently investigated the behavior of carbonic acid in contact with rubber, and finds that bits of rubber tubing left in gaseous carbonic acid under a pressure of 50 atmospheres swell, sometimes to ten or twelve times their former size, and become gelatinous and less elastic. The gas, moreover, passes very rapidly through rubber tires. M. d'Arsonval also endeavored to analyze the gas contained in ordinary pneumatic tires. We quote again from *La Nature*:

"Air is pumped into these tires. We should therefore find that they contain air. Is this so certain? We know that oxygen attacks india-rubber; the composition of the air would be modified by this fact, and, besides this, mixed gases do not pass through a porous partition at the same rate. For this reason the air in a pneumatic tire must undergo a change of composition. In fact, the air that we pump in is air no longer at the end of a certain length of time. M. d'Arsonval says that all cyclists agree that a newly inflated tire under a pressure of two to six atmospheres becomes deflated little by little even when it shows no loss when placed under water. One can not see how the air gets out. He finds that this mysterious deflation is not continuous; it becomes slower as the air is pumped in again and the pressure maintained constant. If the gas in the tire is analyzed at this moment, it will be found that it is almost entirely deprived of its oxygen. It is almost pure nitrogen. Thus we are manufacturing nitrogen merely by pumping up our bicycle tires. The oxygen is absorbed in part by the rubber and partly escapes through it. As air is a mixture of 21 parts of oxygen and 79 of nitrogen, it follows that the tire loses about a fifth part of its inflation more or less quickly, according to the composition of the rubber used in it.

"We know also, from the phenomena of dialysis, that when air is filtered under pressure through a very thin membrane of rubber, the oxygen passes much more quickly than the nitrogen; there is collected in the receiver a gas containing about forty per cent. of oxygen."

From these observations, M. de Parville thinks, we may deduce the following practical consequences:

"It is useless to seek to inflate pneumatic tires with carbonic acid; it would never succeed. With air, we must expect a slow deflation whose duration will depend on the nature of the rubber. All cyclists know that there are some tires that 'hold the air' and others that do not. On the contrary, it would be a good plan to inflate with nitrogen, for which the rubber is only slightly permeable.

"Where shall we get the nitrogen? It can very easily be man-

ufactured under pressure. Nitrogenized waters, that is, waters charged with nitrogen gas, as seltzer is charged with carbonic acid, are already sold. Before we know it, we shall be inflating our tires with the simple turn of a stopcock.

"It would evidently be an ideal plan to be able to inflate directly with compressed gas, without the use of a pump. . . . It may be remarked that the nitrogen is manufactured automatically in the interior of inflated tires, as has been explained above. Consequently, by replacing the loss of oxygen a sufficient number of times by the addition of air, we shall end by having only nitrogen in our tires. And the inflation will then be more and more permanent, provided the valve is tight.

"In short, never, if possible, let your tire be entirely deflated, and it will be slowly filled with nitrogen in a purer and purer state.

"Who would have thought that a bicycle tire is a nitrogen manufactory?"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CAN WE USE THE ELECTRICITY OF THE AIR?

THAT the air is full of electricity—rather too full at times—no one who has seen a good thunder-storm need be told. Ever since Franklin's day, inventors have been grieving over this loss of energy, and sporadic efforts have been made, without success, to harness it. Scientific men have come to look with considerable skepticism upon plans for using atmospheric electricity. But Prof. Alexander G. McAdie, of the United States Weather Bureau, is of the opinion that we shall be using this electric energy of the air for running machinery before very long; in fact, he has already so utilized it on a very small scale. Says Professor McAdie, as quoted in *Electricity* (August 2):

"We are near to a realization of Franklin's plan for harnessing the electricity of the air. The twentieth century is likely to develop a practical method of utilizing this atmospheric energy for mechanical and industrial purposes."

Attention is called by the same journal to the fact that the electric spark can easily be obtained from the atmosphere under certain conditions. Franklin so obtained it, and modern kite-flyers have drawn it from a perfectly clear sky. In France, poles crowned by spikes, connected with underground conductors, are set up in some fields that the soil may be electrified, with the idea that the growth of vegetation will be thereby improved. This and other uses of electricity in agriculture have received extended notice in these pages. But this device, says *Electricity*, "is very crude compared to the mechanism employed by the Weather Bureau for determining the pressure and amount of electricity in the atmosphere." To quote further:

"In the latter case a gage provided with an aluminum needle attached to the wire conductor of a box-kite registers at the surface of the ground the amount of electricity present in the atmospheric layer where the kite soars, and an ingenious piece of mechanism furthermore marks upon a sheet of paper the notes thus taken.

"The great difficulty experienced up to the present time in utilizing the electricity in the atmosphere for any practical purpose apparently lies in a lack of knowledge as to how to handle and control the immense voltages met with."

In a letter from its Washington correspondent, the *Detroit Free Press* says on this point:

"From the investigations of the Weather Bureau it would appear that the voltage of the electricity contained in the atmosphere goes up with the level. . . . Owing to the variation in 'potential' there are strains and stresses in the atmosphere as in a building constructed of brick and stone, and when a certain voltage is attained something seems to go to smash, and positive electricity is replaced by negative electricity. Some day something definite will be ascertained about these things. Meanwhile it is known that there is a relation between the electrical potential and conditions of temperature and moisture. But enough has

been said to indicate the immensity of the problem which the government experts have tackled."

Electricity concludes its notice of the subject as follows:

"That Professor McAdie has just grounds for thinking that the twentieth century will see the utilization of atmospheric electricity for industrial purposes may be inferred when it is stated that the electricity drawn from the sky has already been made to run a small piece of mechanism with pasteboard wheels, in which insignificant toy may possibly be found the preliminary step toward the solution of the problem of the future application of atmospheric electricity for power purposes."

CAUSES OF THE INCREASE OF SUICIDE.

RECENT writers in many countries agree that suicide is on the increase, but the causes that they assign vary all the way from the weather to the decline of orthodox religious faith. Dr. W. W. Ireland gathers their conclusions in an article in *The Journal of Mental Science* (July), and the London *Lancet* makes an abstract of the article as follows:

"The records collected by Durkheim [in 1897] show that there are always more suicides during the six warm months of the year (April to September). This apparently holds good for all countries in Europe. Thus, of every 1,000 suicides per annum from 590 to 600 are committed in the warm summer season, and but 400 in the rest of the year.

"A steady and rapid increase of self-destruction is common to the whole civilized world. 'It is most marked in those countries which take leading parts in the world's doings.' Dr. D. R. Dewey has recently been studying the question in the New England States of America. He finds that since 1860 suicide has increased about 35 per cent. 'In Massachusetts it has increased in thirty years (1860 to 1890) from 70 to 90 to the million living and in Connecticut from 61 to 103 per million.' Norway seems to be the only country in Europe where suicide is diminishing. The latest figures given by Dr. F. di Vercé in the *Rivista Sperimentale di Freniatria* show that 'suicide has (in Italy) continued the movement of ascent which is proper to it, rising from 890 verified cases in 1872 to 1,343 in 1881 and to 2,000 in 1898.' All who have made a special study of this subject have arrived at the conclusion that there is in Europe and North America a steady increase in the number of suicides. Some writers say that it is mounting in Europe at the rate of 50,000 a year.

"Different causes have been assigned by sociologists for this formidable rise. Dr. Fehr, in his learned work, 'Influenza as a Cause of Insanity' (Copenhagen, 1898), states that in Denmark after the severe and widespread epidemic of this malady in 1887-88 there was observed a rise in the number of suicides owing to the mentally depressing and debilitating effects of this disease. Dr. Ireland traces the greater portion of the cases of suicide to severe strain upon the nervous system which may be the outcome of a multiplicity of causes. Among these causes may be mentioned the increased strain of modern life upon the nervous system, and this is said to be paralleled by the steady increase in insanity in modern times. Dr. Ireland's studies on the lunacy returns of Norway, Massachusetts, Ireland, and of various parts of the continent accord with the conclusions arrived at by Koch, Kollmann, Cettingen, and Luiner, who have made laborious studies on this question—viz., that there is a real increase of insanity. Dr. Ireland also lays stress on the decadence of orthodox religious belief in the great towns. 'It is in great cities like Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, where agnosticism abounds, that we have the greatest number of suicides.'"

In a recent issue of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (May, 1898), an article appears, from the pen of Louis Prool, entitled "Suicides from Poverty in Paris." In that article, the cause of suicide was found to be the difficulty of obtaining constant work and the low state of wages of some employments.

Cleanliness Better than Inoculation.—The doctors are now in an especially eager search for successful means of combating, by preventive inoculation, three diseases—typhoid,

cholera, and the plague. Commenting on this fact, *The Hospital* (July 15) says that we already possess better ways of prevention than inoculation. It explains itself as follows:

"Smallpox stands on a different platform, and the success of vaccination in controlling a disease which has shown itself to be incapable of control in any other way can not be taken as any argument in favor of preventive inoculations having for their aim the control of such diseases as typhoid fever, cholera, and plague, even if their efficacy for the purpose were better proven than it is. When we see groups of people, by virtue of their cleanly mode of life, able to walk practically unscathed through epidemics of plague; when we see cholera, which decimates certain towns, pass away harmless in the presence of a pure water-supply; when we see typhoid fever being steadily uprooted from its strongholds in proportion as man takes care to keep clean the soil around his house and the water which he drinks; and, further, when we see that by aid of this cult of cleanliness even other diseases, which are by no means to be regarded as infectious, are lessened in their virulence; then can we understand how far from the true scent are those who would protect mankind from individual diseases by a series of separate preventive inoculations. As a means of protecting an army which must march into infected districts, and of immunizing, if only for a time, those doctors, nurses, and hospital attendants who have to expose themselves to great risks, such measures may be justifiable, but as a means of protecting a people against the consequences of its own remissness!—No."

ACOUSTIC GYMNASTICS FOR THE DEAF.

PROF. VICTOR URBANTSCHITSCH contributes an interesting article on a recent method of treating defective hearing. Deafness, either partial or entire, is so frequent that, according to the late Professor von Treitsch, one out of every three persons is more or less hard of hearing, at least in one ear. These cases do not include persons who have either been born deaf or have become so in early life, so that the possibility of a cure is hardly thought of. Says Professor Urbantschitsch (in the *Deutsche Revue*):

"The question now arises whether there is not some means, in all these cases of deafness, by which the power of hearing can be worked upon so as to lead to its improvement. It is well known that methodical exercise of the body and frequent massage exert a favorable influence on certain nervous diseases, and from this came the thought that in a similar manner defective hearing might be improved by means of systematic ear exercise—a sort of acoustic gymnastics. This idea was expressed by Archigenes as early as the first century, and more recently Ernaud (1761) and Itarb (1802) demonstrated that exercises for the hearing might have a good influence in the case of deaf-mutes. In 1845 Wolff described a very meritorious method by means of which partially deaf-mute children were instructed both in speaking and in hearing. . . . In America acoustic exercises have been undertaken in similar cases with good results. . . .

"In 1888 I had under my charge a deaf boy who could only hear and understand one vowel shouted loudly into his ear. By means of systematic exercises for the hearing, which were continued for some months, a great improvement was made, so that gradually the boy could understand words and short sentences which were spoken loudly into his ear, and could repeat them correctly. The exercises were continued by a relative of the deaf-mute so that in two years the improvement in his hearing was so great that the boy could hear sentences when spoken loudly, only two steps away, and was in a condition to receive ordinary school instruction. In consequence of this success, I continued experiments on other deaf-mute boys, and reached results which to myself, at least, were thoroughly convincing. I thereupon entered into communication with Mr. Lebfeld, the director of the Austrian School for Deaf-Mutes in Döbling-Wien, and with his help succeeded in having systematic exercises for the hearing introduced into that institution. These exercises were so fruitful in result among sixty pupils that the exercises were introduced into several deaf-mute schools throughout Austria. These exercises . . .

were bitterly opposed at first, but are now gaining favorable notice, and it is hoped that in a short time they will be adopted in a great number of schools for the deaf and dumb. . . .

"On account of the great demands on the attention necessitated by these exercises—particularly in children and nervous persons—very great weariness ensues. The endeavor to keep up interest in the exercises must be made, while the pupil is still learning to understand single vowels and consonants, by uniting these to simple words of some special significance, as, 'papa,' 'mamma,' 'nose,' 'eyes,' etc., so that the deaf-mute learns as one learns a foreign tongue, the vocabulary being increased gradually. If I am convinced that a deaf-mute is not yet in a condition to understand each single letter of the practise words, experience has taught me that by repeated naming of some determined word an ear picture originates and a sort of acoustic memory will be awakened."

The writer warns those who make these experiments never to shout directly into the ear, as this may easily produce some injury to the nerve of hearing; and also at the beginning of the exercise, especially with weak and nervous persons, the experimenter must be contented with shorter times of practise, entirely omitting it on many days, as headaches and other signs of nervousness present themselves. Everything must depend on the nature of the person practising.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A UNIVERSAL ANTIDOTE.

THE first thing to do in a case of poisoning is, of course, to administer an antidote. In medical handbooks we may read of the proper antidote for each variety of poison, but people do not carry about such handbooks as a usual thing, and when a case of poisoning is to be treated a delay of a few minutes may be fatal. Is there not some general antidote that can be used in all cases, and that is easily accessible? *Cosmos* (Paris, July 29) tells its readers that there is. After describing the modern method of washing out the stomach with lukewarm water by means of an ordinary india-rubber tube used as a siphon, it goes on to say:

"A universal antitoxic, applicable to most of the cases of poisoning, has often been demanded. One exists; and it is very simple and well known. It has been in use since the seventeenth century, when poisoners, who were numerous in those days, recommended it to their friends and accomplices. It is milk. Milk, by its fatty matter (butter) and by its casein, protects the mucous membrane against the corrosive action of acids, alkalies, and other caustic or irritant substances. The chemical rôle of casein is here very remarkable and very valuable. It is able to fill the double part of acid and of base, in presence of compounds with which it is brought in contact. It not only coagulates under the action of acids, by combining with them, but it also yields a precipitate with most mineral bases, forming insoluble caseates. If precipitation does not immediately take place with a product having a given reaction (acid or basic), this precipitate will appear through the intervention of another substance of contrary reaction. This is a very important law in toxicology which, as has been observed by its discoverer, Dr. Crowzel, has never before been formulated or even noticed.

"This chemist proposes to add to the milk five per cent. of borate of soda. This salt is not toxic, and is employed because it precipitates as insoluble borates all the mineral bases, except harmless or slightly poisonous alkaline bases. The poisonous acids decompose it, seizing on the soda and setting free boric acid, which is less poisonous and less soluble.

"Borate of soda thus realizes very remarkable general conditions, which are sufficient to make it a general antidote, altho unfortunately not a universal one, which result can be obtained with no known product.

"The mixture of borate of soda and milk is an antidote at once neutralizing and precipitant. It can be used especially with mineral poisons, altho we must except cyanids, ferrocyanids, ferricyanids, chlorates, nitrates, arsenites, arseniates, and oxalates. Of these, the first three are precipitable by a mixture of ferrous

and ferric sulfate, while chlorates and alkaline nitrates can not be precipitated by any inoffensive reagent. Arsenites and alkaline arseniates can be eliminated by magnesia.

"In any case no risk is run and good may be done by giving milk with borate of soda to one who is thought to have been poisoned. It is the first thing to be done after emptying the stomach. If arsenic is suspected, magnesia should be given. If there are vegetable poisons, the best antidote is a one-per-cent. solution of permanganate of potash, which is harmless in this degree of dilution, and is easily obtained nowadays. It decomposes most organic substances by oxidizing them."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS DRUNKENNESS HEREDITARY?

THIS question is answered in the negative by Dr. G. Sims Woodward in a recent address before the Society for the Study of Inebriety. The doctor held that while certain nervous degenerations and diseases, certain altered and weakened inhibitory power, were transmitted from generation to generation, until far more convincing evidence than had yet been brought forward was presented he should strongly maintain that direct transmission of the taste for alcohol from parents to children did not occur.

We quote from an abstract of the address in the *London Lancet* (July 29):

"Let them take as an analogous case the question of hereditary transmission of tuberculosis. For how long a time had they not believed in the hereditary transmission of tuberculous disease? They had now, however, gradually come to know that tuberculous disease was never so transmitted. The virus might pass from the mother to the child during the time that the child was directly attached to the mother; this was quite a different condition. Heredity played no direct part in the transmission of tuberculosis, but indirectly it was a most important factor. So it was, he thought, in the case of drunkenness. He believed, then, that except in those cases of direct transmission where the parts were specially infected, this transmission did not take place. There were, however, certain weakened conditions of the tissue developed of weakly, nervous, or drunken parents, which rendered the patient much more susceptible to the action of the tubercle bacillus. So also with alcoholic disease or drunkenness. The disease was not transmitted but only the weakly and unbalanced condition of the tissues; as a result of this, however, the patient was more susceptible to the main exciting cause of the disease; in a word, the predisposing cause might be transmitted but the exciting causes never."

Dr. Woodward does not believe in Dr. Archdall Reid's theory that the drunkards must all be killed off by indulgence in order that the remainder of the population may be sober:

"If they [his hearers] were told that typhus fever should be allowed to eliminate all who might be susceptible to the disease in order that the nation as a whole might become immune to typhus fever, most of those present would exclaim that the propounder of such a theory had little knowledge of human nature and less confidence in the hygiene of which they as a nation were so proud. The same should hold good in the case of temperance."

Modern Uses of Frictional Electricity.—In the fourth of a series of articles on "Electricity as an Exact Science" in *Knowledge*, Howard B. Little has a word to say on the value of experience in scientific work, and states his conclusion that it is particularly valuable in electrical science, and yet that it is apt unless properly controlled to lead the scientific man into blunders. Speaking of the researches and work of Tesla, Roentgen, and Marconi in statical or so-called "frictional" electricity and its applications, he says: "Perhaps of all the errors into which electricians as a body have ever fallen, solely on account of commercial-electrical teaching or experience, the one most widely spread was that which led them (well within the past ten years) to deride the teaching in schools of 'frictional electricity.' It used to be said that to teach a boy what would happen when silk,

or sealing-wax, or glass, was rubbed was a mere waste of time, because it was not the electricity of commerce. It was pointed out that 'frictional electricity' had but two commercial applications, for it was only made use of to de-electrify silk, when in the process of manufacture it became electrified, and hung together, with a tendency to become entangled, and to electrify the ink contained in the telegraphic siphon recorder. When, later on, this latter field for the remunerative use of the despised form of electricity was no more (owing to the introduction of a clockwork tapping apparatus which was found more convenient as a means of making the ink 'jump' out of the tube), the electrician's tolerant smile at the 'science master' became something painfully like a grin. But all that has been changed by the three men just mentioned (purposely in conjunction, tho their work has been independent, and productive of widely different results). Before leaving this point, let me confess that I personally did my best to become one of the broadest grinners at the 'science master.' All I can say in extenuation is that, having cultivated a certain class of experience, I fell into the pit which I had dug unconsciously for myself, and, arrived at the bottom—well, I had good company there. Yet the value of experience must be by no means underrated. Perhaps the plain statement of fact is best expressed by the assertion that among electricians particularly it requires great experience to arrive at a just appreciation of the value of experience, and a wide experience to make a proper use of experience."

CRIME AND THE WEATHER.

THIS subject, which has been treated before in a general way, has been investigated statistically by Edwin G. Dexter, who contributes an account of his results to *Science* (August 11). Mr. Dexter's method consisted in tabulating over 400,000 misdemeanors from the records of the police, the schools, the penitentiaries, etc., in New York City, as well as of errors in banks, strength tests in gymnasiums, etc., and comparing them with the data obtainable from the Weather Bureau. In this way he arrived at the following result for temperature conditions:

"Moderately high temperatures were found to be accompanied by excess in all the misdemeanors considered; low temperatures by deficiencies, the temperature group 80-85° showing an excess of 68 per cent. for assaults by males and 100 per cent. for those by females. The next higher group, however, shows a drop to 33 per cent. excess for the former and a deficiency of 33 per cent. for the latter. This sudden falling-off for conditions of intense heat is shown for nearly all classes of data, and is undoubtedly due to the fact that under such temperature there is little energy available for offensive conduct. Death, suicide, and the recorded error in banks alone remain excessive under such conditions."

Low barometer seemed in general to act like excessive heat. The results for humidity were surprising, since they showed that a high percentage of moisture was less productive of misdemeanor than low humidity. Says Mr. Dexter:

"When we consider that the muggy, sticky days on which we feel it our natural prerogative to be 'out of sorts' are of the opposite character, this is quite surprising. The deficiency of disorders on such days is, however, undoubtedly due to the fact that altho they are emotionally depressing they are also physically weakening, and however 'ugly' a man might feel, if energy were lacking to be offensively active, the police court is none the wiser, and the fact is lost to our study."

The comparison of Mr. Dexter's data with statistics of wind show that the misdemeanors were less during calm than with moderately high winds, but that they grew less again with high wind-velocities. They also appear to be less frequent on cloudy and rainy days than in pleasant weather—a result that is doubtless to be explained in the same way as the results for humidity, stated above. Mr. Dexter closes his account as follows:

"Perhaps the most interesting general conclusion to be drawn from the study is that during those meteorological states which are physically exhilarating, excesses in deportment, in the ordi-

narily accepted sense of the word, prevail to an abnormal extent, while death and irregularities in mental processes (error in banks) are below expectancy. During such weather conditions, without doubt the quality of the emotional state is more positive than under the reverse conditions, but the results seem to show that in the long run an excess of energy is a more dangerous thing, at least from the standpoint of the police court, than the worst sort of a temper with no energy."

THE CAUSE OF CANCER.

CLOSELY following upon the news that Dr. Bra, in France, had discovered the microbe of cancer, comes the announcement, given wide currency through the daily press, that Dr. H. Lambert Lack, a London physician, has just proved to his own satisfaction that the disease is not microbial at all, but is due simply to an abnormal growth of ordinary tissue. This assertion, made very positively, proves to have been a little too strong. In a personal letter to the *Lancet*, dated July 7, Dr. Lack disclaims any association with the newspaper paragraphs referred to above, which, he says, "are in many respects misleading and are calculated to delude unfortunate sufferers by holding out false hopes," as well as to bring him into discredit among his professional brethren. He gives the following brief account of his experiments and their results:

"I have been long impressed by the following considerations—viz., that the epithelial cells of cancer were themselves the sole infective agents; that this cancer epithelium was practically normal epithelium, only out of place; and that from the very commencement of the cancer it was growing in the lymph spaces. I thought from this that if the normal epithelium by some accidental means should obtain entrance into the lymph spaces it would find no barrier to its continued growth and would produce all the phenomena of cancer. At present I have performed but a single experiment to test this view. I obtained an emulsion of the epithelial cells from the healthy ovary of a healthy rabbit and placed them in the animal's peritoneum. The animal died fourteen months afterward and on examination masses of growth were found in the abdominal and thoracic cavities having the characteristic features of typical ovarian cancer. Experiments will be carried out to confirm and extend these results, and until these have been completed no general conclusions can be drawn."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

MAGNETIC observations at the Vienna Observatory have been discontinued on account of the electric railroads and electric light wires which have made accurate work impossible. The director has planned a new observatory, at some distance from the city, and the Austrian Government has been asked to build it.

THE third International Astronomical Conference will be held at the Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., September 6, 7, and 8. Prominent American and European astronomers are expected, and a permanent organization will be effected. Arrangements are being made to hold their annual meetings at the larger observatories.

"THE days of the underground cast and wrought-iron gas, water, and steam pipes are about numbered," says a Boston electrician, as quoted in *The Electrical Review*. "Electrolysis is playing high jinks with the iron pipes in all the big cities, and in a few years from now the water-pipes will become so weak that they will burst every time any pressure is put on them on account of being corroded by the action of the powerful currents. I will venture the prediction that seven years from now nothing will be used for underground piping of all kinds, except where high pressures are carried, except glass."

THE theory is advanced by Dr. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis, in a paper read before the State Society of Homeopathic Physicians, that the recent increase in the spread of cancer is directly due to vaccination. Starting with the fact that cancer is a disease characterized by rapid growth of abnormal cell-structure, he says: "It takes twenty-one years or more to make a man, and but three or four to make a cow. As cancer is a disease characterized by the rapid imposition of cells, I ask you, is it safe to put the rapid-growing cells or protoplasm of a diseased animal into the slow-growing cells of man, as is done in vaccination? Dr. Clarke believes that we are reaping the harvest of the seed so generally introduced forty to sixty years ago," and that "deaths from cancer are more numerous in England and Prussia, simply because the pernicious practice [of vaccination for smallpox] was generally introduced so much earlier there."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

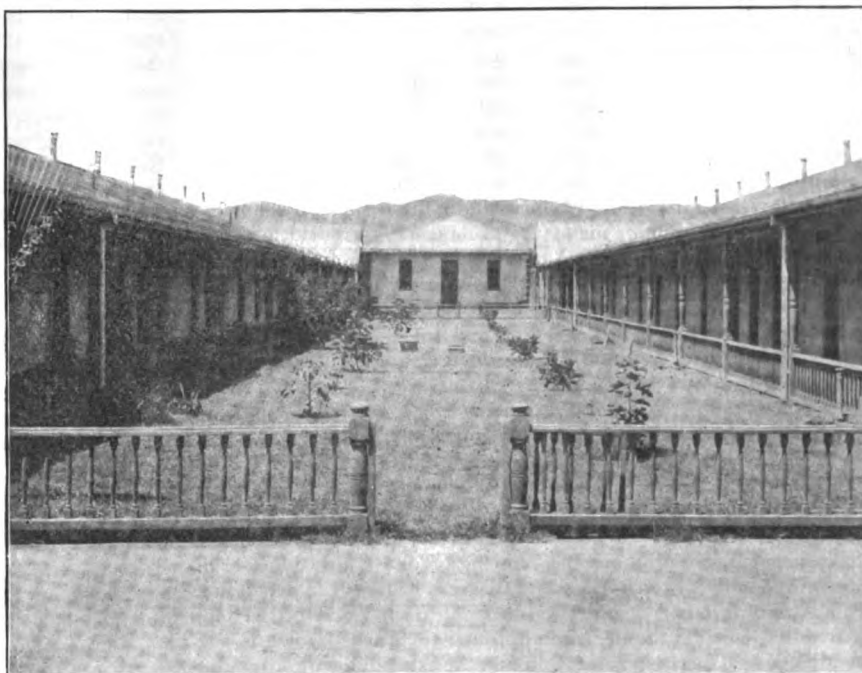
"THE STRANGEST RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY
IN THE WORLD."

ABOUT six miles from Las Cruces, in New Mexico, is a unique colony which has been termed the most remarkable communistic sect in existence—a community with a religion, a civilization, and a Bible of its own, in the midst of an alien people.

The members of this community are of the theological type known as "Perfectionists," to which the well-known community at Oneida, N. Y., also belonged, altho that community differed from the Las Cruces colony in important social beliefs and practices. The founder was Dr. Newbrough, a New York dentist and a believer in spiritualism. In *Ev'ry Month* (New York, August), an account is given of the singular book which he wrote and of the colony founded to embody its teachings. The work is entitled "Oahspe," supposed to be an antediluvian word signifying "earth, air, and sky." Says the writer:

"It is said to have been written on the typewriter by Dr. Newbrough, his hands being guided by supernatural beings, and was printed without being read by the doctor. It is a book from which, tho containing much worldly wisdom, little in the way of a working theory may be gathered. It is certainly a work without a counterpart, filled with extraordinary phrases and with more peculiar illustrations, but it is the sacred book of a unique community, which was founded to establish the religion it teaches, and out of the spiritual and economic doctrines set forth therein to found

a new race. And the few who constitute the fraternity not only follow its economic doctrines and refrain from considering anything as theirs—they call themselves 'Kosmons,' which is to signify in the language of their sacred scriptures, non-owners of any- and everything—but the children are taught to revere the book as the inspired dogma of their religion. A selection from this book—certainly the most extraordinary Bible in the world and as large as our own Bible—indicates the reason for the founding of this community and the end in view in the special consideration paid to the rearing of children: 'The young are your



ENTRANCE COURT TO "SHALAM."

Courtesy of *Ev'ry Month*.

angels, given you by the Creator, and ye are their gods. Consider ye then what kind of a kingdom ye raise up."

The community is called Shalam, "The Children's Land," and the Children's Building, built of brick, is the largest. Another building, of adobe, is called "The Fraternum," and contains a large number of extraordinary and grotesque pictures, painted by Dr. Newbrough. A small brick building is called "The Temple," while the adobe houses adjoining the area named Shalam form a community called "Levitica," reserved for the adult members. A common storehouse furnishes them with supplies. As to the children—the most important feature of the community—the writer says:

"The greatest care is exercised in bringing up the children, who, under a special law of New Mexico, are adopted by the 'Faithists,' as the rulers of Shalam call themselves, and become thenceforth their children. The younger children are taught by kindergarten methods, and the older ones are instructed in such trades as they show a liking for. At a 'suitable age' they are taught spirit communion, and are especially instructed to be 'wary of spirits of the dead who profess not the Great All Person'—an injunction of much value, no doubt, to the incautious pupil. There is so much, however, that is reasonable and practical in the tuition and regimen prescribed that one is inclined to overlook the extravagances."

FELLOWSHIP OF RELIGIONS IN INDIA.

ON the occasion of the Queen's birthday, the Anglican metropolitan of Calcutta—Dr. Welldon—sent a circular letter to the bishops of his province suggesting that special services should be held on that day in the English churches, and expressing the hope that other religious bodies in India, whether Christian or non-Christian, might be willing to "unite with the Church



DR. NEWBROUGH,

Founder of the religious community of "Shalam," and author of "Oahspe."

Courtesy of *Ev'ry Month*.

of England in the manifestation of loyalty to the Queen-Empress and of gratitude for the manifold blessings of her long and illustrious reign." He said further that "the fact that prayers should ascend simultaneously on her behalf from churches, temples, mosques, and synagogues will, in itself, be a striking instance of the unity among all classes which is so desirable."

It seems, however, that not all of the metropolitan's clergy take the same view. Says the *Rangoon Times*, as quoted by *The Buddhist*, Colombo:

"The most devout Christian could find no legitimate objection to a suggestion which makes for peace and unity among the different communities in India, and it has more of a political than a religious significance. But, unfortunately, among Christians are to be found the most bigoted and intolerant religious enthusiasts on the face of the earth. We have no hesitation in including in this category the Bishop of Colombo and the standing committee of his diocese. In reference to Bishop Welldon's circular letter, this committee, which includes the Bishop of Colombo, passed, on the motion of the acting archdeacon, a resolution stating that they 'respectfully but earnestly deprecate any action intended to imply unity with non-Christian systems in religious worship or prayer.' The Bishop of Colombo, in a circular letter to his clergy, amplified the meaning and intention of this resolution. In his letter he admits, somewhat grudgingly it seems to us, that the prayers for the Queen, of Christians other than those belonging to the Church of England, will be acceptable to God, but prayers—he says they can not be called prayers in the full sense of the word—offered in non-Christian places of worship, the Bishop of Colombo believes to be dishonoring to God and to be in themselves—whatever may be the ignorance of the worshippers—acts of sin. Bishop Welldon would not, he is sure, 'have us willingly promote the offering of one single idolatrous rite, or one address to supposed deities very different in attributes from Almighty God; or one single appeal to the virtue of the acts of Buddha—such is the nearest approach to prayer known to the Buddhists.' The Bishop of Colombo must be aware that the handsome salary he receives is contributed by the very people whom he insults so grossly, and how he can settle that little affair between his conscience and his convictions it is difficult to understand. His repudiation of the metropolitan's suggestion, also, casts a side-light on the question of the obedience of the clergy of the Church of England, and seems to emphasize the general belief that the bishops in the matter of lawlessness are worst offenders."

A "PROTESTANT-CATHOLIC" CHURCH.

AT Piacenza, in Italy, is a church which, while retaining all Catholic rites and symbols, and in the midst of a Catholic community, repudiates allegiance to the Pope. A writer in *The Standard* (Baptist) thus relates his recent visit to this church:

"Don Paul Miraglia, the tall, handsome, energetic priest who is in charge of this church, is perhaps the most eloquent man in Italy. Sent to preach at Piacenza some years ago, he offended the Curia by his liberal sentiments, and was finally excommunicated. Nothing daunted, he set himself to preach independently of and in opposition to the papacy. By the kindness and sympathy of an Italian whose mind had been opened by a residence at San Francisco, a suitable edifice was placed at his disposal which has been fitted up and transformed into the '*Oratorio di San Paulo*,' and there Don Miraglia says mass every morning and preaches to crowds every evening. I had a year ago made this priest's acquaintance, and formed a favorable opinion of him, and had promised, whenever I might pass Piacenza, that I would call and see him.

"On May 29 he met me at the station, and after showing me all manner of kindness led me to his church. It was a new experience for me to find myself surrounded by all the customary appendages of Romanism. There were two altars, one with lighted candles, and the usual pictures on the walls. When I entered some female voices were singing Gounod's 'Ave Maria,' and that over, the bishop (Miraglia has been elected bishop by his church) in his gorgeous robes, ascended the pulpit, and in introducing me uttered some tremendous philippics against the Pope

and priests, concluding with his usual formula; for just as Cato concluded every speech with the words: '*Carthago delenda est*,' so Miraglia, to encourage his followers, concludes every discourse with the words: '*Alla Curia non torno, dalla chiesa non esco, da Piacenza non parto*,' which, being interpreted means: 'I shall not return to the papacy, I shall not leave the church, and I shall not leave Piacenza.'

"Ascending the pulpit, I looked down on twelve hundred up-turned faces, altho it was a wet night, and I was pleased to observe that many of the people had in their hands copies of the New Testament. I had sent several hundred copies to Miraglia some months previous, and he urges to the study of them. Moreover, when I announced a text in the Epistle to the Ephesians, these people seemed to have little difficulty in finding it. I addressed them as 'Brethren in Christ, Catholic Protestants of Piacenza,' at which they smiled audibly. After congratulating them on the progress they had made in separating themselves from Romanism, and expressing the hope that many would follow their example, I told them frankly that I did not pretend to approve of all they did and believed, neither did I expect that they could approve of all I preach, but that it seemed to me the things that we had in common were more and more important than those dividing us. I then set myself to preach what I regarded as the most central and essential truths of the Gospel, showing the necessity of the new birth, the vanity of certain rites and ceremonies, and the importance of a life governed by the Spirit of God, and I showed how this is to be had by personal faith in a union with Christ, to whom each man must go for himself without the intervention of any priest.

"The people not only listened to these frank words, but applauded them heartily. At the close I had to submit to an ovation, an address and a beautiful bouquet of flowers being presented to me by three little girls dressed like Savonarola. In the sacristy (vestry) I was shown many relics which the enlightened people have brought and delivered up to the minister, who has the nucleus of a museum consisting of them."

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE OF RUDYARD KIPLING.

A STUDY of Kipling's relation to religious and ethical thought has lately been made by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, pastor of the First Unitarian Church at Ann Arbor. "Under any interpretation of religion, even the broadest, Kipling is not primarily a religious teacher," says Mr. Sunderland; "his first thought is art . . . he is about as far removed as a man can be from a professional moralist or teacher." Yet it is frequently claimed that Kipling is making a noticeable impress on the religious thought of the day. Mr. Sunderland is inclined to think this view correct, and strives to analyze the religious content of Kipling's writings and to answer the question whether he is affecting religious thought for good or ill.

As a poet, says Mr. Sunderland (in *The New England Magazine*, July), Kipling's religious utterances are limited in number, but of these some are particularly strong and have made a deep impression on the popular mind:

"But as a fact there are few writers of poetry and fiction in whose writings religion, or even ethics, has so subordinate a place. Aside from a dozen or so of his poems, one would hardly know from his books that such a thing as religion existed in the world. . . . I do not mean to say that Kipling handles his characters or tells his stories in such a way as to make his books positively immoral or irreligious; but I do mean to say that if we in this generation have no higher moral standard or better religious teaching than most of Kipling's writings afford—indeed I may say all, outside of a dozen or so of his poems—we shall not rise to any moral or religious height which we shall have reason to be very complaisant over.

"Kipling brings into the thought of our time a strong force; but morally it is an uneven force. His religious influence is not harmonious or consistent; he has not thought himself out into clearness in religious matters. Some of his religious conceptions—for example, those of God and justice and duty and heaven and

hell and retribution—are crude; for enlightened men to-day to accept them would be to go backward. His ideals of life are by no means invariably the noblest. Many of them give unmistakable signs of the debasing influence of the camp and the barracks."

Some further limitations of Kipling's religious outlook are thus indicated:

"His religion is preeminently the religion of power. With the power is associated some sense of responsibility, some awakenings of conscience, some traces of retributive justice, as related both to individuals and to nations; but higher than these he seldom or never rises. A religion of love he seems to know nothing whatever about. His religion is the religion of the Old Testament, not of the New—or rather it is the religion of the earlier and less ethical parts of the Old Testament. His God is the Jehovah of might and wrath and war, whom we find depicted in the books of Joshua, Judges, and Kings. Hence the opening lines of his 'Hymn Before Action':

'Jehovah of the thunders,
Lord God of Battles, aid!'

The God of love, of the Gospels, and the Epistles, especially the heavenly Father of Jesus, seems to be a conception wholly foreign to his thought.

"Kipling is not a spiritual seer, and he is not a great religious thinker. To some extent he feels the religious confusion of our time; but he does little or nothing to illuminate it. With the great religious problems which confront thinking men to-day he gives no evidence of having grappled; he can therefore afford us little help in the solution of these problems. It is this that differentiates him so widely from poets like Browning, Tennyson, and Wordsworth. These great thinkers and seers all have the power to take their readers strongly by the hand and lead them straight up out of the valley and the shadow, out of the fog and the dark, out of fear and doubt and spiritual uncertainty, to the mountain tops where there is light.

"Thus do these men who can think as well as sing—these great seers and interpreters of God and the human soul—lead in solving the religious problems that press upon the modern world, and lift men from despair to hope, from doubt to faith, from weakness to moral power, and give new meaning, new incentive, and new glory to man's life.

"It is here that Kipling is weak. It is here that his religion shows itself so much below the highest. It can make men fight; it can not make them love. It can make men plod and drudge with faithfulness, and even with courage; it can not give men wings; it can not make the soul sing songs of faith and joy and victory. And yet I believe that Kipling has a religious message for our time. Some of his poems have been born out of his deepest soul, and go straight to the consciences and religious needs of many men. God speaks in the world through many voices. I believe one is that of Kipling."

Mr. Sunderland places a high estimate upon the religious value of "The Recessional":

"It came to the conscience of England almost as if God had spoken from heaven. It was Kipling's solemn and mighty hymn. . . . I hardly know of anything in the history of literature so dramatic, so powerfully and nobly dramatic, as was this hymn of Kipling's, coming at that opportune moment to stir England's conscience, to rebuke England's pride, to warn her against putting her trust

'In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust'

and forgetting justice and humility and duty and God."

Mr. Sunderland does not think highly of "The White Man's Burden," for he does not believe in the principle that "we can shoot civilization into people." He also thinks "The Truce of the Bear" execrable. "What right," he asks, "has he to put the worst possible interpretation upon the Czar's conduct, especially when to do so means aid to the terrible war spirit and hindrance to the peace spirit in the world? Kipling has a heavy responsibility in this matter." Yet tho Kipling's first object in his writings is to entertain, he shows here and there that he recognizes his responsibility; especially, the writer thinks, in the noble

dedication to "Soldiers Three," in the "Envoi," and in "Life's Handicap." Mr. Sunderland thinks that Kipling's greatest tho not noblest poem of a religious nature is "McAndrews's Hymn." He further says:

"One of Kipling's religious poems not to be overlooked is his 'Hymn Before Action.' I have already referred to it as illustrating his view of God. A striking and powerful poem is his 'Tomlinson.' There may be some question as to whether its ethics is Christian or Satanic, but its scorn of weakness is tremendous; both heaven and hell refuse admission to the man who lacks strength. Kipling is robust in his religion, as in everything else. His religion is preeminently one of work, of deeds. We could only wish it made more difference with him whether the deeds were good or bad."

In concluding his analysis of Kipling's religious spirit, Mr. Sunderland cites the well-known concluding poem of his "Seven Seas"—the one beginning

"When earth's last picture is painted
And the tubes are twisted and dried"

In this poem, says the writer, Kipling "dashes on the canvas for us his dream of the future, beyond this world. It is fantastic, but it is impressive, and the last lines certainly have some good religion in them." It is not, indeed, a full and adequate picture of heaven, says Mr. Sunderland; nevertheless he is inclined to think there is in it much to inspire and to teach the world:

"For any man who stands on his own feet, who thinks for himself, who wants reality and not make-believe, is not this, so far as it goes, about the kind of thing that heaven must be if it is to have any attraction for him? One of the fine traits of Kipling is his hatred of cant and pretense, his love of sincerity and reality. In these lines this comes out into unique and powerful expression. Surely there is a lesson here for the whole world to learn."

ETHICAL TEACHINGS OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

A WRITER has recently called attention to the fact that much closer relations between Christian and Mohammedan peoples will exist in the coming century, owing to the militant nature of Mohammedanism in India, upon the east and west coasts of Africa, and in other parts of the Orient, and that therefore it would be well for Christians to gain a juster view of the principles of Islam than is at present common. The moral teachings of the two religions are generally supposed to be very different from each other, if not antagonistic. This, however, according to Miss Beatrice Taylor, who is apparently a convert to the religion of Mohammed, is an error. Except as to sex relations, which are always largely a matter of sociology and geography and not properly of religion, the teachings of Islam contain little that could not be accepted by a Christian, while its attitude upon a number of problems of life is a more rational one, she asserts, than that taken by Christian theology. The writer says (in *The Humanitarian*, July):

"To begin with, it must be remembered that in the teachings of the Arabian prophet, the service of man and the good of humanity constitute preeminently the service and worship of God. Faith without work has no meaning; 'this life is but a tillage (mazraa) for the next.' And everywhere our continued existence after the death of the physical body is brought to the fore. But our life is 'a life to be lived in the present.' The inevitable struggle for the mastery of the lower self by the higher is spoken of. It is pointed out in the language of poetry that a man partakes of the nature of the beast as well as that of the angel, and he is urged to subdue the nature of the beast that he may mount even higher than the angel. Striving for good is taught in the most emphatic terms, 'for striving is the ordinance of God, and whatever God has ordained can only be attained by striving.'"

The idea of brotherhood and love of neighbor, commonly as-

sumed to be the central concept of Christian ethics, is also the constant admonition of the Koran and of later commentaries:

"The return of good for evil is preached on all occasions: 'Think only of what is good for each, and consider not the wrong that has been done thee; pardon others readily, and do good to all.' It has been truly said that 'the moral idea of the new gospel was set in the common sense of duty and the familiar instances of love.' For all are entreated to help others without thought of recompense—to act as brother to brother: 'Wouldst thou be taught the steep path? It is to ransom the captive, to feed the hungry, the kindred, the orphan, and him that is stricken low. Be of those who enjoin steadfastness and compassion on others' [from the Prophet; Bokhâri]. . . . But help to the suffering and the weak is not preached in an exclusive spirit, for it is declared incumbent to assist every oppressed person, whether Moslem or not: 'If in this world you can not make a heart glad, yet act not so as to make the humblest soul sorrowful' [Hazân]. 'Wo to them that make a show of piety and refuse to help the needy.' 'There is no piety in turning the face to east or west, but only in believing in God and doing good.'

"Again and again we have the idea that since there is a divine spark in each individual, in serving the human being, man is serving God: 'Be kind to man on the earth, whether he be good or bad; being kind to the bad is to withhold them from badness' [from the Prophet; Bokhâri]. Again, 'All God's creatures are His family, and he is the most beloved of God who tries to do most good to God's creatures' [from the Prophet].

"Further on we come across the same idea, expressed in other words: 'The Prophet was asked who was the most favored of God's creatures. He replied, "He from whom the greatest good comes to His creatures." And then he was asked what actions are best. He answered, "To gladden the heart of a human being, to feed the hungry, to help the afflicted, to lighten the sorrows of the sorrowful, and to remove the wrongs of the injured"' [from the Prophet; the Mustatrif].

"In the same place we are commanded: 'Do not be avaricious, or covet the goods of your brethren; love for them what you love for yourself; guard yourself from anger, passion, and greed, for these are the worst of faults' [*Ibid.*]. 'He who is subservient to his passions and desires, and forgets in their pursuit his duty to others, is the worst and weakest of God's creatures.' Here is a positive injunction laid down: 'Be persistent in good actions.'"

With regard to the Prophet's teachings upon the subject of salvation through real faith, manifested in good works, the writer says:

"That man is master of his fate, is a prominent teaching: 'It (the soul) shall enjoy the food which it hath acquired, and shall bear the evil it sought after' [the Caliph Ali]. 'Whosoever gets to himself a son, gets it solely at his own responsibility' [*Ibid.*]. 'He who shall mediate between men for a good purpose, shall be the gainer by it. But he who shall mediate with an evil purpose, shall reap the fruit of it' [the Koran]. 'To gladden the heart of the weary, to remove the suffering of the afflicted, has its own reward. In the day of trouble, the memory of the action comes like the rush of a torrent, and takes away our burden' [from the Caliph Ali; the Mustatrif].

"From the Caliph Ali's writings we learn the high standard of truth set before the Moslems: 'No man is true in the highest sense of the word, but he who is true in word, in deed, and in thought.' On this head, too, we have the Prophet's own words: 'He is not of me, but a rebel at heart, who, when he speaks, speaks falsely; who, when he promises, breaks his promise; and who, when trust is reposed in him, fails in his trust.'"

Magnanimity and charity to all living creatures is part of the Moslem's creed, says the writer:

"A woman who had sinned was passing by a dog that held out its tongue from thirst, and was near to dying. The woman drew off her boot and tied it to the end of her garment, and drew water for the dog, and gave it to drink; the Lord forgave her sin.' The Prophet was asked, 'Verily are there rewards for kindness to four-footed animals, and giving them to drink?' He said, 'Man reaps his reward for each act he does to any living creature.'

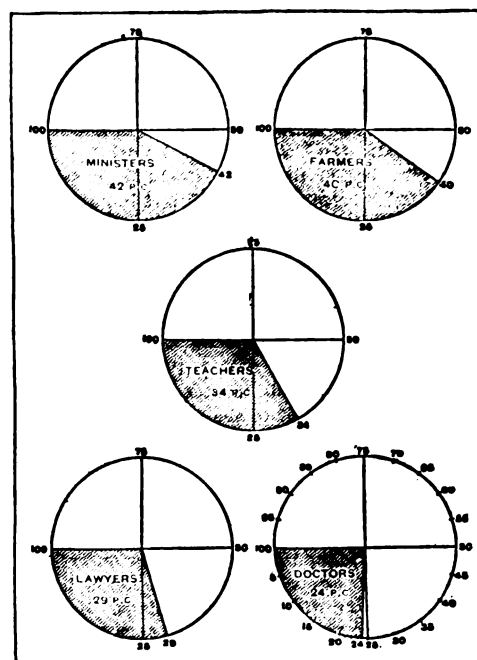
"The Prophet's definition of charity is large-hearted: 'Every good act,' he would say, 'is charity. Your smiling in your brother's face is charity; an exhortation addressed to your fellow men to do virtuous deeds is equal to alms-giving. Putting a wanderer on the right path is charity; assisting the blind is charity; removing stones and thorns, and other obstructions, from the road, is charity.'

"He is a man," says the Allamah Abul Fazl, 'of high understanding and noble aspirations who, without the help of others, recognizes a ray of the divine power in the smallest things in the world; who shapes his inward and outward character accordingly, and shows due respect to himself and to others. True greatness, in spiritual and in worldly matters, does not shirk the minutiae of business, but regards their performance as an act of divine worship.'"

THE LONGEVITY OF CLERGYMEN.

It has long been known that ministers are much better "risks" than the members of any other profession. According to *The Quiver* (London), the returns of the registrar-general in England show that no other class of workers enjoy so long a lease of life. Commenting on this *The Christian Advocate* (July 20) says:

"This is, no doubt, due to two or three prominent causes, among which may be put their almost total immunity from risks of accident and death that attend certain trades and professions;



DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE COMPARATIVE LONGEVITY OF MINISTERS.

their general habits of temperance, moderation, and regularity as compared with most workers; and their daily exercise, study, etc., which give a combination of mental and physical recreation, of outdoor and indoor life, such as few other workers get, and which must prove beneficial to health. The diagrams here shown form a striking illustration of the percentage of different classes of workers, including ministers, who attain to the 'threescore years and ten' of the psalmist. Out of every hundred in each class, forty-two ministers, forty farmers, thirty-four teachers, and twenty-four doctors live to the age of seventy."

A NEW bishop of the Mennonite church was selected at Millenburg, Pa., early in June. According to the custom of this sect, which follows the apostolic method of choice mentioned in Acts i. 26, the bishop was chosen by lot. Each of the four candidates was handed a Bible, and into one of these had been placed a slip of paper with the words, "Indicated as God's choice." The Bibles had previously been shuffled together. Rev. Abraham Herr, of New Dansville, received the Bible containing the slip, and was duly proclaimed bishop of the Mennonite church, which is a flourishing and industrious organization.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AFTER THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE Russian Government publishes a communication in which great satisfaction is expressed with the results of the Conference at The Hague. It runs in the main as follows:

The Conference has, indeed, found it necessary to defer the definite settlement of the disarmament question until the several governments have found time further to examine into the propo-



GOOD OLD JOHN BULL (preparing dum-dum bullets for South Africa): "Verily, those foreigners are wicked men. Lord, I thank Thee that I am not like unto these!"—*Amsterdämmer*.

sals. Yet some relief is as good as certain, as all nations agree that a reduction of the military burdens now borne by them is greatly to be desired. The work of the Conference will no doubt be of some influence in mitigating the horrors of war, and the different governments unite in the declaration that war should be abolished altogether. It is at least a fact that a third power may offer to arbitrate between quarreling nations. The sovereign rights of nations have not been diminished; but a new basis has been created for international peace.

Most European papers agree that all this is, to put it mildly, extremely optimistic. The Socialists especially are unsparing in their ridicule. *Justice*, London, says:

"How the representatives of the various powers contrived to keep a sober countenance as they sat round that board of very green cloth we are at a loss to understand. It is the greatest farce of make-believe of our time, and we do not hesitate to say that Sir Julian Pauncefoot has well earned his peerage if only for the constraint which he must have placed for all those weeks upon his facial muscles. . . . We knew, of course, that nothing would be done, but we thought that this nothing might be done decently. Not so. The Czar, as peace promoter, has made ready for war with greater vigor than before; America, the great champion of arbitration, has devoted herself all the time to blowing the Filipinos into the region of perpetual peace with the most approved weapons; England, the arch-hypocrite, having slaughtered the Sudanese into subjection, has been threatening the Boers with wholesale immolation unless they did what they have no mind to do; and so on and so forth. A grisly comedy indeed."

The nations point each other out as responsible for the shortcomings of the congress. *The Outlook*, London, criticizes one of the German delegates who declared that his country is anything but ruined by her armaments, and it hopes that the German Socialists will show that the Emperor is mistaken. It says:

"If everything is for the best in that best of all possible worlds, the Fatherland, how comes it that the Social Democrats can march more than two million electors to the polls? and, as the Berlin correspondent of *The Times* had to confess the other day, 'The comment of the sensible and reflecting portion of the German nation is that there are far worse enemies of progress and enlightenment in the state than the Socialists!' This Berlin correspondent speaks of 'the present unhealthy and artificial organization of German society.' Unless we are very much mistaken, more will be heard of this during the next few years."

The Continental papers, on the other hand, point out that England and the United States, whose delegates talked so much of arbitration, are least willing to try it. *The Deutsche Zeitung*, Berlin, fears that the arbitration tribunal would be used merely to save England from a strong adversary. *The Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, says:

"The difference between theory and practise is curiously illuminated by the persistence with which the United States and England advocated an obligatory court of arbitration. Unless the delegates made a mental reservation, on their country's behalf, the logical incompatibility of speech and action must be admitted. Austria-Hungary proposed arbitration to the United States just before that resolution was passed at the Conference. We, therefore, showed our good will. It passes our knowledge and understanding why the authorities in Washington failed to give that moral support to their own proposals which would have been conveyed in the acceptance of the Austro-Hungarian suggestion."

Goldwin Smith, too, indulges in a slap at the United States. He says in the *Toronto Sun*:

"The only tangible fruit, apparently, will be a permanent board of arbitration, which, we are told, is a priceless boon to mankind. Curiously enough, its merits appear to be most eloquently proclaimed by the ambassador of the United States, a power which, in forcing war upon Spain when she had tendered arbitration in the case of the *Maine*, has most flagrantly trampled on the principle, and, being bent on grasping its prey, would not have been deterred by the existence of an international board. . .

"The American representatives, in signing the report of the Conference, enter a caveat in favor of the Monroe doctrine, and against any liability of the United States to be entangled in the affairs of any continents other than their own. They can hardly think that the Philippines are in their continent, or that their Government does not, by taking part in a European conference, entangle itself in European affairs."

The Westminster Gazette, London, thinks that the United States and Great Britain, kindred nations and friendly, ought to set a good example by arbitrating their disputes. It says:

"Great Britain and the United States have taken a leading part in bringing about the arbitration tribunal, and, curiously enough, they have a capital opportunity of showing that their views about arbitration are something more than mere pious opinions, good enough to be put on paper, but too good to be carried out in practise. We refer to the Alaskan difficulty. . . . Is the Lynn canal, a very narrow inlet penetrating inland seventy or eighty miles and actually fresh water at its head, a 'winding'? If 'No,' the landing-places at its head would belong to Canada. If 'Yes,' to the United States, which at the moment is in possession. That is the controversy in bare outline, and we set it out to show that surely it is one to which the formula of arbitration ought to apply."

But the most lengthy and bitter comments are devoted to the refusal of Great Britain to abolish the use of needlessly lacerating bullets. Military men contend that wars are short nowadays, and wounded men rarely recover soon enough to rejoin their regiments. To rob a man who has already been placed *hors de combat* of all chance of recovery, and to sentence him to the agonies of slow death caused by wounds which baffle the skill of all physicians, is regarded as needless cruelty. *The St. James's Gazette* admits that it might be unpleasant if the dum-dum bullet were used against Englishmen, but asserts that the British army

must have it. *The Speaker*, in the course of a lengthy argument, excuses its use as follows:

"Let us keep out of it [war] recognizing it as the most hateful of all the curses that afflict mankind. But, if we are drawn into it, then it is our duty to fight to win, and to fight in the way which will give us victory most speedily and most completely. We trust that this does not sound like a cruel and inhuman proposition. For our part we believe it to be much less cruel and inhuman than any course which, while recognizing war as permissible, would seek to place it upon the level of a fencing match or a glove fight—with the one all-important exception that the combatants are allowed, if they can, to kill each other. Happily, the Conference at The Hague has given us something infinitely more valuable than the useless condemnation of the dum-dum bullet."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, a paper noted for the moderation with which it generally expresses itself, says:

"There are to be found people who do not love England. They are wrong. England is a great country, and exports humanity, whisky, and cottons. Sometimes it may appear that England does not carry out her own humanitarian ideals, but that is only because England is very humble. She does not wish to push herself forward. . . . We must remember that the English are a liberty-loving people. Other nations may and should be prohibited from arming themselves, but it is very bad taste to suggest anything of the kind in the case of England, especially when England wished to pass away the time with some weaker nation. Do you know the genial, gentle, graceful dum-dum bullet?"

Here follows a description of the bullet, and its effects, such as our readers have doubtless seen in the daily papers. The writer then continues:

"The benefits of the invention have been sufficiently demonstrated. England has given the Hindus a taste of it. But their humanitarian zeal does not stop here. The excited Boers, who are white men, will also be pacified with it. . . . Let us all be grateful that once more England, strong in her goodness of heart and the gentleness of her manners, leads the world in civilization."

A very blunt, but very clear and direct, view of the efforts of the Peace Conference is attributed to a famous American now on his way home. Admiral Dewey, in an interview with a *Neue Freie Presse* reporter in Trieste, is represented as saying:

"Who do you think is going to disarm? The country which tried to get along without great armaments was the United States. You have no idea what it cost us to get ready, and how scared we were in the mean time. In future we will know better. We are getting ready a fleet of forty sail, including twelve armored cruisers. We do not intend again to be caught napping: *and in view of our own tremendous exertions, it is not likely that other powers will renounce the advantage which their past effort gives them.*"—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GENERAL GALLIFFET AND THE FRENCH ARMY.

GENERAL GALLIFFET, the present French Minister of War, certainly makes good his reputation for fearlessness and firmness. To stop the open opposition to a fair trial for Dreyfus which was continually carried on by certain officers, he has dismissed from his post as army inspector General Negrier, one of the most influential military men in France. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, describes the facts in the case as follows:

"General Negrier was only a captain in the Franco-German war, but he showed much bravery and skill and rose rapidly to high position in the colonial wars. His military ability can not be doubted: but the manner in which he disregarded on several occasions the orders of his superiors throws an unfavorable light upon the discipline of the French army. In Germany, where the rule obtains that military operations can not in the end be successful unless all, from the highest to the lowest, obey the commands of their superiors, Negrier would have been cashiered. In France he is likely to be commander-in-chief in case of war.

The offense for which he has been removed from the Board of Army Inspectors is his declaration that this highest authority in matters of military organization would protest if Dreyfus were released as innocent, and that he expected the army to join in this demonstration."

The enemies of the republic are somewhat disconcerted by the energy which Galliffet exhibited in defense of the present form of government. That his action was necessary can hardly be doubted. Daily, officers encourage their men to use violence against persons who dare to express a belief in the innocence of Dreyfus. The *Echo de Paris* says:

"General Negrier has not written a factious order, and he has been punished with unprecedented severity for defending, in simple conversation, the much-abused army. His enforced leave of absence gives satisfaction chiefly to the revolutionary Socialists. . . . At any rate, we can not count upon the preparedness of the army while he is placed at the disposition of the authorities. Who will direct the maneuvers in the Bourgogne? . . . Who will carry out a mobilization, if this were necessary? Things have come to a pretty pass if politics are thus introduced into military affairs."

The *Petit Journal*, the "yellow" journal *par excellence*, says the country will not permit its ablest officers to be treated thus unjustly to please the foreigners. The *Journal de Paris* considers the country in great danger and its military prestige on the wane, because the army can not be expected forever to be quiet under the abuse heaped upon it. But even papers which do not consider the mere examination of the defense of Dreyfus as a crime against patriotism regard the step taken by Galliffet as extremely imprudent. It must be remembered that the innocence or guilt of Dreyfus is a matter of secondary importance to most Frenchmen. What they dread is that Dreyfus and his friends will retaliate, and that the officers of the general staff, the heads of that army which is the pride of France, will be shown to be dishonorable, corrupt men, unworthy to defend France and incapable of leading in the war of revenge which is still the hope of many Frenchmen. The *Temps*, Paris, says:

"The Dreyfus affair is not in itself dangerous, for, judged by itself, it is simple enough. The deplorable part is the manner in which it is exploited in the interest of social and political passions. It is time that it were finished, that all—the press, the public, the government, the officers—recover that calmness which is so necessary for the country. Let the court which judges the case at Rennes do its duty, let nothing remain doubtful, let the verdict be such that all France can ratify it and that a reconciliation of the best spirits of the country may take place."

Ernest Vizetelly, whose description of French affairs is generally pretty correct, writes in *The Westminster Gazette*, London, that Negrier may become rebellious, being led away by his prejudices, and that, as his following is very strong, General Galliffet may not be able to cope with the situation. The *St. James's Gazette*, which greatly admires "a War Minister who doesn't care a straw for bluster," says:

"The fact that papers like the *Temps* and the *Débats* are shivering and muttering fears that General de Galliffet may have gone too far is significant. Half measures and a tendency to back out of a difficult situation at the critical moment have been the curses of French administration under the Third Republic, and well-meaning opportunist papers like the *Temps* and the *Débats* are good representatives of this frame of mind. General de Galliffet typifies the opposite school, and if France is to be saved it will be by the men of decision once more coming to the front. . . . But the cancer has to be cut out, quite regardless of personal feelings. France has to be brought back to common sense and common justice, and it is being brought back not by attacks or censure from outside, but by the firm and just action of Frenchmen themselves. There are already signs that the reign of the chattering, railing, time-serving gang who have dishonored the country and the army is nearing an end, and that the best men are getting to the top. Those who have most severely criticized France during

the past few years will be the first to offer her sincere congratulations on the change."

The *Independance Belge*, which can not under any consideration be accused of anti-French sentiments, is also astonished at the nervousness of moderate French papers. It says:

"What does the *Journal des Débats* mean by calling the agitation on behalf of the unfortunate Dreyfus a 'national outrage'? The *Journal des Débats* forgets that there are still outside of France, and, for that matter, in France, to be found people who can read, reflect, reason, and judge clearly, and who believe that there is but one way for France to recover her prestige in the eyes of the world: she must pitilessly and energetically disavow those who defend or excuse the abominable maxims which the general staff have employed against the unfortunate Captain Dreyfus. M. de Negrier is one of these, and a partizan soldier to boot."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT HEUREAUX.

BETWEEN the "Pearl of the Antilles" and Puerto Rico lies Haiti, the only one of the West Indian islands which enjoys political independence. It was at first owned by Spain, which country later ceded the western part to France. Of the original race which occupied it, only faint traces remain; but the Spaniards, who recognized the value of the soil, replaced them with negro slaves, and for centuries the island was one of the best markets of the British buccaneers who ravaged the African coast. The negroes thrived, the whites did not, and when, at the beginning of the present century, the Napoleonic wars drained all French and Spanish colonies of troops, the negroes rose in rebellion, slew their masters, and possessed themselves of the land. Twenty thousand raw French troops perished of fever in the attempt to regain the lost colony, and then the attempt was given up. The French never intermarried with the negroes to an appreciable extent, hence the Western portion of the island is inhabited chiefly by blacks. In the part which Spain possessed most of the time, mulattoes prevail. But both republics are equally turbulent, and peace reigns only when a despot enforces his rule. Such a despot was Heureaux, the "elected" President of the Dominican Republic. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, gives the following points of his career:

"Ulisses Heureaux was a mulatto, and entirely self-educated. His efforts in this direction were not without result: he spoke, read, and wrote French, Spanish, and English with ease. He was a good administrator, but his good points were overshadowed by his tyrannical nature. To maintain himself in power, he organized an army of 2,500 men, well equipped and armed. With this he drowned in blood every attempt to throw off his rule. His little fleet was valueless, the ships serving chiefly as floating prisons. Once when his son, whom Heureaux had sent to study medicine, returned without permission from Paris, he was placed for two months aboard one of his father's ships and then sent back to the French capital without having been permitted to set foot on land. Heureaux leaves no fortune, altho his income was about \$2,500,000 a year; but half of this was needed for the army, and most of the rest for his official staff. This income was derived from the customs dues. If he wished to favor a friend, he made a custom-house official of him. But if he was short of cash, he would calmly 'borrow' all the unfortunate official's stealings, leaving him a beggar."

Heureaux was killed by a man whose father he had executed some years before. His career, his administration, is typical of the conditions which prevail in either republic of the island, and some Canadian papers declare that, since we have annexed Cuba and Puerto Rico, we must occupy Haiti also. It is our manifest destiny and our duty, they think. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The crops raised are of the usual West Indian description, and the soil itself is all that can be desired on the score of fertil-

ity. Minerals, including gold, silver, copper, and iron, are tolerably abundant, but for lack of capital and by reason of indolence and ignorance these resources are practically neglected. It is hardly possible, nor is it desirable, in the nature of things, that this rich island, capable of supporting millions of population, can be much longer left to be the spoil of its present cantankerous, unprogressive inhabitants, a reproach to civilization."

Goldwin Smith thinks there would be very little profit to the people of the United States in trying to manage such turbulent people, especially as a citizen army will not do for the purpose, and a large standing army threatens us with despotism; but he fears we will try it just the same. He says in the *Toronto Sun*:

"The assassination of the President of San Domingo is likely to plunge that hapless travesty of a republic once more into its normal state of confusion. At once the eyes of the expansionist party in the United States are turned eagerly in that direction, and the Government is exhorted to send a fleet ostensibly to protect American interests. When General Grant was President, San Domingo threw herself into the lap of the United States and was shaken out again. Grant earnestly desired the annexation, and tried to bring it about by what were denounced at the time as unconstitutional means. But the people would have none of it. They were then too wise to wish to incorporate barbarism in their commonwealth. What they will do now, being launched in the career of tropical and barbarian expansion, is not so certain. From Cuba and Puerto Rico it is an easy step to San Domingo. From San Domingo it is an easy step to other islands. The people of the United States have come to the parting of the ways, and at their head is a man no more capable of shaping their course or his own than a sheep that has fallen into a pit."

A few European papers are wroth with some of our own which, with reference to this Dominican affair, express themselves as if the Monroe doctrine were an international maxim. The *Figaro*, Paris, says:

"The Americans would not dare to flaunt their Monroe doctrine in the face of the world if a European combination chose to oppose them. It would be a good thing if the present West Indian crisis gave Europe a chance to whip this Monroeism out of the Americans, and stop the practise of playing out this 'doctrine' against European interests."

The French generously assign to Germany the task of teaching the United States a lesson, on the assumption that "Michel is the man who's got the big boots on." The German papers, however, declare that Germany has no intention to interfere with Uncle Sam's "inalienable right to sit down on a red-hot stove," and the English certainly will not interfere.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NEW JAPAN.

ON the 16th instant jurisdiction of the United States consular courts in Japan will end, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities now enjoyed by citizens of the United States as a part of, or appurtenant to, such jurisdiction will absolutely cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction will be assumed and exercised by Japanese courts."

Thus runs the most important sentence of the notification by which Alfred E. Buck, United States Minister to Japan, announced in the beginning of July that the new treaties would come into operation. For more than two centuries the Japanese had excluded the outside world. The Portuguese, who at first had been received kindly enough, were banished in 1638 on account of the political aspirations of their converts to the Roman Catholic church. The Dutch, the only foreigners tolerated, were confined to a single factory on an island. In 1853, however, an American squadron extorted a treaty from the Japanese, and other nations soon followed the example of the United States. The proud, highly civilized Japanese never forgot the humilia-

tion to which Commodore Perry subjected them, tho in time they forgave it. With astonishing rapidity they acquired the armaments and military science of the "Western Barbarians," making an attack upon their country a very unsafe proceeding. After that, certain changes in the judicial system were made which, with other administrative reforms, rendered the conditions of life in Japan so similar to those of Europe and the United States that most countries were induced to abolish consular jurisdiction. In return, Japan admits foreigners to the same rights and privileges which are granted elsewhere. Japan is therefore to-day not only the most civilized country in Asia, but ranks also among civilized nations as the term is understood here and in Europe. The *Jim-min*, Tokyo, commenting upon the imperial rescript which announces the change, expresses itself to the following effect:

The position which Japan has thus happily won among the nations is due in the first place to the wisdom and virtues of the Emperor. Japan is the first Oriental power which thus obtains admittance to the comity of Western nations on equal terms, and it behooves her to set a worthy example to other peoples of the East. The result of the manner in which she enjoys her novel privileges may greatly influence the future progress of civilization. The reputation of the nation and the prestige of the empire depend greatly upon the uses to which the newly acquired rights are put.

The *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* hopes that the Japanese will above all endeavor to shine by their manners. It says:

"In olden times the Chinese used to call Japan the land of gentlemen, and foreigners were wont to applaud the courteous manners of her people. But since the war of 1894-95 a spirit of arrogance manifested itself. Foreigners do not find fault with Japanese institutions, but they condemn the want of discipline in the schools, and the rude behavior of the students. This should be remedied even if mixed residence were not about to be inaugurated. It would be most unhappy if such abuses continued."

The *Kokumin Shimbun* and the *Shogyo Shimpō* express themselves in similar terms. The latter paper declares that, unless mutually kindly relations prevail, it would have been better if the treaties had not been revised. The *Asahi Shimbun* thinks Chinese, too, should be admitted to the interior. "If it were found that the Chinese work at too low a rate of wages, legislative remedies could be found," it says. Other papers believe that Chinese capitalists would settle in Japan if given equal rights with other foreigners, and capital is what Japan needs most just now. The *Japan Mail*, to which we are indebted for the above expressions of Japanese opinion, says:

"It is an almost invariable rule that the expressions employed in a Japanese imperial rescript are comparatively colorless and unmarked by any evidence of strong feeling. But in the message just addressed to his people, the Emperor of Japan tells them that treaty revision has for years been to him an abiding object of desire. . . . It is, perhaps, difficult for foreigners in general to appreciate the moving effect that such language must exercise upon the Japanese people, whose mental attitude toward their sovereign is still based on a profound belief in His Majesty's divine origin. We may be sure, however, that every Japanese will derive from this portion of the rescript a conviction that the nation's mood should be one of deep gratitude, and that the sovereign has invited his subjects to participate in his own satisfaction and to assist in completing it. . . . The Emperor declares in the plainest terms that it is his policy and desire to abolish all distinctions between natives and foreigners, and that, by pursuing that course, his people will best consult his wishes, maintain the character of the nation, and promote its prestige. It is a very gracious and enlightened rescript, worthy of the epoch, and of the sovereign under whose government Japan has risen to a position never before attained by an Oriental state."

The *Japan Gazette* points out that treaty revision enhances greatly the value of real estate held by the foreigners. The *Kobe Herald* grumbles a little at what it calls "a subordination by professedly Christian states to a state which is still content and may be proud to allow itself to be classed—well, a heathen state."

The Celestial Empire, Shanghai, suggests that Russia and China copy Japan and become civilized.

The Speaker, London, thinks the Japanese long since deserved to be admitted on terms of equality by other nations. It says:

"The Englishman in South America is tried by the courts of the Spanish republics, sometimes composed of a mixed race, with much less sense of fairness and respect for law than the Japanese. It was an anomaly that Guatemala and Nicaragua should be allowed to exercise full sovereignty while Japan was still hampered by the old treaties. . . . The diplomatist especially will be glad to be rid of powers which caused frequent friction, and will feel that a Japanese alliance will become more possible when extra-territoriality has been finally abolished. But the trader, being a blunt man of limited view, will ask what are the more immediate and practical advantages. . . . The Japanese are very easy to teach, very moderate in their wants, and clever at handicrafts. They have not the currency advantages which have given an artificial stimulus to the Shanghai mills; but labor is cheap and good, while the climate does not render European superintendence extravagantly dear. It may be that Englishmen will have a larger share in Japanese mills under Japanese rule than they have in the mills of Bombay under English law."

The Saturday Review is eager for an anti-Russian Anglo-Japanese alliance. This hope of an ally for the extension of British power in the East is also expressed in the Canadian press.

The Times, Victoria, says:

"Japan has now a navy afloat and in preparation for early launching that places it among the leading naval powers of the globe, and the quality of the Japanese as fighting men was well tested in the late war with China; they are bold and dashing fighters, fine tacticians, good gunners. Supported by an ally like Great Britain, they would be sure to give a capital account of themselves. As for the war rumor, the Japanese are in an exceptionally favorable position to get 'inside' information as to Russia's policy."

The Canadians recognize that they must do something to put Japan in good humor with the British empire. The London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, one of the best-edited papers in the Dominion, remarks that it is not safe to exclude Japanese. "China's feebleness and ignorance merely happen to spare us the unpleasant consequences that might arise if we treated a more sensitive and powerful nation in the same way," it says. The *Ottawa Free Press* says:

"If Canada is to shut her ports against the Japanese, there is nothing to hinder the latter closing their ports against Canada, and the British generally. What then becomes of Canada's commercial expansion in the West? The general verdict is that this will be disallowed."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"The difficulties which Japan encountered in forming her new judicial code were immense, yet the work had to be finished, else the powers would not consent to the revision of the treaties. One by one the powers were gained over, Germany being among the first who set the good example. The others could not help following; England, tho with a good deal of repugnance, consented, and France did so last year. The prestige obtained by the Japanese arms in the war with China overcame the last objections. . . . There may be some bickerings at first, for the Europeans are ordinarily little disposed to make concessions in the far East, and the Japanese, on their side, are very touchy on the point of national honor; but these difficulties will soon pass away and perfect accord will be established."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks Japan has won a great moral victory. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* says:

"Europe has never before admitted a 'heathen' nation to equality, and it is no use trying to hide the fact that Japan would never have been admitted 'into the family' if she had not developed such uncommon energy. Her position has been gained by her own efforts. For a while the negotiations were carried on with much difficulty. The powers wanted a court of appeals in which European judges represented European interests. The United States first and England next dropped this demand, and the others followed suit. July 17 Japan triumphantly took her place on equal terms among the civilized nations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Brush writes from Clifton, April 29, 1899, that urgent appeals are being made to the Canadian Government for improvements on the St. Lawrence River and Gulf. The heavy losses in both the past few years have led the insurance companies to double their rates, the new schedule taking effect immediately. The high rates of insurance and the dangers of the route are diverting considerable ocean traffic to American ports, and further loss of traffic is imminent, unless the Government takes immediate steps to widen the channel through Lake St. Peter and establish new lighthouses in the gulf.

In transmitting the returns showing the value of exports declared for the United States at Puerto Cabello for the quarter ended March 31, 1899, Consul Ellsworth reports as follows relative to Venezuelan currency: "No coins of the designation of *peso* is in circulation, but 4 bolivars pay all accounts of 1 peso, and it is still the custom to render accounts in pesos. The Treasurer of the United States has fixed the value of the bolivar, the monetary unit of Venezuela, at 19.3 cents, which makes the value of the peso 77.2 cents in United States currency. The Venezuelan dollar is in actual circulation, and is of silver. It calls for 5 bolivars, and, calculating the bolivar at our Treasury valuation, the Venezuelan dollar is worth 96.5 cents. In rendering accounts, making invoices, purchasing products of the country, market values, etc., this dollar is not considered, it being well understood that the peso is the basis of calculation; but in paying accounts, etc., it is taken at its face value—5 bolivars (96.5 cents United States).

Under date of April 29, 1899, Consul Brush, of Clifton, says: "An authority whose estimates have heretofore proved conservative brings word from Dawson that the wash-up from the Yukon this year will aggregate \$19,000,000, apportioned as follows: Eldorado, \$2,500,000; Bonanza, \$2,500,000; French Hill, \$1,500,000; Gold Hill, \$1,500,000; Big Skukum, \$1,000,000; Little Skukum, \$1,000,000; Dominion, \$4,000,000; Hunker and Quartz, \$5,000,000; total, \$19,000,000. These figures leave out of consideration a number of important locations, including Sulphur Creek, Stewart River, Upper Klondike, and Scroggie Creek."

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Consul Dudley, of Vancouver, under date of April 12, 1899, writes that a meeting has been held by the salmon cannery of the province to protest against the new regulations established by the Government of the Dominion regarding the catching and canning of salmon. Incidentally, the assembly urged that the cannery be allowed to purchase salmon caught in American waters, and to bring them into British Columbia free of duty. The establishment of additional hatcheries on the Fraser River, says the consul, will increase the run of salmon along the northern shore of the State of Washington. He adds:

"Most of the fresh fish retained in this city is imported from the United States. The reason given for this is that the wholesale dealer can there procure any quantity of the kind of fish desired, while the business in the Province is not sufficiently organized to insure the variety needed."

"Those who read the German press can not entertain the slightest doubt that German industrial circles look upon the enormous development of the industries of the United States, during the last few years, with apprehension," writes our commercial agent at Bamberg, Germany.

Several meetings of representatives of industrial branches have taken place in Germany with-

in the last few days, and the main point of their discussions was, in every instance, the ever-growing exports of the United States.

The meeting of German manufacturers of tool-making machines which was recently held at Düsseldorf asks for protection against the increasing American importation; so does the convention of German shoe manufacturers which took place at Breslau a few days ago. The association of German cycle manufacturers means to fight American competition even more keenly than the representative of the branches just named. The agrarians, as is well known, would like to exclude American grain, meat, and fruit.

Whoever enters a shoe-store in Germany where American goods are to be had knows that he there gets the best, the most comfortable, and the most elegant shoes that are to be obtained; and, knowing this, he willingly pays a higher price than for the German article. To keep this reputation is of the highest importance to American exporters. One of the leading retail merchants of this city, who has branches in several towns of Bavaria, and who handles American articles, called my attention to some American shoes for ladies which retail at \$1.25. "If you want to kill your export trade to Germany, you must continue to sell such goods," he said. Quantities of cheap and unreliable American shoes thrown upon the German market would do endless harm to our exports in this article.

The way to introduce articles into Germany has often been pointed out to the interested parties, viz., send experienced representatives familiar with the customs and language of this country, establish sample stores, and prepare catalogs giving necessary details in German. The latter point can not be repeated often enough, for the numerous pamphlets and catalogs in English received at the consulates day by day are of no use whatever for German business. Upon my endeavoring the other day to demonstrate the advantages of American tool-making machines to a local firm (Buxbaum Brothers) one of the most important in this part of Bavaria, by means of a catalog printed in English, I was told that the firm had no time for translations. At the same time, the manager showed me the catalog of an American manufacturer of agricultural machinery, beautifully prepared, translated into German, brief and to the point; the machines (reapers and mowers) are to be found in this part of the country by the score. He said: "Our agents always carry these catalogs with them, and they can be found among the best classes of the peasantry."

At the present time, when the German machine industry is so busy that people have, in many cases, to wait twelve months for machines that have been ordered, our manufacturers should gain a firm footing on the German market. It can be done by sending the proper men over, by conforming to the German usage of giving credit, and by carrying orders promptly and well.

PERSONALS.

MANY acts of heroism were performed during the height of the recent flood at Brackettville, Tex. The most notable of these heroes were Captain Cornish and Dr. Woodson of the Ninth United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Clark. A letter from Brackettville describes the acts of these two men as follows:

"About daylight runners came to the quarters of Captain Cornish, who commands the post, and informed him that the town of Brackett was being swept away by a flood, and imploring him to lend assistance. As quickly as the orders could be given and executed, Captain Cornish had the entire garrison called out and mounted. When they reached the bridge which spans Las Moras Creek, separating the town of Brackett from the post, they found the water flowing swiftly two feet over the guard rails of the bridge. Just beyond the bridge was a slough where the water was probably ten feet deep. Finding it impracticable to get into town this way, Captain Cornish made a detour and finally got into town by another route.

"What you want when you want it"

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Delicious, delightful, delectable meat dainties—always all ready—no fire, no bother—all you have to do is to serve—for home, for picnics, for everywhere.

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A Perfect Food, Tonic and Restorative.

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Meat in Hot Weather.

People are beginning to learn that a proper diet for the different seasons of the year is as essential as a change in the weight of clothing to meet the whims of the thermometer.

Scientists who have made a study of the proper food for hot and cold weather are unanimous that meat should always be avoided during the heated summer periods. Mr. Walter M. Christie, the famous trainer at Princeton College, in a letter to the Sanitas Nut Food Co., at Battle Creek, Mich., says: "For hot weather, Protose takes the place of meat admirably and one feels the better for using it."

Protose is a vegetable meat, tasting similar to beef, but containing 25 per cent. more nutriment and 10 per cent. more fat-making properties. It is one of a score of delicious, scientifically prepared foods made by the Sanitas Nut Food Co., which have become popular wherever introduced.

Any reader who will mention THE LITERARY DIGEST and inclose six cents to pay postage, will be sent a sample can of this delicious vegetable meat.

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Send us the name of a grocer who does not sell Granola and we will mail you a free sample if you mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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Meantime Dr. Woodson, the post surgeon, had secured a little twelve-foot skiff kept by Captain Cornish for use on nearby lakes and started on his perilous mission, rescuing men, women, and children from house to house, trees, and rafts. He first went to the government pump-house, where the guards had been firing rifles to attract attention to their helpless condition. After taking these guards to high ground, Dr. Woodson steered his little craft boldly into the raging torrent that was then sweeping from ten to eighteen feet deep through the town. The first house he reached was about one hundred yards north of the wagon bridge, where two women were taken from the roof of a dwelling that was almost submerged. These were taken to high ground. Dr. Woodson continued the work of rescue until every person in an exposed position in the town had been removed to a place of safety. No account was kept of the number of people taken out of the flood by Dr. Woodson, but it is absolutely certain that seven out of the number would have been drowned but for his heroic conduct. Once his little boat was capsized by the swift current, but being a good swimmer he pushed it up against a tree, righted it, and bailed out the water with his hat; he then climbed in again, and continued the work of rescue."

A WELL-KNOWN English novelist expresses as follows the impressions he received from hearing Mme. Melba in "Lucia."

"I went to scoff; I remained to pray. I confess my previous folly. A welcome change has come over the spirit of opera. The tawdriness of Covent Garden, the undisguised contempt for dramatic effect, the awful penny-in-the-slot chorus has hitherto kept me away. On my rare visits I have shut my eyes and tried to figure the singers standing before me in reputable evening dress. On Saturday night, however, I kept my eyes open, as well as my ears, and was edified. Madame Melba is wonderful. Her voice lingered all through Sunday and drowned the various Salvation Army bands and other hideous kinds of music that pass my residence on the day of rest. And Madame Melba can act. Were she not handicapped by her priceless voice she might be

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one of our great tragic actresses. I almost forgot the fact that *Lucia* in the flesh did not habitually converse with her associates in elaborate song. M. Saleza played *Edgar* besides singing the music excellently, and was as thoroughly in the picture as Melba. The chorus, too, seemed really quite interested in the progress of the drama. Perhaps Melba inspired them. They neither yawned nor smirked nor talked about their husbands or their babies. As we can not have the ideal invisible chorus, that of "*Lucia*" on Saturday night was as near perfection as possible."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Filled.—SNODGRASS: "The world has a place for everybody."

MICAWBER: "Yes; the only trouble is, there's generally somebody else in it."—*Exchange*.

Three Runs.—"How many runs did your club make, Larry?" "Three, sor." "Three runs, eh?" "Yis, sor. A run for the umpire, a run for th' doctor, an' a run to th' police station."—*Chicago News*.

Ambiguous.—"My boy says his ambition is to grow up to be a man just like his father." "I wouldn't let that worry me. When I was your boy's age I had a burning desire to be a pirate."—*Anon*.

Then He Went.—"Pa," said Willie, "may I ask you just one more question before I go to bed?" "Yes, my boy. What is it?" "If I'd been your brother, would I have been my own uncle?"—*Harper's Bazar*.

Figuratively Expressed.—"A man must be a creature of iron will," said Mr. Blykins loudly. "Yes," answered his wife, "and a woman ought to know a thing or two about blacksmithing."—*Washington Star*.

Perseverance.—JUDGE (to the man up for having five wives): "How could you be so hardened a villain?"

PRISONER: "Please your honor, I was only trying to get a good one."—*Stray Stories*.

Unique.—ETHEL (excitedly): "O papa, hurry, quick! Mr. Sappy is lying on the parlor sofa in great pain. He swallowed his monocle!"

PAPA (coolly): "Well, can't it be duplicated?"

ETHEL: "Oh, yes; but Mr. Sappy can't."

Too Literal.—THE EDITOR: "Your poems bear

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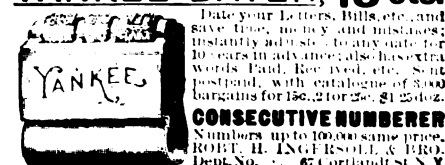


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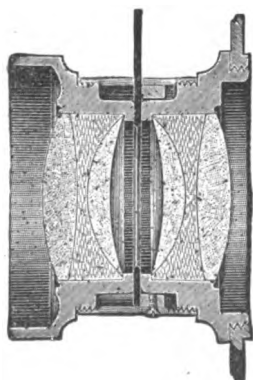
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merit, but they are not up to date. Write them on something that is before the people's eyes." THE POET: "I tried that, but could find nothing to rhyme with spectacles."—*Exchange*.

Words that Tell.—"Oom Paul is a man of few words," remarked the man who talks wise. "Well," answered the flippant friend, "you take a look at some of the words in a Dutch dictionary and you won't blame him."—*Washington Star*.

His Remark.—MISS SHARP: "Chollie made such an interesting remark last night." MISS SHORT: "What did he say?" MISS SHARP: "He told me he would be compelled to leave at 9 o'clock."—*Cleveland Leader*.

Century Runs.—"What are those queer-looking trophies the Filipinos wear around their necks?" asked the raw recruit. "Them's the medals for the century runs they've made during the war," replied the Kansas volunteer.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Why He Objected.—"What's the matter?" asked the Congressman of his constituent. "I got you a government job, didn't I?" "Yes." "And the salary is satisfactory, isn't it?" "Oh, yes; the salary's all right; but, hang it all, they expect me to earn it!"—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Willing to Accommodate.—The British tourist wandered into the Rustlers' Retreat and languidly asked for a 'high ball. "Jake," called the accommodating barkeeper to his assistant asleep in the corner, "the gent wants a eyeball. I dunno wat fer, but he wants it. Go out and ketch a Chinaman."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Misapprehension.—GUEST: "What have you got?" WAITER: "I've got liver, calf's brains, pig's feet—"

GUEST: "I don't want a description of your physical peculiarities. What you have got to eat is what I want to know."—*Tid-Bits*.

Comes Natural to 'Em.—"Children! children! Don't make such a frightful noise," said the mother. "We're playing omnibus, mamma," said Mattie, soberly. "Yes, I know, dear; but it isn't necessary to make such a terrible noise." "Yes, it is, mamma. We've got to where Hattie insists on payin' the fare and so do I!"—*Tid-Bits*.

The Remedy.—YOUNG FATHER (in the future):

For Debilitated Men,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

"Great snakes! Can't you do something to quiet that baby? Its eternal squalling just drives me wild."

YOUNG MOTHER (calmly to servant): "Marie, bring in my husband's mother's phonograph and put in the cylinder, 'At 10 months.' I want him to hear how his voice sounded when he was young."—*San Francisco News-Letter*.

Rheumatism...

gout, catarrh, uric acid troubles all arise from defective action of the kidneys and digestive organs: the kidneys do not properly remove the waste products. Uric acid and chalky deposits accumulate in the muscles and around the joints.

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A Good Recommend.—A young Irishman once went to a kind-hearted old squire for a recommendation. An elaborate one was written and read to him. He took it with thanks, but did not move. "What's the matter with it?" roared the squire. "Oh, nothin', sorr," said the lad, quickly. "Well, then, why don't you go?" "Sure, sorr, I thought on the stringth of a recommend like that you'd be wanting to hire me."

Current Events.

Monday, August 14.

—The Secretary of War issues another appeal for aid for the Puerto Rico hurricane sufferers.

—The *Columbia* wins another victory over the *Defender*.

—An attempt is made to assassinate, by shooting, Maitre Labori, the counsel for Dreyfus, while on his way to the court room.

—Admiral Dewey is ill in his ship at Leghorn.

Tuesday, August 15.

—President McKinley makes a speech at the Catholic summer school on Lake Champlain.

—The *Columbia* wins a third race from the *Defender*.

—It is announced that M. Labori will recover from his wound.

—The plague breaks out in Portugal.

—The Russian Government announces that Tientsin, China, will be opened as a free port.

—Mrs. Langtry is married to Hugo Gerald de Bathe.

Wednesday, August 16.

—Anti-Goebel Democrats in Kentucky nominate John Brown Young for governor.

—Iowa Democrats nominate Frederick E. White for governor; the ticket is indorsed by the Populists.

—Despatches from Puerto Rico declare the loss of life in the recent hurricane to have been at least 2,000, and many sections still to be heard from.

—The application of the Dreyfus counsel for a postponement of the court-martial trial because of the shooting of Labori is refused.

Irritable Stomachs

make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

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PARIS IN 1900.

A WORD TO THE WISE
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are like Sapolio. They waste themselves to make the world brighter. SAPOLIO is the electric light of house-cleaning.

LARKIN SOAPS

OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN LITERARY DIGEST, MARCH 25TH.

—The British Government is "prepared to send 20,000 men as an emergency force to the Transvaal within a week."

—Americans capture the Filipino town of Angeles.

—Prof. R. W. E. Bunson, the noted German chemist, is dead.

Thursday, August 17.

—The War Department orders that ten new regiments of volunteers be enlisted for service in the Philippines.

—The coroner's jury in the Bridgeport trolley accident brings in a verdict charging the motor-man with criminal negligence and also blaming the company.

—Colonel Picquart testifies before the Dreyfus court-martial.

Friday, August 18.

—The first ten regiments of volunteers for service in the Philippines are completed.

—The cup challenger *Shamrock* arrives in New York.

—General Jimenez, the Dominican revolutionist, is arrested at Cienfuegos.

—Western Australia passes a bill giving women the right to vote.

—Emperor William makes a striking and conciliatory speech at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument near Metz.

—Sir Charles Tupper speaks in London on the Alaskan boundary dispute.

—Colonel Picquart again testifies before the Dreyfus court-martial at Rennes.

Saturday, August 19.

—Three of the new volunteer regiments have been ordered to the Philippines.

—The allied printing trades of New York make an imposing demonstration against *The Sun*, whose employees are on strike.

—By order of General Brooke, at Havana, General Jimenez is released from custody.

—Prof. Bliss Perry of Princeton University, it is announced, will become editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*.

Sunday, August 20.

—The Bible Conference at Northfield, Mass., closes.

—A Filipino defeat is reported from the island of Negros.

—The Sanitary Board of Portugal isolates the city of Oporto, where the bubonic plague is prevailing.

—A fierce outbreak of Anarchists in Paris is suppressed by the police only after severe fighting.

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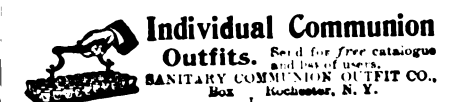
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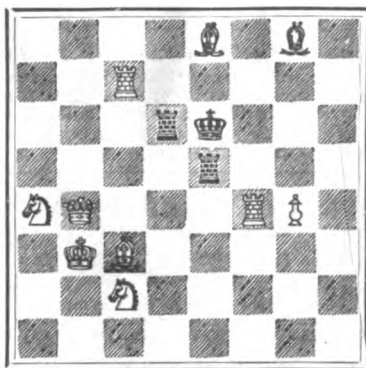
Problem 408.

BY C. L. FITCH.

Inscribed to H. N. PILLSBURY.

From *The New York Clipper*.

Black—Four Pieces.



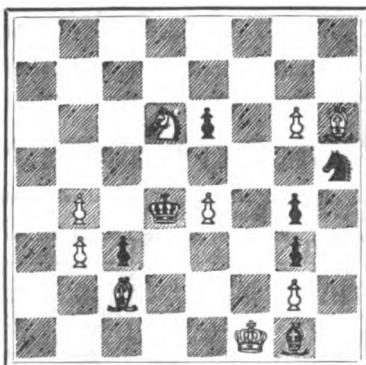
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White mates in two moves.

Problem 409.

BY S. STEINER, REVESINJE.

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White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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No. 402.

Key-move, B-B 3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. Müller, New York City; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; C. F. McMullen, Madison C. H., Va.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va.; S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S.; G. W. S.-V., Canton, Miss.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington, C. H. O.; S. Beckner, Salt Lake City; J. E. Dunn, Walhalla, S. C.; Charles Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.

Comments: "A clever composition, but easy"—M. W. H.; "A clean, compact, and creditable composition"—I. W. B.; "An average problem; key obvious"—F. H. J.; "A good problem"—F. S. F.; "A very good a-r"—C. F. P.; "Pretty"—A. K.; "Such problems teach Chess"—C. S. M.; "Deserves the prize"—C. F. McM.

Very many solvers were caught by B-Q 5, the answer to which is Kt-Kt 5.

No. 403.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1. R-K 6 | Q-Q B 2, ch | Q-B 6, mate |
| 2. K x Kt | K moves | Q-B 4, mate |
| ..... | Kt-K 4! | |
| 1. P x B | 2. K x R | 3. R-Q 6, mate |
| | | |
| 1. P-Kt 6 | Any other | Q-B 4, mate |
| ..... | P x P | ..... |
| 1. P-B 4 | Any | Q-B 4, mate |
| ..... | Kt-Q 7! | ..... |
| 1. Any other | 2. K x R | 3. Q-B 6, mate |
| ..... | Q-K 4 ch | ..... |
| ..... | 2. K x Kt | 3. R-Q 6, mate |
| | | |
| ..... | Any other | ..... |

Solved by M. W. H., I. W. B., F. H. J., F. S. F., C. R. O., C. F. P., C. D. S., A. K., W. M.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.

Comments: "Ingenious and sufficiently difficult but with less variety and tidiness than most of Jaspersen's"—M. W. H.; "There is a striking originality of conception, subtleness of arrangement, and thoroughness of detail about all of Jaspersen's work"—I. W. B.; "A master-hand's in this"—F. H. J.; "An excellent study"—F. S. F.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "A good and somewhat dangerous problem"—C. F. P.; "Second move nicely hidden"—C. D. S.; "Superb"—A. K.; J. J. has done better"—W. M.; "Slippery as oil"—L. A. L. M.

This problem seemed to be too difficult for the majority of our solvers. Many tried B-Q 6 and K-B 7, both answered by R x P.

A. K., W. M., L. A. L. M., D. E. Thomas and F. Rhodes, Center, Ind., got 400 and 401. C. D. S. got 401; J. F. D., 400.

A Problemikin.

BY L. A. GOULDIE.

From *The New York Clipper*.

"If a little game is a 'Chessikin, why is not a little Problem a Problemikin?"—L. A. G.

WHITE (5 pieces): K on K B 3; B on Q Kt sq; R on K R sq; P's on K 5, Q 4.

BLACK (2 pieces): K on K Kt 4; P on K Kt 2.

White mates in three moves.

The Chess-Playing Pope.

"In his days of illness, Leo XIII. finds his chief amusement in Chess. His regular partner is Fr. Giulio, a Dominican monk. The Pope and the monk have been playing against each other for over twenty-one years, and it is yet undecided which is the superior. When Leo, shortly after his enthronization, introduced the royal game in the Vatican, some ascetic Cardinals raised an outcry, invoking the decision of the Council of Treves, which forbade priests to play Chess. The Pope listened to these fanatics with a superior smile on his lips. 'I know all you want to say,' he remarked, 'and I tell you that Bishop Petrus, who first thundered against Chess, and the Treves Council were both mistaken. The latter's decision soon fell into disuse, and my namesake, Leo X., openly averred that there was no harm in Chess-playing. Even the fact that Martin Luther, his adversary, was a passionate Chess-player, made no difference. In fact, both the Pope and Luther thundered against games of chance, while practicing Chess.'—Abbreviated from quotation in *The A. C. M.* from the *New York Journal*.

Games from the London Tournament.

FINE SAMPLE OF "MODERN CHESS."

In the following game there is nothing brilliant, but there is the best kind of careful, thoughtful play. When fourteen moves have been made the game seemed even, or, if there be any advantage, most folks would give it to White, for in an endgame a Knight is stronger than a single Bishop. Look at the position when White makes his 15th move! We are quite sure that M. Cohn believed that he had a Draw. Then, notice Lasker's wonderful skill: he doesn't make any blunders, and

he takes advantage of every slip of his opponent. White's first slip was his 17th move. He should have played P-K B 4, following it with Q-R-Q sq. This would have stopped the advance of Black's K Kt P. One of the best moves in the game is Black's 22d, as the sequel shows. White's 24th, while not a blunder, was an oversight, and Black takes immediate advantage of it, winning a Pawn.

Ruy Lopez.

COHN. White.	LASKER. Black.	COHN. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	26 R-R 6	B-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	27 K-Kt 2	R-K 4
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	28 R-K 2	B-Kt 2
4 P-Q 3	P-Q 3	29 R-R 5	K-B 3
5 Kt-B 3	B-Q 2	30 P-B 3	P-B 4
6 Castles	P-K Kt 3	31 Kt-Kt 5	P x P ch
7 B-Kt 5	P-K R 3	32 K x P	K-Kt 3
8 B x K Kt	Q x B	33 R-K 3	P-Q 4
9 P-Q 4	B-Kt 2	34 K-Kt 4	P x P
10 P x P	Kt x P	35 Kt-Q 6	R-K B sq
11 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	36 R(R) 3-K	R-B 5 ch
12 B x B ch	K x B	37 K-Kt 3	B-B sq
13 Q-Kt 4 ch	Q-K 3	38 Kt-B 4	R-Q 4
14 Q x Q ch	P x Q	39 Kt-Kt 6	K-B 4
15 Kt-K 2	K R-KB sq	40 Kt x R	P x Kt
16 P-Q B 3	P-Q R 4	41 K-Kt 2	P-Q 5
17 Q-R Q sq	P-K Kt 4	42 R-R 3	P-Q 6
18 R-Q 3	P-R 5	43 R-K B 2	P-B 5
19 P-Q R 3	R-R 4	44 K-B sq	P-K 6
20 K R-Q sq	P-R 4	45 R(B 2)-B 3	K-K 5
21 R(Qsq)-Q 2	R-Q B 4	46 R x R ch	P x R
22 R-B 3	R-K Kt sq	47 R-R 8	B-K 2
23 Kt-Q 4	K-K 2	48 R-K 8	K-B 6
24 P-K Kt 4	B-K 4	49 R-K R 8	P-Q 7
25 R-R 3	P x P	50 Resigns.	

BLACKBURNE BEATS PILLSBURY.

BLACKBURNE. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.	BLACKBURNE. White.	PILLSBURY. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	28 Q-Q 5	P-Kt 4
2 Kt-R B 3	Kt-K B 3	29 P x P	P x P
3 P-K 3	P-B 4	30 Q-R 8 ch	K-Kt 2
4 B-K 2	Kt-B 3	31 Q-Q 5	K-Kt 3
5 Castles	P-K 3	32 Q R-B sq	P-Kt 5
6 P-Q R 3	B-Q 3	33 R-B 6 ch	P-B 3
7 P x P	B x P	34 R-K 6	Kt-Kt 6 ch
8 P-Q Kt 4	B-Q 3	35 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
9 B-Kt 2	Castles	36 R x R	Q x R
10 P-B 4	P x P	37 Q-Kt 8 ch	K-R 3
11 B x P	P-K 4	38 Q x P	Q-K 8 ch
12 Q Kt-Q 2	Q-K 2	39 K-R 2	P Queens
13 P-Kt 5	Kt-Q R 4	40 R x Q	Q x R
14 B-K 2	B-K Kt 5	41 Q-B 4 ch	K-Kt 3
15 Q-R 4	P-Q Kt 3	42 Q-Kt 3 ch	Q x Q ch
16 B-B 3	K R-K sq	43 K x Q	K-B 4
17 K R-Q sq	Q R-Q sq	44 K-B 3	K-K 3
18 P-R 3	B-R 4	45 K-K 4	P-B 4 ch
19 B-Kt 4	P-K 5	46 K-B 4	K-Q 4
20 Kt-Q 4	K B x B	47 K x P	K x P
21 P x B	R x Kt	48 P-Kt 4	K-B 4
22 P x R	P-K 6	49 P-Kt 5	K x P
23 B x B	P x P ch	50 P-R 4	K-B 3
24 K-R sq	Kt x B	51 P-R 5	K-Q 2
25 Kt-B sq	Q-K 5	52 P-Kt 6	P x P ch
26 Q-R 2	Q-B 5	53 K x P	Resigns.
27 P x Kt	R-K 6		

The New York Chess Association.

The midsummer meeting will be held in the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York, during the week August 23 to September 2. The features of interest will be the Inter-State Match, the *Staats-Zeitung* Trophy contest, and class tournaments for the Farnsworth and Wright cups. The Manhattan Chess-Club has been successful four times in getting the *Staats-Zeitung* cup, and expect to win this time; but America has now a newly created Chess-master, Mr. Frank J. Marshall, of Brooklyn, who will represent the Brooklyn Chess-Club in this contest. The Inter-State Match will be the star feature of the meeting. New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania being represented by teams of seven players each. Prizes of \$50, \$40, \$30, \$20, \$10 are offered for the best, next best, etc., individual scores.

Chess-Nuts.

Rumour says that Lasker has agreed to play Janowski for \$2,000 a side and the championship of the world.

Lasker has been to see a phrenologist, according to *The Pall Mall Gazette*. The phrenologist didn't know that the young man whom he was examining was the Chess-Champion of the World. He said that Lasker was "fairly constructive, able to organize quickly, does not always concentrate his mind, distributes his attention, is versatile, calculation good, organ of concentration not large enough to give him persistency in any particular pursuit." He capped the climax by saying: "He might play Chess a little, but I should say Cricket was his specialty."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW PHASES OF THE DREYFUS DRAMA.

AMERICAN comments on the proceedings at Rennes are all based on the view that it is France herself that is on trial; and the feeling seems to be that thus far she has not made a creditable showing. Many of the incidents accompanying the trial—the speeches by the generals on the witness stand; the shooting of Labori, and the escape of the assassin; the court's refusal to suspend its session; Labori's reappearance after eight days; the dramatic conduct of Dreyfus; the acknowledgment by ex-President Casimir-Perier, after a silence of five years, that he believes in the prisoner's innocence; the riots in Paris; the siege of President Guérin and his companions of the Antisemite Society in a house in Paris by police who refrain from any endeavor to capture the house and arrest its inmates—all these provoke comments that are not complimentary to the character of French administration in comparison with our own. The New York Tribune, in the following description of the testimony of one witness, exemplifies the general tone of the American press toward the "evidence" presented against Dreyfus:

"Finally, there came what alone was needed to perfect the comedy. This was one Müller, a blind paralytic. He testified that he—despite his paralysis—had visited Potsdam with a 'friend,' had entered the imperial palace, had walked into the Emperor's bedroom—it must have been the Emperor's bedroom, for his friend told him it was!—and there, on the Emperor's table, had seen—despite his blindness—a newspaper with a marked item with a marginal note, in the Emperor's own handwriting, incriminating Captain Dreyfus.

"After that, what more is needed?"

Scope of the New Trial.—"The exact legal situation created by the decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case, and the instructions under which the present court-martial is proceeding, are not generally understood, we think. A careful reading of the full text of the decision shows that, like most judicial opin-

ions, it is extremely cautious. In reality, it does not go beyond disannulling the former verdict against Dreyfus, on the ground that it was irregularly obtained. It was the illegal submission of secret documents to the military tribunal, of which the accused was left in ignorance, which compelled the Court of Cassation to order a new trial. True, it did refer in the decision to the evidence used against Dreyfus, and did, in a way, discredit it. But it did not do so in any such fashion as to prevent the present court-martial from giving weight to the old testimony if it chooses to. Thus it simply said of the famous '*canaille de D.*' letter that 'at present it is considered inapplicable to the condemned man.' This is very far from deciding, as some have inferred, that the letter could not be used against Dreyfus at all. So of the alleged confession to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. The court only said that it was not possible to fix the precise language of it, on account of the discrepancies between witnesses. Even in regard to the bordereau, the court did not positively decide that Esterhazy wrote it, but stopped with citing various facts which 'tend to prove' that it was not written by Dreyfus. The upshot is that, legally, the court-martial can do what it pleases with all this discredited evidence, and, provided its proceedings are regular, can find any verdict it chooses against Dreyfus without danger of fresh reversal by the Court of Cassation. This suggests the peril that a monstrous injustice may be repeated under the forms of law."—*The Evening Post, New York.*

Blots on Our Own 'Scutcheon.—"One striking feature of American criticism of France is the complacent assumption of the critics that the 'Dreyfus affair' could not have happened in the United States. It is asserted that our national sense of justice and greater deliberation in considering charges against accused persons would have prevented such a shocking miscarriage of justice. It is flattering to our national pride to indulge in such assumptions, and perhaps there may be some foundation for them. At a time when there is no excitement and no pressure brought to bear upon those entrusted with the execution of the law, American administration of justice may be as near perfection as it is possible to attain. But when the passions of men are aroused a military court-martial in the United States, judging by the fate of Mrs. Surratt, is not always to be trusted. This unfortunate woman was convicted and hanged upon testimony which never amounted to more than suspicion, and manufactured suspicion, at that. She was hounded to death by those who clamored for blood and were indifferent about such trifling considerations as proof of guilt.

"Moreover, recent occurrences have demonstrated that when courts-martial in the United States render verdicts in accordance with the law and testimony the Administration can not always be trusted to enforce them. One of the greatest scandals of the present Administration is the leniency which has been shown by the President and the Attorney-General toward an army officer convicted of embezzling \$1,700,000 of government money. The military court sentenced him more than a year ago to dismissal from the army, fine, and imprisonment. Political influence has protected him and he is still an officer of the army, enjoying all the privileges of his rank. Another army officer convicted of 'conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman' was not cashiered from the service, but retired on full pay, altho he is alleged to possess a snug fortune. These are some of the blots on our escutcheon. We may be, as some assume, infinitely superior to our French brethren, but before we crow too loud we should be sure that our own record is not open to attack."—*The Sun, Baltimore.*

A'ger and the Dreyfus Case.—"One of the most distinctive features of the fiasco . . . is the complete subjection of both the president of the court and the judges to the distinguished witnesses for the prosecution. Colonel Jouaust lends a more than willing ear to every word of General Billot, General Roget, Gen-

eral Mercier, and others of high rank, and shows in many ways that their superior position impresses him much as it would if he were not on the judicial bench. A colonel can not command a general. It is a plain case of witnesses intimidating the court. . . .

"The recent Court of Inquiry into the beef scandals in the United States army during the war with Spain is a singular parallel, in the respect above mentioned, to the Dreyfus trial, altho in this case it was Secretary Alger, the real prisoner at the bar, who intimidated both judges and witnesses. Men were summoned to tell what they had not seen rather than what they knew, and most of them spoke with the consciousness that their fortunes were dependent on the man whom their testimony was relied upon to defend. The same means have been used to blacken Dreyfus's character and to whitewash Alger. The object of the Rennes court-martial is to prove Dreyfus's guilt; the Court of Inquiry was called together to prove Alger's innocence. In such cases it is always the expected that happens.

"But the voice of the people is weightier than legal documents, and the future will know the truth, altho the gates of the temple of justice may be closed for a season."—*The American, Baltimore*.

A Menace to Every Nation.—"There is one feature of the revelations made by the Dreyfus trial which shows a standing menace in every capital of the civilized world.

"In this trial the power and the purpose of 'the military *attaché*' are fully brought into play. With the growth of international representations at each of the capitals, the ambassador has been permitted to be accompanied by a staff, usually consisting of an eminent attorney, a representative of the army and the navy, and other attendants. The presence of these gentlemen is always esteemed as adding to the *éclat* and importance of the ministerial residence. . . .

"The real inside purpose, however, of such establishments has been shown up in the Dreyfus investigation. These military *attachés* from foreign countries are nothing more nor less than paid spies, whose purpose it is through the distribution of money and the employment of wine and women, to ferret out the military and naval secrets of the countries to which they are sent.

In this work, which includes the bribing or the leading astray of fellow officers, the foreign *attaché* is unscrupulous and seductive. He pursues his work through channels which do not arouse suspicion, and using the cover of hospitality he betrays every principle of civilized life. . . .

"This whole system of having military *attachés* accredited to legations is out of place except for the purpose of bribery. The presence of these men in Washington, for instance, as in every other capital in the world, is for the purpose of securing by unlawful means information which would not be given them were they to ask for it openly. Even during our late war with Spain, it came out that the Spanish ambassador, through his military and naval *attachés*, had been regularly violating the hospitality which he enjoyed, and all of this was justified on the ground of exigency."—*The Constitution, Atlanta*.

Why France is Misunderstood.—"It is almost impossible for a people to muster the historic imagination which will enable them to look at things from the viewpoint of a nation whose history, traditions, and environment are radically different from their own. This is why much that is in the present workings of the French Government and the conduct of the French people is incomprehensible to the average person in the United States. Voltaire once said that France was the country of wit and folly, of industry and idleness, of philosophy and fanaticism, of simplicity and pedantry, of laws and their abuse, and of good taste and impertinence. A majority of persons in the United States will perhaps be apt to accept seriously this view of France as given half humorously by one of its acutest satirists. They will have difficulty, for example, to reconcile the conduct of the third republic with their own preconceived ideas of republicanism. . . .

"Moreover, the majority of the men who framed the constitution of the present republic were not republicans at all. They were Orleanists, Bourbons, Bonapartists, and reactionaries of other sorts, who were unable to agree among themselves as to the form of government to devise, who accepted the republic because no other kind of government seemed practicable in that exigency, and who framed a constitution which they thought would make the republic as harmless as possible to the interests of their par-



AVERRING HIS INNOCENCE.

In his right hand is the famous *bordereau*.

Drawn from life by the artist for the London *Graphic*.



DURING EXAMINATION.

Drawn from life by the artist for *L'Illustration, Paris*.

ticular royalist favorites, believing that the days of the republic in any case would be short.

"Here are conditions which are widely different from those which have prevailed in the United States. Virtually, this country was a republic from the time that the first British colony was planted in it, a century and two thirds before Lexington. The rule of the British kings was felt but lightly. In general the local laws were framed by the colonial legislatures, and imperial concerns touched them but slightly. There were no class divisions to eradicate when the day came to put the republican idea into formal and concrete shape, no caste distinctions to subvert and no political prescription of any sort to eradicate. In France, on the other hand, traditions and usages, all of which are more tenacious than statutes, which had been the accumulated growth of many centuries of time, were hostile to republican government. The training in self-rule which Americans had from the beginning

not humiliated. If he could march into the throat of bellowing guns, could he not linger to the end on Devil's Island and make no sign?"—*Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville.*

HOW THE INDIAN IS FARING.

H. L. DAWES, member of Congress from 1857 to 1873 and United States Senator from 1875 to 1893, writes a timely article in the August *Atlantic Monthly* to answer the oft-heard remark that we have failed miserably in our attempts to care for the American Indian. As our success or failure with the red man has a direct relation to our ability to govern the brown one in the East Indies and the black one in the West Indies, Mr. Dawes's sketch throws light on a problem where every illuminating ray is welcome.

The Indian problem came into prominence early. It was plain that the two races could not live together, and the white race rapidly pushed the red one from its territory. Mr. Dawes says:

"What was to become of the untutored, defenseless Indian, when he found himself thus pushed out of the life and home of the reservation, and cut off from the hunting and fishing which furnished the only and scanty supply of his daily wants? It was plain that if he were left alone he must of necessity become a tramp and beggar with all the evil passions of a savage, a homeless and lawless poacher upon civilization, and a terror to the peaceful citizen.

"It was this condition which forced on the nation its present Indian policy. It was born of sheer necessity. Inasmuch as the Indian refused to fade out, but multiplied under the sheltering care of reservation life, and the reservation itself was slipping away from him, there was but one alternative: either he must be endured as a lawless savage, a constant menace to civilized life, or he must be fitted to become a part of that life and be absorbed into it. To permit him to be a roving savage was unendurable, and therefore the task of fitting him for civilized life was undertaken.

"This, then, is the present Indian policy of the nation—to fit the Indian for civilization and to absorb him into it. It is a national work."

The first appropriation to fit the Indian for citizenship was made in 1877 when, after a hard struggle, \$20,000 was extracted from an unwilling Congress. The next year it was increased, however, until in this year it has risen to \$2,638,390. "The contrast between the small beginning and the last appropriation," says Mr. Dawes, "itself indicates a public confidence based on merit." The first appropriation, with benevolent contributions and the interest on funds belonging to the Indians, was used to support 48 small boarding-schools and 102 day-schools with 3,398 pupils:

"There are now 148 well-equipped boarding-schools and 295 day-schools, engaged in the education of 24,004 children, with an average attendance of 19,671. How near this comes to including the whole number of children of school age, in a total population of a quarter of a million of Indians, every inquirer can form a pretty close estimate for himself.

"No one will deny that, at this rate of progress, the facilities for the education of Indian children will soon reach, if they have not already reached, those enjoyed by their white neighbors in the remote regions of the West. The results thus far are of a most encouraging character. A personal examination, by competent and reliable officials, of all these schools, and as far as possible of the life of every person who has gone out from them, shows that seventy-six per cent. of them are proving themselves, in the language of the present wise and broad-minded commissioner who has this work in charge, 'good average men and women, capable of dealing with the ordinary problems of life, and of taking their place in the great body politic of our country.' This is an army of missionaries going forth among their own people, speaking the language, clothed with the equipment, and inspired with the hopes and ambitions of civilized life. Its value can not be overestimated. It is to this ultimate end that these schools are conducted. Industrial education which will fit the pupil for independent manhood is the necessity which justifies the under-



LOOKS LIKE A BAD STORM.

Dreyfus as a rainmaker seems to be rolling up something of a cyclone.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

was necessarily absent in France. Moreover, that country is surrounded by nations whose governing classes deem a republic to be a menace to their own governmental system and who are hostile to it on that account. These are facts which Americans ought to bear in mind when passing judgment."—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

Parisian Humbug Season.—"The comic opera season is hardly on as yet elsewhere, but Paris wouldn't be Paris if a continuous performance of farce comedy were not to be had at all seasons. One of the greatest of French tragedies holds the boards at Rennes, but Paris naturally prefers burlesque, and so long as Paris is Paris the gaiety of nations is not likely to suffer eclipse. . . .

"Oh, for another Thackeray to describe it all in a new 'Paris Sketch-Book'!" How 'Titmarsh' would have reveled in that wealth of material—the gasconading humbug Guérin threatening to pour boiling oil on the heads, and probably on the nice white pantaloons, of the spick-and-span gendarmes, who are described (white pantaloons and all) as politely requesting admission to the beleaguered castle and then carefully watching their quarry day after day, while thousands of the human flotsam and jetsam of the Paris boulevards pack the streets for squares around to see the show, cheer the besieged, applaud 'l'armée' and 'conspuez' somebody or other whom their vagrant fancy may lead them to acclaim to-morrow! Verily, in Paris the humbug seems to have all seasons for his own."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland.*

"We believe the correspondents are right in saying that France is convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, but what follows? Not that the court will declare Dreyfus innocent; France must not be humiliated tho a thousand suffer. As a soldier, it was the duty of Dreyfus to give his life when necessary for his country; far more, say his fellow citizens, should he be ready to give his honor for hers—he should suffer all things that she be

In conclusion, Mr. Dawes gives an encouraging view of the red man of 1899:

"Other features of the work are not less successful. Not the least is the manhood it has inspired and the hope it has awakened in the Indian. It is dawning upon him that he was made for something, and he is beginning to care for the morrow. Pride in his children, in his home and its surroundings, is prompting effort and stimulating desire to excel. He no longer doubts and distrusts, and is daily growing more and more sure that the hand held out to him is for guidance and help, and not for betrayal or spoliation. . . . When such results have been accomplished in the green tree, what may we not hope for in the dry?"

MR. REED'S RESIGNATION.

PAPERS of every political hue, in commenting on Speaker Reed's resignation of his seat in Congress, acknowledge his strength of character and his sterling honesty. The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser* (Rep.), Mr. Reed's home paper, says:

"In many things he has been tried and found true. In national affairs he has ever been a commanding figure. On all sides his incorruptible honesty, his spotless integrity, his uprightness in every walk of life, his firmness of will, his intellectual greatness, his forensic ability, his statesmanlike qualities, are acknowledged. His departure from the field of public affairs, tho possibly not final, takes away no small part of the strength of the Maine delegation. Another man could better have been spared."



THOMAS B. REED.

The Cleveland *Plain-dealer* (Dem.) says:

"Tom Reed is one of the few Americans of eminent ability who

make friends and enemies in pretty equal proportions. He was not a timeserver, he lacked in oily smoothness, his tongue was a whiplash and his gavel a scourge. But all men will admit that he certainly was a legislative giant, and his party can poorly afford to lose him from its council fires."

The Baltimore *Herald* (Ind.) speaks in a similar tone:

"While many men enter politics as a road to wealth, Mr. Reed is obliged to pursue exactly the opposite course. Having no favors to ask, and scorning to 'crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning,' he leaves Congress poorer, perhaps, than when he went in, rewarded only by the consciousness of having done his duty without fear or favor."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) notes his failure to fall into line with popular movements of opinion:

"In keenness of intellect he encountered few equals and no superiors in the field of national politics. In breadth of judgment, liveliness of sympathies, and that quick appreciation of the drift and current of popular feeling which mark the successful political leader, history will judge him perhaps less fortunate. A certain lack of toleration qualified and neutralized the respect imposed by the keenness of his political vision and the audacity of his party generalship."

But the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which advocated the nomination of Mr. Reed for the Presidency in 1896, thinks that the very quality disparaged by *The Tribune* is a great point in his favor. *The Republican* says:

"The value of Mr. Reed's autocratic domination in the Speaker's chair has been in his checking of 'drifts' and turning them from sweeping through the Treasury of the United States—in his control of 'popular currents.' There was no lack of 'quick appreciation' of them, for that was the secret of his mastery over them. No small or weak man could ever rule as he ruled. Nor were the methods by which success is won in the politics of to-day a closed book to Mr. Reed. He understood them perfectly, while refusing to employ and profit by them. The low level of trade and dicker that presents itself to the aspirant for a nomination to the highest office of the republic made its appeal to Speaker Reed only to awaken his profound disgust, and we know for a fact that he exhibited 'a certain lack of toleration' where Mr. Hanna was responsive and subservient. Every man knowing the inside history of the campaign of 1896 honors Mr. Reed."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) speaks of the experiences that the opposition had at the hands of Mr. Reed, and says:

"Thomas Brackett Reed will be greatly missed in the next session, and with the same feeling that people experience when they chance to miss a boa-constrictor in a tropical forest."

The assertion is made by the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) that Mr. Reed is being considered as a prospective nominee for the Presidency, to lead an anti-expansion wing of the Republican Party. The correspondent says:

"This action, it is said, is prompted in the first place by what is alleged to be the overwhelming sentiment against so-called imperialism supposed to be more than symptomatic in the old party, and the aversion of the New England Republican dissenters to go into the Democratic Party as the only alternative of severing their connection with the present organization. It is said that these Republicans feel as much in earnest over the question as they did on that of slavery, and that the energy which they will throw into the campaign will not lack the enthusiastic impetus that characterized their work leading up to the Civil War."

"The first name mentioned in connection with the movement is that of ex-Speaker Reed. To what extent he can be swayed to accept the Presidential nomination in opposition to his old party is not known. Reed, however, is the first choice of the anti-imperialists and, if the movement is consummated, he will be unanimously named as their candidate."

Many papers hazard the prediction that Mr. Reed will again appear in public life with undiminished power.

A Convict's View of Long Sentences.—Altho it is not usual for the patient to prescribe his own medicine, it is natural that he should feel considerable interest in it, especially when his malady is criminological, and the medicine a long term behind the bars. In *The Star of Hope*, the new periodical edited by the convicts at the Sing Sing state prison, some of them have been discussing the long sentence, invariably reaching the conclusion that it is a bad thing. The discussion reveals the fact, however, that the inmates of the state prison have advanced further than some who live outside, in considering the sentence a means of reform rather than a punishment. Convict No. 440, for example, who writes in the issue for August 12, shows that the long sentence is a survival of the old idea of revenge, while the parole system aids the convict to what all the convict writers profess to desire—reformation. He writes:

"I put the question to all fair-minded men, does it require ten or fifteen years to reform a man? No. If he does not reform in a year, there is no reform in him. I say to society, give him a chance. Manifest an interest in him through applied efforts in beneficent direction."

"The greater portion of the men who return to prison have left the prison doors behind, saying that 'I committed the crime, the commonwealth have punished me, so I owe the State nothing.' They go in search of work, but the doors of society are closed against them. With little money, no results in their efforts to

procure work, they become despondent and discouraged. In such an environment they resort to crime, and prison is the result.

"If the State would . . . pass a parole law, there would be a great decrease in crime. For example, under such a law, if a man sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, after serving two years he be paroled under the conditions that, if he violates his parole, he will have to return to prison and serve the eighteen years on the old sentence in addition to his new sentence, I dare say, not 5 per cent. would return. To-day 80 per cent. of the men who leave the prison walls return.

"Ignorance has a great deal to do with increased prison statistics. Education is what men need and require who have criminal tendencies.

"There are many men here to-day who did not even know or realize the penalty for the crime they committed. For one, out of the hundreds behind prison walls, I hope that our legislators and other public officials will come to our rescue along the line we have feebly noted, which will result not only beneficially to the State, but to our mothers, wives, and children."

IS POLITICAL CORRUPTION GREATER HERE THAN IN ENGLAND?

ONE of the points dwelt upon persistently and effectively for years by the civil-service reformers, and generally accepted as true, is that far less political corruption exists in England than in the United States. The subject has been recently raised in *The Public* (Chicago)—a single-tax paper published by Henry George's first lieutenant, Louis F. Post—by a correspondent who wants to know if this purer political condition really prevails in England, and, if so, how it is to be accounted for. The question is argumentative evidently, for the correspondent answers himself as follows:

"That country [England] is not run by corrupt politicians for selfish ends. There seems to be a healthier public sentiment on all public questions. And right across the imaginary hair line between our country and Canada, the Standard Oil Company has been thrown down; the railroad commissioners have prevented discriminating rates, and the Standard Oil Company's oil is not allowed to be used for any government purposes. Threats are made that the oil will be excluded from the territory altogether. Is there an inherent something in the English fiber that repels injustice? or what is it? It is something I have tried in vain to reason out."

The editor of *The Public*, taking up the subject, proceeds to examine it on several sides. He begins by showing that British corruption has at least not reached the vanishing point. He recalls the scandals in Canada in connection with the tariff and railroad subsidies, and the defeat by the British Parliament, because of railroad opposition, of a bill requiring automatic car-couplers. The London news reports are quoted as saying that "the railway interest is quite as powerful a factor in politics here as in the United States, and pursues its ends by the same means." Reference is made also to the defeat of the bill before the British House of Commons to raise the flash point of petroleum, when the necessity for the measure was generally conceded, and to the open charge made by *The Pall Mall Gazette* that the oil ring had been "too strong for the House of Commons," and to *The Speaker's* assertion that "Mr. Rockefeller and the American Standard Oil trust triumphed in the House of Commons Wednesday afternoon."

But such instances, the editor thinks, are rare. By far the greatest amount of corruption, he says, has a respectability and legal form that prove that in that line, at any rate, "they do things better on the other side." Class power in England is considered by many writers to be as potent a means of getting something for nothing as any lobby in the United States. Michael Davitt, the Irish journalist and agitator, is quoted to the effect that the English House of Lords is "composed mainly of land-

lords, who, together with their class, own almost all the land of Great Britain and Ireland." The quotation from Davitt continues:

"All laws have to be sanctioned by these irresponsible legislators before they become operative, and in this way these law-making monopolists blackmail the general community by opposing measures of progress which might limit their own privileges, and by promoting enactments favorable to their interests. As a bribe to induce this chamber to pass the Local Government (Ireland) bill of last year, the Irish landlords have been relieved of all charges relating to the relief of the poor. In other words . . . it has relieved the pro-English landlords of Ireland of some two million dollars a year which must now be paid out of the pockets of the general taxpayers of Ireland and Great Britain. This, in your country, would be equivalent to 'boodling.' Here it is only a continuance of the old English game of robbing the industrial poor for the benefit of the idle aristocracy."

In an old country, too, we are reminded by the editor of *The Public*, the "boodling" period is past—the most valuable privileges have already been disposed of. This feature of the situation is interestingly put in the following quotation made from *Saturday Night* (Toronto):

"The principal cause of political corruption is that, this being a new country, our governments have so much—belonging to the public, of course—to give away in exchange for political influence, such as land, mines, railway franchises, contracts for public works, etc. In England there is nothing of the kind going. The land and all pertaining to it went centuries ago to the political heeler of the period, who was generally a lord or a baron, who, instead of rallying the voters or throwing the influence of a big corporation into the scale, took the field with his vassals and dependents whenever the opposition made itself troublesome. If the opposition succeeded he became a traitor and lost his head, but if the government was sustained his loyalty gave him a pull when it came to division of the spoils. Possibly he may have been corrupt and the system open to criticism; be that as it may, the descendants of those who grabbed about all there was worth grabbing in England—and who hold much of it yet—are the British aristocracy who set the pace and give English politics the tone of honor and integrity we so much admire. The point is that in an old and finished country, all the stealing in the way of distribution of natural opportunities and special privileges has been done, and one great source of political scandal removed. Again, there is nothing in British politics in the way of any sort of personal advantage for the mass of workers. The high offices are the special perquisites of a class and go by social rather than political favor; the smaller ones, which the scions of the aristocracy and the plutocracy don't want, are filled according to civil-service rules. Here there is nobody so poor, so ignorant, or so uninfluential that he may not hope by identifying himself with a political party and diligently hustling, or pretending to hustle, at election times, to get something, if it is only a temporary job as messenger or the chance to rent his house for a polling-booth. In England the great mass of the people know that they have nothing to expect from any party, however hard they work for it. Things are on altogether a different basis, simply because the country is older. The ruling classes had ancestors who did all the stealing necessary to enable them to live in comfort and respectability. In this new, only partially exploited land, those who want to rise to wealth and eminence have to take a hand in the grab game themselves. English institutions, purity of elections, and civil-service examinations that are other than a farce, will come in all right when there is nothing left to steal."

But even if we prove that the British system of class privilege is wholly wrong, the fact remains that our way of boodling is more demoralizing. "Our politics," says the editor of *The Public*, "are demoralized by corruption as English politics are not. . . . The reason for this is that the parasites of English politics regard themselves and are regarded by the public as justly entitled to their plunder." He continues:

"No moral miasma proceeds from them to contaminate the community. Even when they legislate to strengthen their privileges or to make them more profitable, their act assumes none of

the outward characteristics of 'boodling,' and consequently exerts no vicious influence. But where privileges are acquired by 'boodling,' a demoralizing influence is inevitable. If, for example, half the earnings of a community were given to one of its members as matter of right, both giver and taker feeling that the recipient was justly entitled to what he got, that community might be an exceedingly virtuous one. But if only a small fraction of the income were received by one member of the community through scandalous 'boodling' the whole community might be demoralized."

Another consideration that works for purity in English politics, the editor of *The Public* points out, is the fact that the British lawmakers begin their work as soon as elected, and are continually responsible to their constituents, as Parliament can be dissolved at any time; while in the United States the new Congress does not begin work until thirteen months after it is chosen, and the people are powerless between elections. Thus in England the Parliament is always in the hands of the people; in the United States the people are in the hands of Congress.

STRIKE DATA.

THE efforts of political economists to express the workings of human nature in propositions like the truths of geometry have not yet reached the point where the probabilities of a labor strike can be accurately estimated or its outcome forecast; but an examination of the data shows that we can safely write: "About this time look out for strikes," on the midsummer pages of our almanacs. The Boston *Transcript* gives the following reflections on our strike history:

"The three great strikes in this country most readily recalled are the railroad strike of 1877, centering in Pittsburg, the Homestead strike of 1892, and the Chicago strike of 1894. These were all midsummer outbreaks, which is somewhat remarkable in view of the diminished activity of many industries during the summer and the further fact that in certain lines of work a more effective blockade could be maintained in the winter months. Coal-miners, for example, could seemingly bring greater pressure to bear upon their employers at a time when the demand for coal was greatest and the public inconvenience from a shortage of it the most intense. In these circumstances it seems as if there must be something in the farm weather to account for the extra violence of the summer outbreaks in the labor world, just as a high suicide rate in summer is always expected. The great railroad strike of 1877, which for many years held the record for destructiveness, broke out at Martinsburg, W. Va., July 14, and continued through that month and a good part of August. It was rumored at the time that a concerted strike had been planned to take place in October upon all the railroads, but that it was forestalled by a premature outbreak on the Baltimore & Ohio.

"The Homestead strike broke out on the 6th of July. It was one of the most violent labor wars in the history of the country. To it Mr. Cleveland referred in his speech of acceptance at the Madison Square Garden, and the opinion was general at the time that, coming as it did at the opening of a Presidential campaign, it did much to turn the tide against the party then in power. Two years later, the attention of the country was again called to a great midsummer labor war. This time the trouble had originated with Pullman employees in May, but it was the 26th of June when the American Railway Union took its first step by ordering out the employees of the Illinois Central Railroad. This precipitated a conflict of large proportions.

"The official figures as to strikes and lockouts published by the Bureau of Labor do not show any discernible relation between such outbreaks and the general condition of business, good or bad. But the general impression of business men is that strikes are most frequent in times of industrial transition. When a period of depression is coming on, and wages begin to go down, strikes inevitably result. The labor organizations are in good condition from the preceding period of prosperity, and the first pinch of adversity finds them ready and strong for battle. The depression comes on, however, and if it lasts for several years,

the labor organizations tend to disintegrate. There has clearly been a very considerable weakening in them, for example, since 1893. When times are such that two or three men are looking for one job, it is next to impossible to maintain union rules and preserve organizations intact. But as the times begin to improve the organizations stiffen up, as it were; and when their ranks get fairly firm, disturbances are apt to come. A general rise of prices, such as usually accompanies a return of prosperity, is constantly suggesting to workingmen employed at a fixed scale of wages that they ought to share in the upward movement, and this inference has its effect. It is to be hoped that this summer the conditions of workingmen will improve through that natural competition of employers for their services which always takes place in an active labor market, and that to less rational methods of attempting to accomplish the same result there will be no occasion to resort."

A New Attempt at Reform of Primaries.—One objection urged against primary reform laws has been that any such acts might merely entrench the "bosses" behind the semblance of legal authority, so that the attempt to purify politics would end in defeating its own purpose. This objection, however, is based on the supposition that the "bosses" will have their own way in the primaries. Some hope that a law can be framed that will avoid that result is derived from the news from San Francisco that at the first trial of the new primary election law there the local "bosses" of both the leading parties were defeated, and tickets free from machine influence were placed in the field. The *Chicago Times-Herald* describes the California statute as follows:

"This reformatory statute puts the machinery of the primaries in the immediate control of the board of election commissioners and provides that the primaries of all parties shall be held simultaneously. The effect is to make the conduct of a primary much like that of a regular election. And there is, of course, an unusual inducement for voters other than ward workers to show themselves. As a result, the total number of ballots cast was 32,000, or about 50 per cent. of the average at a biennial election. "This is indicative of a remarkable change for the better since the days when the primaries of the whole country virtually amounted to secret meetings of self-appointed party directors who got together for the purpose of dividing nominations among themselves."

After noting that similar efforts at reform in Illinois "have not been brilliantly successful," the same paper advocates an entirely different system of nominations in municipal elections as the only cure for present evils:

"While it is extremely gratifying to recognize the decided improvement that has been made in San Francisco, it may be doubted if a radical and final cure for the evils of municipal politics can ever be found under the primary system.

"Whatever its safeguards, this system is essentially partizan, and the partizanship that is based on the divisions of national politics is utterly irrational in local affairs. If we elect a mayor or an alderman because he is a Republican or a Democrat we vote not to secure a business administration for a municipal government, but to strengthen a party organization for some ulterior purpose. The scheme is all wrong. It has no regard for the real object of the election.

"To secure that object the nominations should be by petition, and the names of parties should not appear on the ballots. Then the issue would be perfectly clear and simple. We should not have to consider the possible effect upon the fortunes of the national political organization to which we are attached. We should consider only the personal merits of the candidates."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

CROKER is for Bryan because Croker is for Croker.—*The Post-Despatch, St. Louis.*

THE price of beef is also trying to jump over the moon.—*The Record, Chicago.*

NOT a day of that Dreyfus trial passes but some French officer forges to the front.—*The Despatch, St. Paul.*

IF the same amount of strategy had been directed against Moltke as against Dreyfus things would be different in France.—*The World, New York.*

WHEN Dewey does arise at his first banquet to respond to a toast he will display a palpitation that Spain would have paid a million to have had on exhibition on May 1, 1898.—*The Eagle, Wichita.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A LITERARY WOMAN-HATER.

THE best known of modern Swedish novelists is Auguste Strindberg, whose story "The Father" has lately been translated into English. Of all the enemies of woman, Strindberg is perhaps the bitterest that has ever made a mark in literature. This bitterness reached its climax in the historical dramas,



"The Father" and "Miss Julie"; and in the latest of his plays, "Margit," there are indications that the author is well on the way to a change of heart.

A writer in *Literature* (August 18) thus comments on "The Father":

"Something supremely terrible must have touched Strindberg's life at the quick before the production of 'The Father' in 1887. The influence of Schopenhauer and Nietzsche is not sufficient to account

for such a sudden change. 'The Father' quivers with intensest hate and most brutal rage. There is something ignoble in the story itself and in the author's passion. 'It is Man and Woman against one another incessantly, all day long'—the woman the enemy of man, for 'love between the sexes is strife.' And the weapons used on both sides are fiendish. Conceive the situation. The captain and his wife, Laura, are fighting for the possession of their child, body and soul. The captain represents all the ancient systems, the conventions. According to his doctrine, the mother has no legal or moral right over his child's future. 'She has sold her birthright by a legal transaction, and surrendered her rights in return for the man's undertaking to care for her and her children.' Laura is compact of new ideas of revolt. To compass her ends she deliberately throws doubts upon the paternity of her child. There is diabolical subtlety in her reasoning. The father can not be sure that Bertha is his, he can not prove that his wife is faithful or unfaithful, therefore he can have no absolute right. 'You have fulfilled your function,' says Laura, 'as an unfortunately necessary bread-winner and father. You are not needed any longer, and you must go.' The captain is a nervous and highly strung man of science. The wife plays with his reason till his brain snaps. And the woman wins. This story, terrible enough in outline, in Strindberg's hands becomes nauseous. We are spared nothing of the sordid detail of the struggle; the arguments are set forth in all their brutal grossness. The book is one that every sensitively minded reader readily closes with an overpowering sense of relief."

The same critic speaks as follows of Strindberg's autobiographical writings:

"A number of volumes of Strindberg's autobiography have appeared at various times, the most characteristic and suggestive of all bearing the terrible title 'Inferno.' These have been supplemented by more than one autobiographical novel, of which we have chosen 'Axel Borg' as being the most accessible.

"The value of these autobiographies as human documents must be open to dispute, for their genuineness seems to us more than questionable, in spite of the author's repeated declarations. It is impossible that any human being could actually have fathomed the depths of darkness described in 'Inferno' and have retained his sanity. 'Inferno' appears to us to be the conjurings of a

brain expanded by overthought. Strindberg is a combination of exaggerations—exaggerated hates, passions, fears, hopes, imagination. And 'Inferno' is but a nightmare exaggerated into experience. The real man stands out in 'Axel Borg'—a creature of intense egoism, brooding, thinking great thoughts in outer loneliness, warring with all mankind and with himself, until the day of life becomes the night of despair, God a mockery, and existence a very hell. A strange and terrible picture, this, of a genius absolutely uncontrolled."

The *Vestnik Europi*, of Russia, sees in "Margit," produced last year, a marked change in Strindberg,—if not in his fundamental convictions, at least in their embodiment. It says in substance:

The theme of his new drama is again family life, but it is free from his usual one-sided accusations of womankind. On the contrary, woman as compared to man in the weakness of her nature appears as a heroine and brings peace and harmony at the same time that she helps to bring about the solution of life's problem. The drama deals with what love is apt to promise and marriage to keep. This is but one side of the problem. The main question is: must we try to escape the evil of life and its deformities, or must we bear the cross in silence, and, having passed every imaginable suffering, make peace with life? This is not a Christian idea borrowed from Count Tolstoy, but something else, the thought that poverty and even deformity are necessary to life. The spirit, after it is once embodied, must undergo every humiliation. Then it becomes free, that is, it does not any longer fear life, having understood it. "You told me once," Margit says to her confessor, "that reality with all its filth and squalor is given to us by God, and we must not turn away from it; on the contrary, we must take it such as it is."

This thought seems to the Russian critic very original, not reflected in any other work of art. To make peace between man and life, to show that spiritual freedom does not mean shaking off the dust from one's wings in the manner of a butterfly, but in going through every evil and being able to conquer it all,—this moral is undoubtedly much higher than the one displayed in the author's earlier dramas and novels, in which his sole aim seems to be the condemnation of women and the family.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT.

A PETITION, signed by a large number of representative American authors and publishers, is soon to be presented to Congress asking that copyright privileges be made perpetual. The petitioners say:

"Perpetual copyright is the natural duty of all authors. In Queen Anne's reign, when laws regarding the limiting of copyright were first enforced, the price of books was very high. Our Government copied the English legislation on the question. In 1831 the present system became law. Sixty-eight years have passed. The masses can buy books.

"In Russia copyright exists during an author's life, twenty-five years after his death and ten years in addition if an edition is published within five years of the end of the term; in Spain, during the author's life and fifty years thereafter; in Germany, for the author's life and thirty years thereafter; in France, for the author's life and fifty years thereafter; Austria, Sardinia, Tuscany, and the papal states, for the author's life and thirty years thereafter; and in Holland and Belgium, for the author's life and twenty years thereafter.

"We demand that the United States shall at once take the foremost position and make copyright perpetual. The reason of the law is the life of the law; the reason for the putting of any restriction on the life of copyright having disappeared, the limitation should cease, and the right of the author in his works should be perpetual."

Public opinion appears to be divided as to the desirability of the proposed law. The Nashville *Banner* thus states the matter:

"Miss Margaret Lee of Brooklyn is the prime mover in the in-

terest of this cause, and the reasons actuating her are that the present law is out of date and that the labor of a man's brain when turned into literature should be his own property, the same as if it were stocks and bonds. Our present copyright law was enacted sixty-eight years ago. It grants to the author exclusive rights to his publications for twenty-eight years, with the privilege of renewal of fourteen years, making forty-two years in all. This law was patterned after that of Great Britain, which grants a right for forty-two years or during the lifetime of the author and seven years after his demise. Mexico is the only country having a perpetual copyright, and in other countries the law grants rights during the author's lifetime and for a period of from ten to fifty years after his death.

"A petition to Congress is being liberally signed by authors and publishers. Of course, the latter are in favor of the proposition, as in the great majority of cases they buy outright the manuscript of the author, and they are not averse to having a monopoly created in their favor. But the American public, when the facts are put before them, will oppose this measure. If a restriction could be placed on the publisher by granting him a short-term copyright, it might be wise to extend the time in favor of authors who own their own manuscripts. Copyright books are expensive, and it is only by cheap editions that the mass of the people can get first-class books. A limit to the copyright paves the way for cheap books."

The St. Paul *Dispatch* also opposes the measure:

"The readiest answer to that array of arguments is that there is no reason why the descendants of some man or any man should draw a tribute from the reading public for all time, simply because their ancestor was able to write a successful book. They can not prove a meritorious claim. They might not be able to read, much less write anything that anybody would care to read.

"For ninety-nine out of one hundred books, the discriminating taste of time makes a perpetual copyright useless. The first edition is so often the last that no copyright is necessary. In the case of other books of which thousands and hundreds of thousands are printed, the author is amply enriched by being able to sell the exclusive right to publish during a long term of years.

"The interests of public policy are against a perpetual copyright. Works that have become classic should be cheap enough to be within the reach of every one."

On the other hand, the San Francisco *Call* says:

"No valid argument can be urged against the perpetual copyright asked for in the petition. If a man use the profits of his labor to buy land the Government secures the title forever to him and to his heirs until either he or they sell it. If another man employ his labor in producing a book he is justly entitled to as full possession of the property as is given to the landowner. Reasons of public expediency require that perpetual patents should not be given to inventors, for improvements in mechanism affect widespread industries, and a monopoly of an improvement in machinery would in some cases amount to a monopoly of the industry; but no such objection stands against perpetual copyright for authors.

"It is not at all likely the movement will make much headway until after a prolonged agitation, for the opposition to it will be strong; but it is none the less worth while for authors to begin the contest for what is undoubtedly a natural right. It required many years to bring about the arrangement for an international copyright between this country and Great Britain, but in the end the authors were successful. An earnest and united effort for perpetual copyright may have a similar history. The literary men of this generation will hardly profit by it, but they may have the satisfaction of winning a recognition of the rights of those who are to follow them."

Some Odd Book Titles.—Some of the oddest book titles that surely ever the mind of man conceived are given in *The Pall Mall Gazette* of recent date. Most of them go back to Reformation times, and deal with subjects of pious interest. Here are a few of them, as quoted in the New York *Times*:

"The Great Shipwreck of Fools, who are in the Hold of Ignorance, swimming in the Sea of the World; of great Effect, Profit,

Utility, Value, Honor and Moral Virtue, for the Instructing of Everybody: which book is adorned with a great number of Figures, the better to demonstrate the Folly of the World.' . . . 'The Little Dog of the Gospel barking at the Errors of Luther'; 'The Royal Post to Paradise, very useful to those who wish to go there; a collection of the Works of Pious Doctors who have curiously treated the subject'; 'The Spiritual Snuffbox, to lead devoted Souls to Christ'; 'Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit'; 'Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul in Sin; or, the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David.' In the time of Oliver Cromwell we have 'A Reaping Hook, well tempered for the stubborn Ears of the Coming Crop,' and 'Some Beautiful Biscuits, cooled in the Oven of Charity and put aside carefully for the Fowls of the Church, the Sparrows of Spirit, and the Swallows of Salvation.' There is something terse and tailorish in 'Buttons and Buttonholes for the Believer's Breeches' and cobblerlike in 'High-heeled Shoes for those who are Dwarfs in Sanctity.' Here is a title in which all kinds of imagery are mingled: 'A Sigh for the Sinners in Zion coming from a Hole in the Wall, by an Earthen Vessel known among Men under the name of Samuel Fish.'"

CHEAPENING OF THE MAGAZINE.

THE recent step taken by Messrs. Harper & Brothers in reducing the price of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* to 25 cents is regarded by the press as an indication of important literary undercurrents. The Baltimore *News* thus comments upon the change:

"This is the first of the older magazines to follow the tendency toward cheapening the prices of magazine literature, and in the illustrated periodical field leaves *The Century* the only one maintaining its old rate of 35 cents. *The Atlantic Monthly*, which is 35 cents also, is not illustrated, and is in a certain sense more of a review than a magazine. The mystery has been all along how the high-priced magazines could withstand the opposition created by the lower-priced publications. The recent consolidation of the Harper and McClure interests has no doubt led to the present lowering of the price of the Harper's periodical, but at the same time it may be expected at its present price to come into competition not so much with *McClure's* and *The Cosmopolitan* as with *Scribner's*, which has been 25 cents ever since it was established under its present management, and has no doubt pushed the 35-cent magazines very hard. It has carved out a field of its own. All of the old standard magazines, in fact, have their special family of readers and constituents, but it is quite certain that the cheaper periodicals have gradually encroached upon their field.

"It is an interesting fact in the history of *Harper's Magazine* that, while it is virtually the oldest of the illustrated publications, it was also the first to be offered to the public at a popular price. Before the Civil War its price was 25 cents a copy, and while it had comparatively a very small amount of advertising, the publication paid handsomely. When it was established in 1851, it reprinted a great quantity of matter from the foreign magazines and published nothing original except the instalments of J. S. C. Abbot's 'Life of Napoleon.' This was the first experiment in this country with the serial publication of a book or novel, and it proved immensely popular. In the third year of its publication, *Harper's Magazine* had attained the enormous circulation of 118,000 copies per month. The perfecting of the electrotyping process in 1852 enabled the publishers to print any number of copies from the same plates without detracting from the beauty and clearness of the impression, and it was this that led to the introduction of illustrations as a successful feature.

"The present reduction in the price of the magazine is an indication that the influence of the McClures is already being felt in the methods of the older and more conservative house."

The New York *Evening Post* thinks the chief significance of the change is as an indication of the great competition existing in the magazine world, due to the revolutionary developments of the past decade:

"The change is often explained as wholly due to improvements

on the mechanical side of printing. 'Process' has superseded the lithograph and wood-engraving at a fraction of the cost, and with an artistic loss perceptible only by a small minority of purchasers. Paper is cheaper; presswork is cheaper; great economies in production and distribution have been introduced; naturally, therefore, the price falls. But this is not the whole story. With the cheapened magazine a cheapened reading public has been created, and has fed the demand for low-priced illustrated magazines. It is safe to say that we have to-day in this country a million more buyers and readers of magazines than we had a decade ago. A vast new clientèle has been called into being. How swiftly it came into view when the appeals first began to be made to it is seen in the successive reductions of price made by *McClure's* and *The Cosmopolitan*. The conductors of those magazines were doubtless surprised at the audience they secured. Through their efforts, with those of other publishers working along the same lines, the magazine public became enormously enlarged in a very short time. Thousands of people took up the habit of buying their magazine, when the price became 10 cents, just as they had before bought a daily paper. The old and somewhat select class of leisurely magazine-readers was suddenly transformed into a multitude which no man can number.

"In other words, the magazines found an almost unsuspected field to work. It can not be said exactly, as it was said of Wordsworth, that they created the taste by which they are enjoyed; but they and their new-found public interacted upon each other rapidly. What had before happened in book-publishing came to be true in magazine-publishing—that is, a vast popular audience was reached. The proprietors tapped the vein of the great democratic reading class which De Tocqueville forecast. It is only fair to add that he said this class would not be given to overnice discrimination, and that success with it would not necessarily argue talent. Some of the cheap magazines which sell widely have gone on the principle not merely of popularizing literature, but of plebificating it, which is a very different thing, as Coleridge said. The masses are not given to nice distinctions in their reading. A book is a book, a novel a novel, a magazine a magazine; the only ground of discrimination being, the cheaper the better. But it is the demonstration that there are a possible 1,000,000 readers at 10 cents, instead of 50,000 or 100,000 at 25 or 35 cents, which has been fluttering the magazines and producing the intense competition between them."

The Post pays the following tribute to the important part which magazines have played in American literature:

"With all their faults, which we reserve the right to groan over as often as we please, the magazines are too valuable an element in our intellectual life to be spared or impaired without a protest. They help keep an honorable literary tradition alive. American magazines have been the nursing-mothers of American writers, and they remain such to-day. Much of our best poetry first saw the light in magazines, and still does so. If this saying seems a reflection on the best poetry now producing in this country, we can not help that. On the artistic side, too, the leading magazines have been of real educational importance; and we can but hope that no pressure of competition or lowering of price, in the case of one or all, will lead to a regrettable cheapening of quality."

The *Boston Transcript* says:

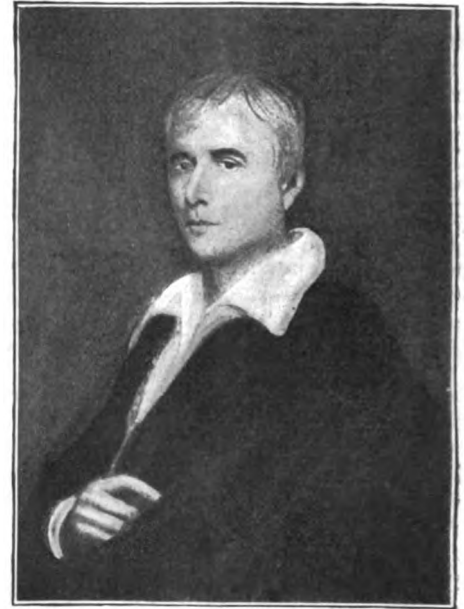
"The only wonder is that the step has not been taken before. Competition is as sharp among the magazines as anywhere else. Sometimes it has seemed to us that it was sharper. When we can get good magazines for 10 cents a copy, even the oldest and best established of these periodicals must recognize the significance of the fact and make concessions to it. This may be the first step to further reductions later. Still it is hardly necessary for *Harper's* to drop to bottom figures, tho possibly it may eventually be considered good business policy to do so. Its history has been unique. There are other magazines carrying names as old as its own, but they have not maintained unbroken vigor and continuity to the same extent. Its good will has never been clouded. It has been mental meat for nearly two generations of readers. It is as familiar to the sight as the most time-seasoned book-backs in our libraries. Whatever changes may be made, we trust those airily clad and chubby torch-bearers and flower distributors will not be discarded. They have been taken into the hearts of hundreds of thousands, and no new friends could quite fill their places."

It has been authoritatively announced that the price of both *The Century Magazine* and of *The Atlantic Monthly* will remain as before. *Scribner's Magazine* has always been sold at 25 cents since its first publication in 1887.

With regard to the amount of reading matter, the principal magazines stand as follows: *Harper's* and *The Century* each publishes 160 pages of reading; *Scribner's* 120 pages; *The Atlantic* 143 pages; *McClure's* 96 pages.

THE "PRINCE OF VAGABONDS."

"AS a master of English, there are eminent critics who dare to rank Borrow with the foremost of the century, in a small company where perhaps not more than half a dozen are to be found." So says *The Bookman*, anent the publication of Professor Knapp's long-looked-for biography of the mysterious author of "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," and "Romany Rye." The same reviewer adds: "No one can be stupid, or dull, or narrow who revels in 'Lavengro.' It has been said that to appreciate it, in the right way, is a certificate of character." Among the epithets bestowed upon George Borrow, in the difficult effort to classify him, are: "prince of romantic and picturesque vagabonds," "great high priest of the ungentle," "the later De Foe." To those not familiar with his writings, these epithets will serve somewhat to reveal the nature of the puzzling fascination and exasperating charm exercised by Borrow's personality.



GEORGE BORROW.

From the picture in the possession of John Murray.

"The one great weakness of him," says Professor Knapp, "was to exhibit himself as a mysterious traveler." In consequence of this love for mystery, Borrow's biographer has had a long and perplexing task. Through Norwich and London and the regions round about and in a long sojourn in the Peninsula, this undaunted biographer followed the *pateran* and the trail of his pseudo-gypsy, with all the sagacity of a Romany, and the pertinacity of an Iroquois scout; and he tells us that the enthusiasm for linguistic and gypsy studies with which the erratic narratives of Borrow inspired his youth, "has never suffered any decline these fifty years, nor allowed my love for his memory to grow dim." It was in this spirit that Dr. Knapp set himself to the task, and in the pursuit of it he has spent and been spent with reckless prodigality of love and labor. He is now engaged in preparing an annotated edition of Borrow's autobiographical work, "Lavengro" and "Romany Rye"—"really one book in two parts."

George Borrow was born at East Dereham, Norfolk, on July 5, 1803, while his father, the captain, was busy recruiting for his regiment. The child was baptized George Henry Borrow. It is worth

while to remember these entries in the parish register, because the erratic Lavengro was forever playing capricious and fantastic tricks with his name and with his age. Save in signing legal or official papers, he rarely used the name that was given him at the font, altho it is found on the fly-leaf of his earliest school-books. In 1823-25 he affected the name of "George Olaus Borrow" for a literary conceit. Afterward his epistolary and literary designation was simply George Borrow. In Ireland he was Shorsha, in Italy Giorgio, and in Spain Don Jorge. "As to his age," says his biographer, "he persisted, wilfully, in giving it incorrectly during the long period that reminded him of his struggles and his failures."

When he was twelve years old the lad was sent to the best school in Clonmel, to study Greek. It was here that he met the wild Irish gossoon, Murtagh, "who is supposed to have taught him Irish in exchange for a pack of cards." It was Borrow's delight to revert to this episode at every turn of his life. He was once a schoolboy at Clonmel, and at a bound he is an authority on Ireland!

It was at the Tombland horse-fair, and on the heaths and in the vales and dingles thereabouts, that the roving, adventurous youngster foregathered with his Romany cronies, in their camps between the Black Hills.

"Here were grouped the tents of the wanderers, set 'after the manner of Egypt'; and here began that series of dialogs, the weirdest and the grimmest that ever passed between human beings in Gypsy Dale or Mousehold, or elsewhere in all the queer retreats of this world."

In 1820 Borrow made the acquaintance of William Taylor of Norwich, the early and intimate friend of Southey, and who was the first, according to Lockhart, to instil into Scott's mind the love of poetry.

Taylor took a lively interest in Borrow, and gratuitously taught him German. He used to say, "What I tell Borrow once he never forgets"; and it was he who declared later that his inspired vagabond could translate with facility and elegance "twenty different languages before he was eighteen."

But Taylor's moral influence was pernicious. The present biographer lays at his door the failures and the mortifications of that "veiled period" in the career of Borrow which he foolishly strove to conceal under the specious guise of foreign travel—"all those years of buffeting with the unclean spirit."

It is apparent that at this time Borrow's bumptiousness had peculiar charms for him, and he flourished it with a fine scorn for all modesty and reverence, as well as for the captious Martineaus of this weary world. He writes: "If ever my health mends, I intend to live in London, write plays, poetry, etc., abuse religion, and get myself prosecuted; for I would not for an ocean of gold remain any longer than I am forced in this dull and gloomy town." He was just twenty-one when he wrote that—and a glaring ass.

It is not long before he is assaulted by fits of morbid melancholia, which presently assume the proportions of monomania. In "Lavengro" we find vague allusions to this strange malady; at first it is "The Fear," and afterward "The Horrors." It is frequently mentioned in his letters to his mother. He had an attack at Hamburg in 1833, at St. Petersburg in 1834, and in January, 1854, while on a visit to his kindred in Cornwall.

And then there is the "Veiled Period" in his life, to which his biographer recurs again and again, with explanatory comment. How many times did Richard Ford, in his letters, implore his friend to "lift the veil from those seven years"—the mystery that lay between 1825 and 1833? Ford wrote:

"I have often thought of the years over which you propose to drop a curtain. . . . No doubt it will excite a mysterious interest; but then it is open to any misconstruction that the *necios y tontos* [ignorant and stupid people] may put upon it. I should give

some incidents of the interval, and not stall a curtain over so long a period. I am inclined to think that it must be too curious to be lost to mankind."

But Borrow persisted in amusing himself with his false light. He had given his readers to understand by his Bible and his gypsies "in Spain," that during that interval of eclipse he was traveling over Europe and the East, even to India, China, and the frontiers of Tartary. He "had lived in habits of intimacy with gypsies in strange lands." He had been in the south of France and Italy, and in the suburbs of Moscow. He "had heard the ballad of Alonzo Perez de Guzman chanted in Danish by a rustic in the wilds of Jutland." He had lived much among the Hebrew race, and was well versed in their ways and phraseology. He had "visited the principal capitals of the world," etc. One reviewer characterized him as a kind of Wandering Jew. But these voyagings and adventures were, for the most part, apocryphal and imaginary. That interval had been passed between Norwich and London, "doing hack-work for booksellers."

The "Veiled Period" was closed by the appointment of Borrow to proceed to St. Petersburg, "to assist in the editing of such parts of the Manchu Testament as we [the Bible Society] may choose to print." This was that affiliation of the "harum-scarum young man" with an awfully respectable body which so shocked and scandalized the Martineau blue-stocking.

In March, 1834, Borrow made a bold offer to the committee of the Bible Society, that (they consenting) he would undertake the distribution of one thousand copies of the Manchu New Testament in the benighted regions of the far East—"wandering, book in hand, overland to Peking, by way of Lake Baikal and Kiakhta, with side-glances at the Tatar hordes." The respectable gentlemen of the committee were astonished and perplexed by the romantic audacity of their agent; it took them a year to make up their minds to accept. But when Borrow at last applied for a passport to cross European and Asiatic Russia, the passport was refused, and the project nipped in the bud.

But Borrow always *believed*, says Knapp, that he went to Kiakhta, China, and over the East; and so did the readers of his books. "Did it ever strike you," wrote his Danish friend, Hasfeldt, "how much you resemble the good hidalgo, Don Quixote de la Mancha? To my notion, you might readily pass for his son."

Riding to Madrid, Borrow halted for three days at Merida, where he attended a gypsy wedding, and was crowned king by the Romany folk. At Almaraz he held that dialog with the rustics at the village inn which is so appropriate to the people and the country. Knapp exclaims:

"What a picture! The huge fire, the bustling housewife, the hunter with his musket, the shepherds with their dogs, and the beggar, who, after demanding charity, sat down among them and joined in the conversation. And such a conversation! . . . 'I would I were a wolf!' What a magnificent ruin is the rustic Spaniard!"

At Cordova he tarried eleven days, set out for Madrid on the 20th, and reached his destination on the 26th of December. How he ever succeeded, practically alone, says Knapp, all those three hundred and odd miles from Seville, in threading the defiles of the Sierra Morena, the dreary and frigid plains of La Mancha, with Carlist cut-throats and Spanish banditti hovering over his path, will never be told.

His heart was always with the gypsies, even when his mother was congratulating the widow Clarke on having brought him to heel. It was hard for him to forego his liberty, his right to roam about the world as freely as he had done these seven years, to wander over England without *impedimenta*, and to sit under hedges, learning strange old words from some Romany Ursula, while the swarthy crew of her tribe watched and grinned after their kind. Who would be a Giorgio when he could be a

Romany Rye, and say with Jasper, as aforetime, "There's the wind on the heath, brother"?

"What would one of your sleek, solemn, black-coated weaklings have wrought among the traditional *majos manolos* and *chulos*—boys of the ring? . . . What would kind words and Christian smiles have achieved among such men as you find between the Larapiés and the Calle de Toledo? We [says Knapp] met them first in 1867, tamed by thirty years of civilization. . . . What must they have been in '37, with their red sashes bristling with knives, their cloaks hiding an arsenal of sinister tools?"

William Bodham Donne, writing of "Lavengro" in Tait's *Edinburgh Magazine*, remarked that the public had been looking for a second Marco Polo, and were presented instead with a nineteenth-century De Foe. His gypsies, his Armenians, his Jews, his Methodists, his tinkers, his innkeepers, his bruisers, his horse-tamers, were representative men.

The Rev. Mr. Berkeley tells of the attempt of the old gypsy woman to poison Lavengro, and how the effects of it followed him through life. He would sit silent and melancholy for hours, refusing food, not answering when spoken to. These were his "Horrors." At other times his philosophy was a healthy one—"Walk five miles a day; learn to box, and keep a civil tongue in your head."

On the 26th of July, 1881, George Borrow, being in his seventy-ninth year, was found alone and dead in his cottage at Oulton.

Theodore Watts-Dunton, in his "Reminiscences," recalls his last meeting with the strange wanderer whom he loved so well. It was on Waterloo Bridge, in a sunset of impressive and memorable splendor:

"We talked of 'Children of the Open Air'
Who once in Orient valleys lived aloof,
Loving the sun, the wind, the sweet reproof
Of storms, and all that makes the fair earth fair;
Till, on a day, across the mystic bar
Of moonrise came, 'the Children of the Roof,'
Who find no balm 'neath evening's rosiest woof
Nor dews of Peace beneath the Morning Star."

"DANGERS OF BUYING LITERATURE BY THE LABEL."

SOMETHING of a literary tempest has arisen over a dispute between Mr. John Brisben Walker, owner of *The Cosmopolitan*, and Mr. Paul R. Reynolds, American agent of Count Tolstoy. Mr. Walker recently contracted with Mr. Reynolds for the publication, in *The Cosmopolitan*, of Tolstoy's new novel, "The Awakening." The publication was begun in the April number, but shortly disagreements arose as to the editor's rights under the contract. It appears from Mr. Walker's statement in the August *Cosmopolitan* that he claimed the right to suppress and alter certain passages in Count Tolstoy's story which seemed to his judgment unfit for the pages of a magazine designed for general circulation.

Mr. Ernest H. Crosby and other friends of Count Tolstoy have made a public statement through the press, claiming that the proprietor of *The Cosmopolitan* has used unwarrantable liberties with a work of literary art and has so altered its form as to render it a travesty on Count Tolstoy's real work. The dispute has resulted in the discontinuance of the story in the August number, and a suit for damages to the amount of \$100,000 has been begun by the owner of *The Cosmopolitan*. In an editorial upon the subject, the *New York Commercial Advertiser* extracts some instructive lessons from the imbroglio, attributing the cause of the trouble to literary methods that originated with the late Robert Bonner.

"The novelist's friends declare that no amount of money could repay him for the damage he has sustained by the Bowdlerizing the novel thus far has suffered at the hands of the magazine editor, anxious for Tolstoy's name, but not willing that Tolstoy's

work should appear in the chaste columns of his magazine, except as altered by himself.

"Whatever fault or blamelessness there may be on either side, the trouble arises from the habit of buying literary wares by the label and not by the sample, a practise begun and carried out with great success by the late Mr. Bonner. . . .

"*The Ledger* had no artistic ambitions. Its problem was, therefore, simple, since the Fanny Fern school of literature was then the popular one with all the reading public and with the writers. When the modern commercial magazine tries to deal in literature with more complex artistic standards, there comes a clash. If it publishes novels as certain writers of repute write them, it offends certain subscribers, called, by the artistic, philistine: But the magazine does not hesitate between circulation and artistic necessity. Rather than displease its subscribers it alters manuscripts so as to allow children to spring suddenly into being from the circumambient atmosphere, rather than admit that heroes and heroines ever have children without marriage. It excludes discussion of the influences that would change a high-minded young man into a libertine, preferring to represent the deterioration as coming suddenly out of original sin, and so on.

"Sin may be used as an ominous background. Characters with dark curling mustachios and shifty eyes may indulge in sin, to their own undoing, but none that has the faintest claim to starring in the piece is permitted to wallow in sin, except in the reformed, repentant stage—tho now and then a harmless, amusing rascal, like Weir Mitchell's François, is tolerated.

"Whether problem novels are good for the human race admits of discussion. But so long as problems attract many writers, and repel many readers, the Bonner method of buying literature will continue to breed confusion between writer and editors."

A Dictionary of College Slang.—Dr. Babbitt, of Columbia University, is preparing a dictionary of college slang, and desires the cooperation of students and college men generally in making it as complete and accurate as possible. He will be glad to receive slang words in use in the various colleges, together with their definitions, and any other facts of a kindred nature. Germany has six such dictionaries, but the one existing American dictionary of slang has not been revised since 1853. Of this enterprise *Literature* says:

"The differentiation of the dialects of Yale and Harvard is believed to be as clearly marked as that of the speech of Georgia and Mississippi negroes. In days of yore we ourselves remember we have heard a senior of high scholarship state that he would 'rather scoop the valedictory than yank a fellowship,' because the valedictory demonstrated his popularity with his classmates, whereas the fellowship merely resulted from his 'cinch' with the faculty. 'To scoop' and 'to yank' were favorite infinitives, of college origin, and were rarely split. 'Cinch,' of course, was exotic, and has become a part of the common speech of everyday life."

NOTES.

A SET of the schoolboy newspaper, *The United Service Chronicle*, which Kipling edited, has just brought \$500 at a sale in London.

A NEW uniform edition of Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie's works is shortly to be published. Few books are more delightful and suggestive to the literary student than his "Essays in Literary Interpretation" and "My Study Fire."

One of the first fruits of the new alliance in the publishing world (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) is a new encyclopedia, to be called "The Harper-McClure Encyclopedia." It is to be considerably larger than any similar publication.

A NEW illustrated biography of Shakespeare by Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie is announced by *The Outlook*, New York, as its most important serial feature for 1900. It will be in twelve parts, beginning with the first week in January. The purpose is to "make more clear the genius of the English-speaking race," through this study of its greatest creative spirit. The portraits and other illustrations are to be profuse.

IT is safest—in London second-hand book-stalls at least—to look into a book before buying it. A London bookseller has just confessed in court that he and others had the habit of "buying up old books and sticking covers on 'em." It appears that the plaintiff had found, on buying "Nicholas Nickleby" and "Oliver Twist," that there was never a word about Nicholas and Oliver in them.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HOW LONG HAS LIFE BEEN ON THE EARTH?

THE estimates of the earth's age made by experts in different sciences, each from the data of his own particular science, have long been notoriously at variance. The geologist has wanted a long time for the formation of his strata, while the physicist has been unwilling to grant it. The biologist wants even more than the geologist, for he realizes that in the time necessary to evolve a man from an ameba one million years are "but as yesterday." Scoffers find in this disagreement of the savants reason for rejecting all their conclusions. Sober-minded lovers of all the sciences believe that from an ultimate reconciliation of the opposing views will come a more accurate knowledge of the earth's origin. Dr. Klein, who writes in *Gaea* (Leipsic, August) of some new estimates made from the physical standpoint, seems to regard them as weakening the hypothesis of organic evolution. After referring briefly to the estimates made by Darwin and his school and by the geologists, Dr. Klein, who has made a study of the subject for many years, says:

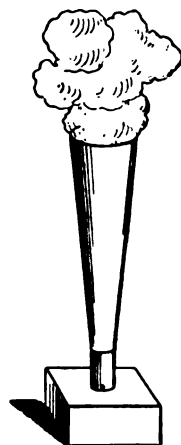
"Recently physics and astro-physics have furnished still further data toward making an estimate of the earth's age that is confined within somewhat narrower limits. The celebrated physicist and mathematician, Lord Kelvin, has recently made some investigations on this subject that are of the greatest scientific authority and hence of universal interest. They show that in estimating the age of the earth we must assume a far narrower limit than many geologists have thought necessary, and that the earth has not been fitted for the dwelling-place of organic life during an indefinitely great number of millions of years.

"A maximum limit for the age of the earth as a stable molten globe can be deduced from its shape. After the withdrawal of the moon from the fluid part of the earth, the rotation of the earth must have become slower, so that several thousand million years ago the duration of day and night was shorter than at present. But if at that period the fluid earth had solidified, the polar flattening corresponding to the rotation-speed would have been preserved to this day. But this is not the case. From this standpoint I have shown that the rotation period of the earth at the time it solidified could in no case have been less than $17\frac{1}{4}$ hours, and that the time at which the solidification took place was probably 1,200,000,000 years ago, and could in no case have been more than 2,400,000,000 years ago. The latest estimates of Lord Kelvin agree with this, for he concludes that we can assert with certainty that the earth 5,000,000,000 years ago, and probably also 1,000,000,000 years ago, had not solidified. These are, then, the outside limits that must be assumed in this discussion, and the question now arises whether they can be made narrower and more certain. To this end Lord Kelvin has been investigating the radiation of the earth's heat, and finds, making use of experiments made in North America on the behavior of rocks, especially of diabase, at very high temperatures, that the age of the earth, from the standpoint of the physicist, is not greater than 24,000,000 years. The solidification of the molten mass of the earth probably took place in such wise that the interior first became solid, down to a large space near the central point, where the dense metals, platinum, gold, silver, copper, etc., that remain fluid under very high pressure, were gathered. On the liquid lava-sea of the surface were formed by radiation white-hot flakes or spots, which in time became spaces surrounded with glowing liquid, and these quickly grew larger. In a very few years the temperature of the solid surface must have been greatly lowered, but as long as it exceeded $1,200^{\circ}$ the hot vapors of zinc, mercury, sulfur, water, and other substances must have surrounded it as an atmosphere. The last substance to remain in the warm envelope of air was water vapor, and, as the temperature of the crust went gradually further, the first rain fell, probably in torrents. Free oxygen, as Lord Kelvin points out, was probably not present in the early atmosphere, in which case it must have been furnished by plants, since there are plants that grow under warm water, and, under the influence of sunlight, extract from the water and the carbonates dissolved therein hydrogen and carbon

to build up their substance and release free oxygen in the water, by which it is given up to the atmosphere. But hundreds of thousands of years must have passed before the quantity of atmospheric oxygen obtained in this way became large enough to support animal life. In any case, provided sunlight were present, some hundred centuries after the solidification of the earth's crust it was fitted to support animal and vegetable life. The only question is, whether at this time the sun was in a state to radiate sufficient heat and light. This question is now answered in the negative by Lord Kelvin, as it was earlier by Von Helmholtz and afterward by Simon Newcomb. If the earth's crust had solidified only 50,000,000 years ago, even then the sun was not in a condition to send out the necessary heat and light. Probably not more than 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 years have passed since the sun began to emit enough heat to support the slightest organic life on the earth. So, on physical grounds, the age of the organized life of the earth can not well be greater than 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 years—a fact with which all hypotheses regarding the developmental history of terrestrial organisms will have to reckon."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FIREARMS TO PREVENT HAIL.

THE use in Europe of mortars of special design to prevent damage from hail-storms has several times been mentioned in these columns, and has recently been alluded to more than once in the daily press. An illustrated article on the subject, contributed to *La Nature* by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney, of the French army, enables us to give some details of this custom, which appears to be founded on sound scientific principles and to be practically successful. Says Colonel Delauney:



MORTAR FOR PREVENTING HAIL.

"For this purpose, a special form of fire-arm is used; it is a sort of mortar set in a wooden base and having fixed to its mouth a sheet-iron cone more than 2 meters [$6\frac{1}{2}$ feet] high. The mortar is charged with 100 grams [1,550 grains] of powder, well tamped down; the cone is put in place and then the piece is fired. The detonation produces a considerable disturbance of the air, owing to the cone, whose vibrations are ample and prolonged, and which acts like a gigantic organ-pipe. To this action is added that of the gases produced by the deflagration of the powder, which, being hurled into the air, increase the disturbance to a considerable degree.

"If a hail-storm is in process of formation and a mortar of this kind is fired in the neighborhood, the meteorological laboratory is turned upside down; the hail-stones can not form, and, in place of these dangerous projectiles, a heavy shower of rain will fall on the earth. Styria and Carniola were the first countries in which these mortars were used to prevent hail, and M. Ottavi, the editor of *Il Coltivatore*, an Italian agricultural journal of high reputation, assures us that in these two countries the vineyards defended by mortar have never been injured by hail for the last three years.

"The example set by Styria and Carniola has just been followed by Venetia and Piedmont; a society of defense against hail by means of cone-shaped mortars has been formed in Corregliano in the province of Treviso, and other similar societies have been established at Arzignano, at Barbarano, and in the province of Vicenza.

"It appears that one mortar is able to protect against hail a circular space 500 to 750 meters [1,600 to 2,500 feet] in diameter. It is therefore sufficient to place these pieces of artillery in such fashion that they are distant from each other about 1 kilometer to $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers [two thirds of a mile to one mile].

"The price of one of these mortars is about 150 francs [\$30], but this expense may be lowered, it appears, by the use of cast-iron instead of bronze.

"However this may be, this attempt to fight the devastating scourge of hail is certainly worthy of note. Our Southern vine-

yards, which suffer so much from this cause, might try these mortars, and if the results should be satisfactory, they would doubtless be widely adopted."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DO DOCTORS CARRY DISEASE?

MANY people believe that this question should be answered in the affirmative, at least so far as the family physician is concerned, for he rarely takes the elaborate precautions that the surgical specialist finds necessary. Those who argue thus, however, are laymen. The professional man is quite sure that the transmission of contagion by the person whose business it is to put a stop to it occurs rarely, if ever. The question crops out now and then, even in the medical press, and, alluding to a recent instance, *The Hospital* (London) speaks editorially as follows:

"It would be quite unfair to argue from the elaborate methods adopted by the surgeon to secure asepsis that the physician who does not take all these precautions is a source of danger. The cases are not analogous, for when the surgeon in old days carried infection from operation to operation he did so by means of what was practically an inoculation; he actually inserted it into a raw wound. Still, that there is some risk of carrying infection in one's clothes, if one is careless and allows them to come in contact with an infectious patient, must be admitted. If cabs and omnibuses can be sources of infection, why not doctor's coats? So far as the hands are concerned, ordinary antiseptics and measures of cleanliness ought to be sufficient to prevent them ever becoming vehicles of disease. But the clothes are more difficult of control, and if dust is to be regarded as infectious it must sometimes be impossible to avoid transporting infectious particles from house to house. Moreover, there are other ways in which a person who is much exposed to certain infections may carry them about. It is pretty well recognized that certain pathogenic microbes, notably those of diphtheria, may make for themselves a home on the mucous membrane of the air passages, as, for example, in the nose and pharynx, where they may continue to grow without producing any sign of disease. Whether this is due to a gradually acquired immunity on the part of their hosts or to a loss of virulence on their own part it may be difficult to determine, but it seems clear that, however slight their virulence may be in regard to the person who carries them, they are capable of very quickly developing virulence if implanted in some one else, and this is a mode by which infection may possibly be spread by medical men, and still more probably by nurses, and one against which it seems almost impossible to guard. Indeed, we should look upon the nurse or the mother, who spends long hours in the sick-room, as much more likely to become a carrier of infection than the doctor, who merely looks in now and again. Still, the risk is there. On the whole, it would seem that the danger of carrying infection from case to case lies principally, altho not entirely, in the possibility of carrying dust from house to house. The hands can always be kept clean, the nails can always be kept well trimmed, and probably few doctors get so soaked in infection that their mucous membranes become culture media for its germs; but clothes are a difficulty. Clearly, a medical practitioner ought to be a very spruce and well-brushed individual. A frowsy doctor may become a danger. But then he ought to be an anachronism."

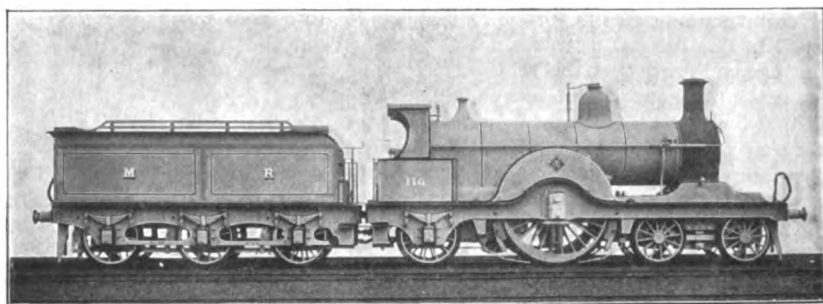
Do Anesthetics Produce Unconsciousness?

This question, which was recently discussed in these columns, is thus reviewed in *The Hospital*: "There are two sets of facts which suggest that, however little we may remember what has happened, consciousness is not entirely abolished even while fully under the influence of an anesthetic. One of these has to do with the horrible feelings with which some people maintain they have been oppressed while under ether or chloroform. This, however,

is a bit of evidence to which we need hardly attribute much importance. These feelings are probably 'relics of the transition stage, either when passing into or when emerging from anesthesia'; and, as in dreams, what seems to have been the experience of an hour may probably have been the outcome of a sensation lasting not more than half a minute or even less. Other evidence as to the retention of consciousness is derived from the undoubted retention of all the signs of consciousness, as shown by gestures and cries, which is by no means uncommon during anesthesia. Now we shall probably be perfectly right in saying that such signs of consciousness need not imply the action of the highest centers, being probably of the nature of reflex action carried out on a much lower plane, and that their presence is no proof that 'we' feel. But so much depends on how we define consciousness! To say that one's consciousness is the sum of one's memories suggests a path out of the difficulty, and should make one quite easy about the signs of suffering exhibited during anesthesia—for if not remembered they do not matter. During anesthesia the shutters are up, the office is closed, and the pigeonholes in which memory is stored away are inaccessible to sensation and to pain. A simple conception enough; but probably far too simple to be true."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMERICAN AND BRITISH LOCOMOTIVES.

THE excitement caused by the so-called "industrial invasion of England" by American manufacturers brings up afresh the whole question of American *versus* British locomotives, since the exportation of locomotive engines from American shops, to fill English railway orders, has formed no small part of this "invasion." Many of those who stoutly maintain the superiority of English locomotives on the one hand, or of American locomotives on the other, would probably be at a loss if asked to state in plain language the chief points of difference between the two types. To the assistance of all such comes Charles Rous-Marten, who in



ENGLISH EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE, MIDLAND RAILWAY.

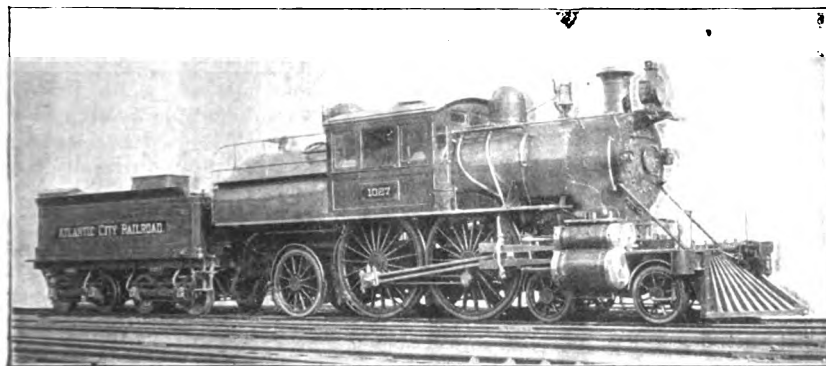
Courtesy of *Engineering News*.

an article in *The Engineering Magazine* (August) tells just what they ought to know.

Mr. Marten begins with the foundation of the locomotive—its frame—and tells us that machines of the English type are framed with plates and the American with bars. The curious diversity of opinion regarding these two methods is illustrated by Mr. Marten by the following anecdote:

"An order had been given [by a British colony] for some American engines, it being held that these would be most suitable to colonial roads hastily and cheaply constructed, with light permanent way, steep gradients, and frequent sharp curves. A British engineer took exception to this view and contended that the superior strength and rigidity of their plate-framing rendered British engines far safer and more economical on a rough and light road, which necessarily made the utmost demand upon stability and endurance. He condemned the American bar-framed locomotives as 'loose-jointed affairs resembling so many wicker baskets.' He was promptly answered by an American engineer,

who twitted him with utter ignorance of the primary conditions involved. 'It is quite true,' he said, 'that our American engines may be compared to flexible wicker baskets—but *therein lies their merit*. They are so flexible that they glide easily over rough roads and round sharp curves on which a stiff, unyielding British engine would soon knock itself to pieces. It is the remarkable flexibility of an American engine that renders it so supremely suitable to new countries with their light-built and curved lines.'



EXPRESS LOCOMOTIVE, ATLANTIC CITY RAILROAD.

This engine, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works on the Vaucain compound system, hauls the fastest train in the world, regularly making the run from Camden to Atlantic City, 55½ miles, in 50 minutes.

Courtesy of *Engineering News*.

"Now the matter might conveniently have been left here . . . but a new and fearful complication was introduced by a second American engineer, who 'went for' both the previous writers 'with the gloves off.' The bare suggestion that the American engine was a 'loose-jointed affair,' nay, even that it was more flexible than the British machine, filled him with derision. Every child knew, he practically declared, that the bar-frame of an American locomotive, instead of being more flexible than the plated frame, was infinitely stronger, stiffer, and more rigid. Therein, he maintained, lay its merit. You did not want an engine to go bending and twisting itself all over the place, however rough the road might be. Indeed the rougher the road the less the engine ought to bend and wriggle. What you wanted was in effect an engine that was so strong and stiff that it could ride roughshod over all curves and inequalities and weak rails and slight permanent way."

With the description of this "triangular duel" Mr. Marten leaves the question, which, he remarks, may be regarded as still unsettled.

The next point of difference relates to the position of the external working parts, which in English engines are "inside," or beneath the boiler, and in American engines are outside the wheels. The advantages of the former plan are: economy of space (an important point on English roads, with their low tunnels and high station-platforms), protection from cold, and neatness of appearance. The American plan has in its favor that the working parts can always be reached and are constantly visible. Says Mr. Marten:

"Practically the issue resolves itself into that of inside *versus* outside cylinders. For if the cylinders be outside then most of the working gear will have to be outside also, and *vice versa*. . .

"Few points in locomotive construction have been the subject of stronger dispute than this one of the position of cylinders. The advocates of the outside position claim that by placing the cylinders outside the frame, not only are they far more easily accessible, but also a straight driving-axle can be used and the crank-axle, with its essential weakness of form, can be dispensed with. It is pointed out that if a double-crank axle be set up on end and regarded as a column it manifests about the weakest shape that could be devised, and one which possesses the minimum of strain resisting capacity, especially as compared with a straight axle consisting of one homogeneous bar of steel.

"All this is practically indisputable. But the reply, as usual in such engineering cases, is that the unquestionable advantages may be too dearly bought."

To condense somewhat the disadvantages of the outside position, as set forth by Mr. Marten, he points out that the cylinders in this type are so far apart that the alternate action of the pistons sets up a so-called "punching" or "boxing" action, that the outside cylinder is more exposed to cold, and that the position necessitates stronger and more expensive construction. Some advocates of the inside cylinder even deny the superiority of straight axles and assert that the greater twisting force to which they must be subjected is harmful.

The next point, or rather group of points, is that while the English desire the greatest durability, even at increased cost, we prefer to use materials which, tho not the best, are as good as we want them to be, and cost less. Says the writer:

"The American engine while it lasts is quite as good a machine and quite as efficient per unit of nominal power as the British locomotive, only it will not last so long. And the American engineer says with much emphasis and reason that he does not want it to last so long because it must in a decade or little more become virtually obsolete and block the way of more modern and up-to-date machines with which he would like to replace them. And so he contents himself with his cheaper steel tubes and fire-boxes and gets as much work out of them as his British *confrère*

does out of his more expensive brass or copper. By the time the steel tubes and boxes are worn out he is almost ready for a new engine. It is no doubt true that brass or copper tubes and copper boxes are more economical in respect of repairs. But as in the case of cylinder-position the engineer, British or American, holds that his own method, if it has some disadvantages, is on the whole a better one."

Among minor differences noted by Mr. Marten are the large and comfortable American cabs, whose superiority seems to him "indisputable," and the movable or "bogie" truck, both of which, however, are now used on many English engines. In chimney construction we have given up our once distinctive shapes and adopted the straight British flue. Says Mr. Marten in conclusion:

"In short, the distinctive features of the British and American systems are now but few. Their tendency is to become fewer still. . . There is, I think, a growing tendency toward assimilation between the systems of the two English-speaking nations, so far as this is feasible in view of the difference in the conditions to be satisfied. England has not the long journeys of America or the American loading gage space which would permit of large vertical or lateral extension of existing maximum dimensions. But I certainly anticipate that the present importation of the Midland, Great Central, and Great Northern line of American Mogul goods engines will have an appreciable influence upon the future of British locomotive engineering."

FOOD VALUE OF ALCOHOL.

THE experiments of Prof. W. O. Atwater, of Wesleyan University, which have been described in these columns, and which, as he believes, show that alcohol acts in some degree as a real food, have been widely discussed, as was inevitable. The sensational character of such an assertion by a reputable investigator who holds a chair in a college under denominational supervision, controverting, as it does, the dictum of almost every textbook used in our schools, is self-evident. In an editorial on the subject, *Modern Medicine* (July) expresses the opinion that Professor Atwater can not uphold his assertions, even granting the correctness of his experimental data. It says:

"Professor Atwater claims to have proved that alcohol is a food to the extent of two or two and one-half ounces per diem, admin-

istered in divided doses. . . . Professor Atwater says that alcohol does not form tissue.

"If alcohol does not form tissue, it does not repair the body. If it does not repair waste, if it can not be used to build up the bodily machine, it is proper that some competent authority should be asked to explain how it is to be considered a food.

"Starch, sugar, and fats become foods or fuels only through their assimilation. Abundant physiological evidence attests that no substance can act as a food or as a true source of energy unless it has first entered into the composition of the body. It must be assimilated. . . .

"Experiments have clearly shown that fat, sugar, and starch must all alike be converted into the form of glycogen and enter into the muscle structure before they can become a source of energy.

"Professor Atwater tells us that alcohol can not form tissue, hence the query is pertinent. How can it be a source of vital energy? The body does not burn food as a stove does fuel. Food can be called fuel only in a highly figurative sense. The oxidation of food in the body does not take place directly. Food is assimilated, becoming a part of the tissue. Oxygen is also assimilated, entering into the composition of the tissue along with the food elements under the action of special organic ferments brought into play by nervous impulses received from the central ganglia.

"The molecules of these residual tissues which form the storehouse of energy in the body are rearranged in simpler forms, thereby giving up a portion of the energy which holds them together in the state in which they exist in the tissues, and this energy thus set free appears as muscle force, mental activity, glandular work, and various other forms of functional activity. . . . At present we must hesitate to accept as conclusive any experiment which gives alcohol a food value, and which does not at the same time state well-known and thoroughly established physiological facts to the contrary."

INCANDESCENT GAS BURNERS, OLD AND NEW.

THE popularity of gas-lighting by incandescence has now become firmly established, but very few people know the composition of the "mantles" in their burners, or the principle on which they operate. These burners are generally known as "Welsbach" burners, because their mantles are made on the principle, discovered by Baron Auer von Welsbach, of saturating a fabric with a solution of rare mineral earths and then burning out the fabric, leaving a delicate crystalline skeleton. The rare earths considered most effective are thoria and ceria, and they are contained in the mineral monazite, deposits of which, from having been almost worthless twenty years ago, have now attained great value. A large number of interesting facts regarding the mantle system of illumination is contained in a paper by Vivian B. Lewes, read before the Institution of Gas Engineers on May 3 last and printed in *The Progressive Age* (London). It had been supposed that a very small admixture of ceria was necessary for good results, but this has been disproved, Mr. Lewes tells us, by the recent experiments of Mr. A. A. C. Swinton, who placed mantles of different composition in a Crookes vacuum-tube and "bombarded" them by passing an electric discharge through the tube. The ceria makes the mantle heat more rapidly, but it also cools quicker and gives very little more light. Another mantle consists of alumina and the oxids of chromium, but Mr. Lewes is of the opinion that the thoria mantles are preferable.

Attempts have been made recently to make mantles on another than the Welsbach principle of saturating a fabric and then burning it out, namely, by making the ingredients into a paste with some gummy substance, drawing it out into threads and then weaving these into a fabric, burning it out as before. The latest substance used is the "artificial silk" of Chardonnnet, several times described in these columns.

There seems to be every probability, Mr. Lewes thinks, that

mantles of this type are to play an important part in lighting. Another new feature, he says, is the doing away with the asbestos thread and loop, which has always been a weakness in the fabric, the top of the mantle being now sewed around with fibers of the same character as those of which the mantle itself is made.

Treatment of Disease with High-Frequency Currents.—Professor Apostoli has recently been experimenting in the treatment of various diseases by means of very rapidly alternating electric currents, and with notable success in some cases. His results, which were communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris, are thus summarized in *The Electrical Review*: "No less than 24,371 applications of the current were made to a total of 913 patients. The general symptomatic results noted were as follows: Progressive restoration of the general health, recuperation of energy, return of the appetite, better sleep, improved digestion, and the reappearance of good spirits, and endurance of fatigue. In arthritis, in all its forms, the current seems to be of the greatest utility." The professor finds that the current is harmful in acute rheumatism, but efficacious in the chronic form; it is notably effective in gout, altho it sometimes brings on acute attacks when first used; it gives good results also in neuralgia, sciatica, calcareous formations, varicose veins, piles, dyspepsia, and asthma. In cases of obesity dependent on gout, it benefits the patients by regulating the general distribution of nutrition. The only directly injurious effect of the high-frequency current reported by Professor Apostoli is the bringing on of eczema which is often attributable to it. "In short," says the writer in *The Electrical Review*, "the high-frequency current is a very valuable treatment for gout in all its manifestations. It is preeminently a cell medicine, and operates both to stimulate and regulate the general nutrition."

Military Motor Carriages.—According to *The Scientific American*, a military auto-car called a "motor scout" was exhibited at the Automobile Club's recent show at Richmond, England. "It consisted of a quadricycle fitted with a 1.5 horse-power petroleum motor. It is convertible, carrying either two persons or one person, and a light Maxim gun. The gun is mounted in front over the leading wheels, and it is arranged so that it can be fired with the vehicle going at full speed. Below there is a tray sufficient to store 1,000 rounds of ammunition. Another type is termed a 'war motor car.' According to *The Mechanical Engineer*, it is plated with armor and has a ram both in front and behind. The armament consists of two quick-firing Maxim guns carried in two revolving turrets. The steering is done by the aid of information obtained by mirrors, so that the crew need not expose themselves. The car is driven by a four-cylinder Daimler motor developing 16 horse-power. An electric searchlight is provided, the dynamo being worked by the main engine."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A GYROSCOPIC device for measuring the oscillation of ships, made by a firm in Milan, Italy, is described in *The Electrical Review* as consisting of "a small electric motor mounted in gimbals like a ship's compass with its armature running in a vertical position at a very high speed. As the ship rolls the armature maintains its original position, while the frame supporting the gimbals rings follows the motion of the ship. Suitable scales and pointers are provided."

THE official figures of the Treasury bureau of statistics, as quoted by *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, "show that there were imported last year in the United States 1,539,056,750 grains of quinine. As there were practically no exports of this article, this means something like twenty grains for every man, woman, and child in the country. In 1897 the average import price in the United States was a trifle more than sixteen cents an ounce. The statement comes from Washington, also, that during the last year, or thereabouts, more than 125,000,000 grains of quinine have been consumed by American soldiers suffering from various types of Southern fevers. In some instances men who were in the hospitals in Cuba and Puerto Rico were dosed regularly with three hundred grains a week. Hardly an individual, it is said, failed to take the drug during some period of his active service, either as a curative or a preventive. Furthermore, the claim has gained credence that Americans consume one third of the quinine of the world."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' DECISION IN THE ENGLISH RITUAL CONTROVERSY.

THE decision of the Court of Archbishops, sitting at Lambeth, that the ceremonial use of incense and the processional use of lights are neither enjoined nor permitted by the Anglican prayer-book, meets with general approval in England, altho of course the more extreme members of the ritualistic party are far from pleased. The decision is based purely upon the legal merits of the case in the Church of England, and the archbishops make it clear that they do not condemn these Catholic usages *per se*. Indeed, Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, states in his decision that it would be impossible for him to condemn incense, which was prescribed in Jewish ritual "by divine ordinance," as an undesirable or inappropriate adjunct of worship. Even now, he says, the laws of the Church of England would not exclude its use in great ceremonies of state, in which the sovereign requested the primate to authorize its use; and it may be used also extra-ceremonially "to sweeten the church." The use of "lights" or candles carried in religious procession is also condemned for the same reason, as being not in accord with English church law.

Some misapprehension of the meaning of this decision is to be noted in a number of journals, which suppose that all use of "lights" and processions is forbidden. The fact is that lights have been in use on the altars of English cathedrals and some country churches since the Reformation, and that at the present day their use on the altar is so common as to excite little or no comment. Even so well-informed a paper as *The Independent*, however, says of the decision that "it declares positively against the use of lights, of incense, and of processions."

The English papers for the most part regard the decision as a wise one. *The Saturday Review*, which is strongly anti-Puritan and conservatively high-church in its sympathies, says:

"All the arguments for the ceremonial use of incense, and the carrying of lights in procession as catholic and edifying practises, remain absolutely unaffected by the legal prohibition pronounced by the primates. The fanatics who denounce every unfamiliar rite as superstitious or idolatrous will find little satisfaction in this judgment. So far is incense from being condemned as evil, that 'even now the liturgical use of incense is not by law permanently excluded from the church's ritual.' If the ecclesiastical atmosphere were less heated, the archbishop suggests that this latent authority might even now be used. 'Many things might become probable when our toleration of one another has risen to a higher level which are not probable at present.' Only one thing can give the archbishops' decisions the character of a Protestant triumph, and that is the disobedience of the ritualist clergy. It is indeed very difficult to see how disobedience could be excused. It is certain that no weightier confirmation could be given to the popular charge against the ritualists that they are essentially lawless, following no better authority than their own preferences. We would earnestly press on the clergy concerned to consider calmly the position in which they are placed."

The Spectator says:

"Those who throughout the present troubles and discontents in the church have held fast to the belief that the Court of the Archbishops would prove a tribunal competent to provide the necessary discipline for the church, may fairly feel their faith justified by the admirable decision given on Monday in regard to the liturgical use of incense and the carrying of lighted candles in processions. Nothing could have been wiser, more moderate, and yet firmer in tone, and, in a word, more eminently judicial, than the judgment read by the Archbishop of Canterbury. That the decision will be obeyed even by the most extreme ritualists we can not doubt. To think otherwise is to assume that the men who lay most stress upon episcopal authority, and whose whole

theory of church government and discipline is based on the right of the bishops to direct the church, are willing to flout that authority and to declare that they will only obey when decisions are consonant with their own particular theories. But that would be pure anarchy, and anarchy of a kind which should be specially odious to the advanced High Churchmen."

The London *Speaker* (Liberal) thinks that the ultimate outcome of the ritual trouble will be disestablishment, for it does not place much confidence in the obedience of the ritualistic clergy:

"The archbishops have shot their bolt against Mr. Westall and Mr. Ram. Mr. Westall has lost no time in assuring his friends that, unlike the jackdaw of Reims, he is not one penny the worse, and that he cares no more for the primates than he cared for his diocesan. So long as that diocesan, the Bishop of London, protects him from prosecution, he will, no doubt, continue to disregard the spiritual power which he promised to obey. Another clergyman, Mr. Otley, has also expressed contemptuous disregard for archiepiscopal opinion. Laymen will be puzzled to explain Mr. Westall's conduct. He appeared by counsel before the archbishops, thereby recognizing their jurisdiction as arbitrators between the Bishop of London and himself. Having done so, and lost his case, he defies the authority he had acknowledged, and announces that he shall do as he pleases. Dr. Cobb, on the other hand, who was not a party to the proceedings, and is therefore not bound by the award, declares that he will submit to the views of the archbishops. It is possible that the example of so prominent a ritualist may be generally followed, and that these 'paternal admonitions' may check the growth of some superstitious practises in the Church of England."

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, a London dissenting minister who has lately been in attendance at the Northfield Conference, regards the ritual controversy as the most momentous issue in English history, and believes that the obedience or non-obedience of the clergy will decide the question of disestablishment within a few years. He is quoted in the Boston *Transcript* as follows:

"The question arises, Will the ritualists acquiesce? There was never a greater question, at least religious question, before the English people. Will the ritualists acquiesce? The answer to that God alone can give. The ritualists defied the people in privy council. Will they obey the church in the archbishops?

"If they do acquiesce the establishment in England is secure for many generations to come, and the power of the Church of England will be even greater than it has been. And, in spite of the controversies, it is stronger now than it ever was before. You free Americans here seem to have no idea of this power. You ought to be a free churchman in England, as I have been, and you would learn it soon enough.

"If the ritualist party does not acquiesce, disestablishment will come inside of a decade. Think of that, and see if you can understand the tremendous issues involved. The ritualists may give in and so save the establishment. Altho on the outside, I have some inside sources of information, and I can not help believing the ritualists will make the best of it and obey. The next three months will tell. Watch affairs for that length of time. The enormous issues involved warrant your thought and attention, even if you are the busiest people on the globe."

Christian Work (undenom., New York) says:

"The moral effect of this decision, which does not amount to more than an executive order interpreting English canonical law, and does not have the force of a canonical court decision, will be limited in part by the extreme ritualists, who would rather disobey it and take chances of a further or final interpretation, than give up their practise of the sensuous and esthetic in ritual on the instant. The only way in which the practise can be suppressed is by direct parliamentary legislation. This could finally settle the question, but it can not be had; it will be recalled that the attempt to secure this failed last winter. Here, indeed, the non-conformists join the ritualists; they oppose parliamentary legislation because they think the use of 'popish practises' will drive many in the Anglican communion into nonconformity, and will also hasten Disestablishment. At the same time it was the reinforcement of nonconformist political influence that gave point and

vigor to the protests of Low Churchmen, and the objections of the former against a state church made unanswerable the argument that churchmen should at least obey a state church while they had one. The effect of the archbishops' declaration will now be awaited with keenest interest."

TRUE AND FALSE SACERDOTALISM.

A FRANK defense of sacerdotalism as an essential and desirable element of any true religious system has lately been made by the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston. It is noteworthy that this is not a new defense of "ritualism." Dr. Donald, like his predecessor, Phillips Brooks, is a liberal Broad-Churchman, and does not write of albs and chasubles, maniples, stoles, and tunics, but of the deeper sense of priesthood and mystery manifest in all the great religions of the world. Writing in *The Outlook*, he says:

"I should like to recall attention to the fundamental and elemental truth which originates the idea of human mediation at all and has perpetuated it through all the life of man. The priesthood is one of the permanently fixed institutions of humanity. It is independent of ecclesiasticism, and lives concretely even when, as a theoretically unsound abstraction, it is discredited and discarded. Men who have expended much of their energy in combating the priesthood, both as idea and as institution, have themselves been great priests. The Puritan of Massachusetts left England to escape priests, only to exhibit, ere half a century of residence in New England had passed, in the persons of their clergy the unwasted force of that from which they fled. The priest goes wherever man goes; always has, and always will. He changes his name; he himself changes never. He makes many or few claims—many yesterday, few to-day—but he never ceases to exercise his great, unalterable office of a mediator between his fellows and their God. He is pagan and Christian, Romanist and Protestant, but always priest; one through whom men feel surer of finding God than when on a solitary quest. Wherever we find man, we find religion; wherever religion, its priest. This is the fact which never fails to meet us when we search the past or scrutinize the present. What does it mean?"

The history of priesthood, says Dr. Donald, is necessarily that of an official priesthood, yet it remains true that the Pope and Jerry McAuley are both the resultant flowers of the same long-planted seed of religious instinct and need. Inquiring into the nature of this need, he says:

"What, then, is it which leads one human being to seek another human being's good offices as a mediator with God? Probably the simplest and most common example of it is illustrated when a man, in time of stress or peril, asks another man to pray for him. Obviously, it is open to him to make prayer for himself. Very likely he does pray for himself. But he wants the prayers of others. He feels that strength or courage or endurance are more likely to be given him if his own petition is reinforced by the petitions of his fellows. He will even declare that the prayers of others have carried him safely through more than one supreme crisis of the past; that in some mysterious yet very real way those prayers brought into his life a stock of divine strength which his own unsupported petitions could not bring; that a true mediatorship was exercised, by virtue of which a desired, divine boon was secured to him. If we should urge that God is as ready to hear his prayer as that of another, or that his own prayer is surer to open the channels of grace between his soul and the sources of Divine help, he will assent to it as a sound proposition; but the next time peril threatens or sorrow overtakes him, he will promptly resort to his fellows and ask their prayers. His instinct is more than a match for his best reasoning. Moreover, this instinct asserts its vitality in those who ordinarily manifest, or indeed experience, little of that emotion which we call religious. People who never pray, who perhaps can not, or who, in health and fortune, explicitly decry it, frequently, in sudden anguish, cry out, 'If there be anything in prayer, remember me when you pray; for God knows I need all the help I can get.' A desperately sick child sets the whole house praying. A sinking ship's company searches out the minister among the passengers and

bids him kneel to supplicate God in their behalf. There is no compulsion, no conventional conformity to official rule. It is pure humanity giving utterance to its ineradicable constitutional feeling that, in some mysterious yet very real way, the power of mediatorship is lodged in it; that what the individual can not secure from Heaven through his own act may be gained through another's."

As to the nature of the priest's office, Dr. Donald says:

"The priest has a twofold office: he gives absolutions and offers sacrifices. Absolution is the act by which a priest persuades a sinner that God has forgiven him. It is never, in paganism or Christianity, the act of forgiveness itself. That a Roman priest claims to forgive sins is an ignorant slander upon Rome. His devotees are not searching for his forgiveness—do not want it; they want the forgiveness of God. So long as the priest habitually succeeds in persuading sinners that God has forgiven them, his office is impregnable. When he fails to persuade them, his day is over, his absolutions are impotent words. . . .

"The priest also offers sacrifice. What is sacrifice? It is giving something, held to be precious, to God for the purpose of obtaining His favor. Some men believe that God is unable or unwilling to grant favor except upon terms. He is made able or willing by sacrifice. Other men believe that God is able and willing to bestow mercy, but that they themselves are incapable of receiving it until made receptive by sacrifice. The two beliefs are critically different. Both have been and are now widely held. It is at least doubtful whether either of them will ever disappear. One of them is certain to last. . . . Sacrifices are being made, every day, in contemporary life; consequently sacrifices are being offered by priests. There are no signs that they will cease to be made and offered. There are only many signs of effectual protest against particular ceremonial forms, and equally against claims which transcend those of natural sacerdotalism. The priest will continue to offer sacrifices so long as sacrifices are made, and, what is equally imperative as a condition, so long as in the heart of official priesthood lives natural priesthood."

HOW CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY IMPRESSED A HEATHEN.

IN the year 1709, an Italian priest named Joan Battista Sidotti was sent by Pope Clement XI. to preach the Gospel in Japan. After reaching the far East, he stopped at Manila to provide himself with the ordinary garb of a Japanese gentleman, so that he might arouse less distrust when he arrived in that country. At Yeddo, however, he was arrested and confined in prison, altho he was treated with consideration. Among his visitors was a counsellor of the Shogun named Arai Hakuseki, with whom he had many conversations concerning Christian teaching. Some of Arai's comments are thus given in the Boston *Transcript* (August 4), translated from the German of Dr. L. Lönholm, professor in the University of Tokyo:

"The teaching of the West (Europe) says that heaven and earth and all things could not have come into existence of themselves, but that there necessarily must have been in existence a Being who created them. If, however, the idea that nothing can come into existence of itself be correct, the question naturally arises, Who created God? If, however, God came into existence of Himself, why could not earth and heaven have come into existence of themselves?"

"It sounds like childish talk when the followers of the foreign teaching say that the breaking of God's command by Adam and Eve was such a great sin that they themselves could not expiate it, but that three thousand years afterward God was obliged to appear upon earth in the person of Jesus Christ and expiate the sin Himself. Whoever gives a command has also the power to forgive the breaking of that command. What then stood in the way of His pardoning its infraction, especially as the whole misdeed consisted merely in the eating of an apple? Was it necessary for God to become man in connection with so insignificant an affair?"

"The teaching of the West also says that God sent a great flood upon the earth and therein were all mankind drowned with

the exception of Noah and his family. But if God is the creator of all things and their great Prince and Father, what reason had He for destroying His own creations? Why did He not make man in the beginning good and obedient to His teaching? If He did not have the power to do this, how came it that He had the power to create the world? And if mankind, on the other hand, was created so stupid as not to understand the teaching of God, was this so great a sin on their part that God, the Creator and Father of all things, should have destroyed mankind?

"Sidotti having described to Arai the European custom of crossing one's self when meeting another person, and having explained that the purpose of this custom was to protect the individual against lightning, the devil, and other like things, Arai remarked: 'It is very wonderful that God, the Christian God, should first have created lightning, the devil, and similar bad things, and then have taught mankind how to protect themselves against these things. It would have been much simpler and surer not to have created lightning and the devil at all. In regard to the supernatural, the Christians appear to be upon the same low level as the common people here in Japan.'"

ALLEGED DECLINE OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A NEW YORK daily paper recently devoted an editorial to a consideration of the religious press, quoting opinions from some representative denominational papers which apparently indicate that the religious journal, in order to hold its own under present conditions, must devote much of its space to secular subjects in the effort to be interesting and to be in touch with events of the day. There appears upon the whole to be a general acquiescence on the part of the religious press with the view that the conditions of religious journalism have considerably changed, and that especial effort is necessary in order to maintain its former strength. All, however, do not agree as to the remedy. *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) says:

It is no doubt true that the religious newspaper does not possess a distinctively religious character to the same extent it once did. Instead of confining itself to the discussion of subjects ecclesiastical, moral, and religious, subjects of vital importance to man in his relation to God and in all his higher relations, it undertakes to deal with questions which are purely secular and have no connection whatever with man's spiritual interests, or the interests of the Church of Christ.

"Some of our leading religious newspapers contain such a mixture of secular and religious news, and engage so freely in the discussion of political, economic, and scientific subjects, that whatever else they may be they are in no sense religious periodicals.

"There are questions which to some extent have become political questions, as prohibition, Mormonism, etc. Neither the pulpit nor the religious newspaper should be denied the right to discuss these, because political parties have taken sides upon them. Indeed, they can not be properly considered or discussed apart from the teachings of the Scriptures. Preachers of the Gospel, religious newspaper writers, intelligent Christians are competent to discuss them, and can not thrust them aside. Right views on these subjects should frequently be presented in the pulpit and in the religious newspaper.

"Our daily newspapers, our magazines, and monthly reviews present very full and able discussions of all political, economic, and scientific questions. It is an impertinence and an intrusion, therefore, for the religious weekly newspaper to invade the territory which rightly belongs to the secular journal, and undertake to furnish information and instruction on subjects which it can only handle as a mere novice.

"Christian doctrine, practical and experimental religion, supply abundant themes of the most appropriate character for the religious newspaper. The doctrines of the Gospel are opposed, covertly and openly assailed; the Lord Jesus is wounded in the house of His friends; 'Judgment is turned away backward, and justice standeth afar off, for truth is fallen in the street, and equity can not enter.' And yet much of the religious press which should cry aloud and spare not, and lift up its voice like a trum-

pet, is talking about civil-service rules, blunders of the campaign in the Philippines, etc."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc.) says:

"The comments do not arrive at any result, except to show that a journal of any sort, religious or other, in order to be read must be interesting. The essential thing, it is plain, is that it be read. If nobody reads it, it may be immaculately and transcendently good, but it will exist to no purpose. The chief point in discussion between some journals and others is whether, in order to be interesting, it is necessary to minimize that which is 'religious' and to emphasize that which is 'secular.' Even *The Rosary Magazine* is found to contain only three religious articles out of sixteen, and of the three 'one is on Joan of Arc, one concerning a bishop, and the third a story of travel in the Holy Land.' What we personally contend, on the other hand, is that religion, pure and simple, is of all human subjects capable of the most interesting treatment. If it is dull, the fault is in the writer, not in the theme.

"To set down, week by week, the story of the progress of the Christian idea, to chronicle its successes and its failures, to follow the events of contemporary history as they are interpreted from the Christian point of view, this, we maintain, can be made the most attractive and useful of all occupations. And the material is so abundant, the facts and truths are so many, that there is scant space for anything else.

"We believe, indeed, that the day of narrow denominational journalism has happily gone by, but the day of the religious newspaper which shall take the whole world for its parish, and deal with all life in the spirit of reverence and faith is here, and shall abide."

The Pilot (Rom. Cath., Boston) says:

"The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* says that the religious newspaper is losing its hold on the people or trying to keep it by catering to the so-called 'liberal' tendencies of the times; and the *New York Sun* makes somewhat a similar charge, saying that some religious weeklies, 'instead of building up the religious faith of their readers, spread among them teachings subversive of it, or at least they were religious mugwumps, with no definite cause either to sustain or attack. The consequence was that their prosperity declined greatly or gave place to actual adversity. They lost their distinctive character and with it their distinctive support. Instead of strong meat for men they purveyed milk for babes—literary mush and swash and intellectual slops.'

"These allegations can not be brought against the Catholic papers nor against some of the ablest and most successful Protestant ones. The *New York Independent*, the *Boston Congregationalist*, *The Churchman*, and other strictly denominational journals continue to thrive, because they do not surrender their convictions, and also because they try to be something more than exponents of doctrinal teaching. They aim to present to their readers a high form of literary excellence and journalistic skill, as do the best Catholic weeklies also.

"A religious paper of any creed can not live by faith alone. If we may say it without irreverence, good works are also of vital importance to success. It is the lack of the latter essential that dooms to an early and unlamented death a lot of scrubby little journalistic foundlings whose only claim to existence is based on their mission to annihilate Pope and popery by the potent influence of bad grammar and worse temper. Even the gospel of love can not win with such sorry weapons. The gospel of hate suffers still more by their use. . . .

"The days of the weekly paper, religious or secular, are far from numbered, so long as readers prefer accurate information to sensational gossip, and good English to pavement slang; and so long as weekly papers use their opportunity of treating current affairs with discrimination and good taste, so long will their work be rewarded with public and liberal patronage.

"The daily paper has its proper and indispensable place. So has the weekly. As for the average Sunday journal, it is not so much a question of place as of space, of quality as of quantity, of time as of comparative eternity in the reading of it. It does not even try to attain that golden mean which John Brougham once told us that he aimed at in his poorest play, the 'Lottery of Life,' that of 'not being too sensational for the intelligent nor by any means too intelligent for the sensational.'"

ANOTHER CONGRESS OF ZIONISTS AT BASLE.

THE third international gathering of Zionists, held at Basle, Switzerland, early in August, showed that the Zionist movement for the recovery of Palestine is now well defined. Its primary object, as stated in the inaugural address of the president, Dr. Theodor Herzl, is to acquire a charter from the Turkish Government authorizing Hebrews to establish settlements in the Holy Land. It is significant that Dr. Herzl, who was received in special audience by the Emperor of Germany during the latter's recent visit to Jerusalem, has been decorated by the Sultan with the important insignia of the order of Medjidie. This would make it appear that Zionism is something more than a dream. It is said that considerable sums are coming in to the Jewish Colonial Trust at London, sent from Jews living in all parts of the world; and, according to the report of the directors, the number of shareholders now exceeds 100,000. *The Deseret Evening News* (Latter-Day Saints) says:

"In estimating this movement two facts must be kept in view. One is that for centuries the Jews themselves have been praying incessantly for the restoration now contemplated. The opponents of Zionism are the few 'reform Jews' who with Moses Mendelssohn hold that Judaism stands for only a religious brotherhood.

"Another fact is this, that Zionism is daily materializing in the settlement of Palestine by Jews. Twenty years ago, there were only 14,000 of that people in Palestine; now there are at least 40,000, out of a total population of 200,000. Their colonies are flourishing, being engaged extensively in the cultivation of the soil and in dairying. Thus Zionism is no longer a theory but a fact.

"Still, it is expected that in due time the Sultan will officially give his sanction to the efforts of the Zionists. Abdul Hamid can not fail to understand that the building up of Palestine and surrounding country by a race so superior to the Syrians would mean the development of the dormant resources of the country, and corresponding advantage to the Ottoman empire. And then, the Jewish colonial bank now in existence would be the very institution with which the Sultan should desire to entertain the friendliest of feelings.

"The Zionist movement is worth while watching. The gathering of the Jews to Palestine marks an epoch in the world's history. Once before, when a handful of exiles from Babylon decided to build the waste places of Judea, the foundation was laid for the advent of the Son of Man and the world-changing conquest of the Nazarene. When once more the branch that was cut off is planted in native soil and taking root, who can tell what flowers and fruit it may bear—what 'new birth' may come to the world through that event?"

However, the chief opposition to the consummation of this idea still comes from the Jews themselves, especially from the American Jews, who with comparatively few exceptions disbelieve in the wisdom of the plan and have little confidence in its practicability. The following report from the Basle correspondent of the *New York Journal* indicates pretty plainly the present status of the movement in Europe and America:

"The opposition of the most prominent of the Jews of Western Europe and America, which manifested itself in comparative mildness when Zionism in its present phase was first projected, has increased greatly, and, as Max Nordau said in his speech here, the bitterest foes of national Jewdom are the great ones among the Jews.

"In his address Nordau lashed them savagely, asserting that they were animated only with a desire to be comfortable, and with a secret hope that if the 'Jewish question' were allowed to rest quietly for a time the Jews would disappear, swallowed up by the majorities in the countries in which they reside. He calls these opponents of Zionism Jewish antisemites, and says they are far more dangerous to the weal of Jewdom than the Christian antisemites. The latter, he asserts, are friendly to Zionism.

"As to the present situation of the Jews of the world, Nordau takes an alarmist view. He appears convinced that the present fortunate position of the Jews of England and America is not

permanently assured, and he points to the Dreyfus conspiracy to illustrate how ready antisemitism is to reveal itself in countries where its existence was unknown.

"The settlement of Palestine is to be gradual, the first settlers to be those Jews who find their present conditions intolerable. About a million of these are expected to be located upon the site of the ancient Jewish kingdom within a year or two. It is suggested that after the Jewish bank is established and the Sultan has thus become convinced that there is money in it for him, he will be ready to give such guaranties as will pave the way for the secure possession of Palestine by the restored nation. It is also intimated that, having once given the essential assurances, there are nations of Europe who have manifested their readiness to keep the Sultan to his word, as well as to prevent outside interference.

"The attitude of Herzl and Nordau in the whole movement is both surprising and interesting. Neither has anything to gain from it, and both have asserted positively that they will take no prominent part, once success has been attained. Both have also refused to accept any remuneration for their services, altho neither is rich and both are dependent upon their labor for their incomes.

"Herzl is a busy journalist and author, whose time is most valuable. Nordau has a large practise as a physician in Paris, and is also an author and correspondent. Zion has interfered greatly both with his labors and his leisure.

"Herzl is an enthusiast—ardent and intense. Nordau is a cynic and a fighter. Neither is a Jew in religion. That both are disinterestedly sincere in advocating Zionism is beyond cavil, and, strange to say, the fanatical Jews of Eastern Europe have the utmost faith in them.

"Among American Jews the only prominent friends of Zionism appear to be the Gottheils—father and son. The one is rabbi emeritus of Temple Emanu-El, of New York. The other is professor of Semitic languages at Columbia University. The latter is a delegate to the congress. Altogether, not a handful of American-born Jews are interested in Zionism, and the majority of even the Russian and Polish immigrants seem indifferent to it."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Catholic press of all countries censure severely the behavior of the American soldiers in the Philippines. Churches are robbed with impunity by our men, so it is charged, and the authorities do not interfere. It should be remembered that in most countries to rob a temple of whatever religious denomination is considered the worst of crimes. Even the Protestants, who believe that the Government may confiscate the wealth accumulated by the church, are astonished that our soldiers may steal silver and gold chalices and costly vestments and exhibit their plunder with impunity.

The Independent says that it is now becoming evident that a large part of the campaign against "Americanism" in the Roman Catholic church originated in personal animosity to the Catholic University on the part of the European professors who were dismissed from that institution. Bishop Horstmann has made public a letter from Dr. G. Perier, former professor of canon law at the university, in which the latter threatens the late rector, Bishop Keane, and the other university authorities that he will make known to the "competent Roman congregations" and the country at large what "has been the spirit of this house." The threat has since been executed, says *The Independent*.

AN English religious paper is much exercised over what it deems the degeneracy of the United Presbyterians in passing resolutions recently in favor of the use of tobacco. It says: "Are the United Presbyterians 'filthy Christians'?" Mr. Moody was once asked whether a man can be a Christian and use tobacco. He replied, 'Yes, a filthy Christian.' We read with a shock of surprise that the General Assembly of the United Presbyterians at Philadelphia set forth that the presbyteries have voted eleven to one in favor of the use of tobacco. And mark this, the vote was two to one in favor of permitting students to use the poisonous and filthy weed! Think of Presbyterian parents urging their boys (and girls) not to smoke cigarettes or use tobacco in any form, and having the 'up-to-date' youths jubilantly point to the action of the Presbyteries quoted above!"

IT is easy to recognize the solar application of the following paragraph from the *New York Independent*: "What is often called the brightest daily paper in New York devotes much attention to defending the most extreme conservatism of theologic belief for the disguised purpose of discrediting all religious faith. It does not often throw off the mask so completely as in its comment on the re-ordination of Professor Briggs, when, after declaring that he must advance still further to either agnosticism or Roman Catholicism, it says:

"If he is of a temperament which can only find satisfaction in obeying the dictates of his reason, he will bring up in agnosticism; if faith alone can give him peace, he will yield his intellect finally to the authority for faith which asserts itself most uncompromisingly."

That is, reason must lead to agnosticism, while faith asks no question of reason, and is only wilful credulity. Of course, nobody but an agnostic could take that position."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE COMING SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE chance that peace will be preserved in South Africa has been growing less and less each week. The British Government seems determined not to accept a compromise, and Mr. Chamberlain does not take the trouble to deny that the intention is to establish that paramountcy of England in South Africa



"W'at sorter seasonin' d'you sagashuate I'se gwineter cook you with, Brer Rabbit?" sez Brer Fox, sezee.

Brer Rabbit up en say he don' wanter be cooked 't all.

Brer Fox he grit his toof. "Youer gittin' 'way from de point, Brer Rabbit," sez Brer Fox, sezee.

—*Westminster Gazette.*

which has always been claimed for her and which the Boers refuse to acknowledge. In Parliament Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We say our predominance, which both sides of this House has constantly asserted, is menaced by the action of the Transvaal in refusing to redress the grievances, or refusing even consideration of the requests put in the most moderate language by the suzerain power. We say that is a state of things which can not longer be tolerated. We have said we have put our hands to the plow, and will not draw back."

The jingo papers, and they are in the majority, express themselves after the manner of the following utterance, which we quote from *The St. James's Gazette*:

"There will, we hope, be no further attempts to deny or to whittle down the Queen's suzerainty in the Transvaal or British supremacy in all South Africa. The fiction that the Transvaal is independent in its relations to Great Britain or to foreign powers is at an end. England, which is responsible for the peace of South Africa and for the fair and equal treatment of British subjects throughout that vast dominion, claims and will exercise the right to speak the final word. . . . The country is united behind its Queen and its government, in its insistence on the removal of this constant source of danger, which has grown rather than diminished by 'leaving it to time,' and it awaits the result with confidence. 'We have put our hands to the plow and we will not draw back.'"

The war preparations continue on both sides, and when England believes herself ready, fighting may occur at any moment. It is also possible that the Boers will, as in 1880, take possession of the best strategic positions on the Natal side if the British attempt to occupy them. Yet Britons are not unanimous in the matter. Many, especially in religious circles, regard the quarrel of their country as grievously unjust. *The Christian*, London, says:

"While we are fuming against the despotism of President Krüger and his burghers, it is well we should remember that Englishmen who, in our name, rule despotically over the various nations whom we have conquered, are in constant and serious

danger of acquiring a despotic temper which may do irreparable harm both abroad and at home. How few stay-at-home Englishmen realize that our rule in India is, at the bottom, a military despotism. . . . But in certain sections of the press there is almost an open profession of desire to precipitate a crisis between Britain and the Transvaal, in order to wipe out the humiliations we have from time to time suffered at the hands of the Boers (who, whatever their faults, are resolute and brave, and know how to repel aggression), and to 'wipe out Majuba.' This low and brutal standard is utterly unworthy of a great Christian country, and true patriots must ever stand up for a higher principle in vindication of our 'national honor.' The next few months will prove a testing time for all of us. We repeat the conviction that peace in South Africa will be permanently secured only by fair dealing and honorable self-restraint on our part."

That the mining population of the Transvaal has no desire to become permanently fixed in South Africa is pointed out by many writers. Thus Mr. H. A. Bryden says in *The Fortnightly Review*:

"When gold has been exhausted in these regions, the Dutch, who live upon the land, will remain, while a large proportion of the British and foreign element, who nowadays flock only to the mining centers to make money and come away, will have retired to other and more congenial spheres. It is one of the unfortunate characteristics of modern life in South Africa that the average British settler will not remain upon the land and content himself with a pastoral or agricultural existence. The life of the veld farmer is too slow, too dreary, and too monotonous for him. He must have excitement. He will prospect for gold, superintend mines, run a store, join the border police, but he will not settle upon the land. Such colonists are not very satisfactory. They are largely migratory. The stolid Dutch, on the other hand, are there always upon the soil, acquiring votes, creeping slowly over the whole surface of South Africa, and retaining, as in Cape Colony, the balance of political power. These steadfast, slow-moving colonists are indeed rooted to South African soil, and will always remain so. Succeeding British governments will have to reckon with them. . . . There are even people, who know South Africa intimately well, who predict that in fifty years' time the Dutch will far outnumber the whole British population of Africa south of the Zambesi."

The Canadian Parliament has passed a resolution encouraging the British Government, and similar manifestations may take place in Australia. But the Anglo-Indians are a little nervous. They are never quite certain that a general war will end with India in the possession of Great Britain, and the possibility always exists that other powers may consider it to their interest to take a hand. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, thinks it extremely imprudent to attack the Transvaal, as it can not see any cause for such a course. It says:

"However bad the Boer Government may be in theory, in practice it allows foreigners of every nationality to dig for gold in the finest reef in the world, under exceptionally liberal conditions. If the mining rules in India had been comparable in liberality with those of the Transvaal Government, we should never have heard the bitter complaints of London capitalists that it was impossible to develop India's mineral wealth. Even in Rhodesia, the next-door neighbor of the South African republic, the conditions imposed on the mining concessionaire are far more onerous than those prevailing in the Transvaal, while the rate of taxation is at least three times as heavy. If, then, men can get gold on these easy terms in the Transvaal, and if the government of the republic protects them, as it does, against violence to their person or to their property, it would be contrary to human nature—or at any rate to gold-getting nature—to expect the gold-diggers to waste their time in worrying about the right to vote for parliamentary candidates."

The Daily Chronicle, London, points out that the uniform wealth of the Transvaal gold reefs, while yielding rich profit to the actual mining population, does not give many opportunities to the gamblers of the stock exchange. Hence these create disturbances which will provide the necessary fluctuations. Indeed, they have had "a good time" lately, a fact which causes the

Berlin *Kladderadatsch* to indulge in ridicule in the form of the following "telegrams from London":

"Monday: Chamberlain declares that Krüger's promises are insufficient. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of the City of London send their trousers to be creased. In consequence of these warlike preparations South African shares fall.

"Tuesday: President Krüger promises to grant citizens' rights: 1. To all Englishmen in the Transvaal who want them. 2. All Englishmen in the Transvaal who *don't* want them. 3. All Englishmen elsewhere in the world who don't want them. Shares rise.

"Wednesday: Chamberlain is displeased because Krüger grants more than is wanted without consulting him. Shares fall.

"Thursday: Krüger promises to cancel privileges which displease Chamberlain. Shares rise.

"Friday: The British papers demand war because Krüger withdraws some concessions. Shares fall.

"Saturday: Krüger will do whatever he is asked to do. Shares rise.

"Sunday: No business done at the Exchange. No South African 'news.'

"Repeat *ad infinitum*."

The government of the South African republic publishes some interesting affidavits, showing how the 21,000 names on the petition to the Queen were gathered. The following is a sample:

"I live at Frenkel's cottage, Kark Lane, Fordsburg. I am the widow of Bernhard Horn, deceased October 11, 1893. The agent who came to me with the petition told me that he was very poor and had to keep a family of little children, and that he was paid so much per name. I was sorry for him, and, to please him, signed as follows:

"My name: MRS. F. HORN,

"My late husband's name: B. HORN,

"My children's names: H. HORN, M. HORN."

However, the majority of papers throughout the British empire do not mention that petition now. They speculate upon the results of the coming struggle, and a great deal of incorrect information is conveyed to the reader. Much of this finds its way into American papers, especially into the Canadian press. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The Boers have had remarkably good fortune in the past in having always been in a position to fight from shelter and at long range; or perhaps it would be truer to say, as they would say themselves, that Providence has always put victory into their hands. They have never had to face disciplined troops in equal fight, and would probably never do so, while a few shells would probably be enough to dislodge them from any rock fastness from which they might hope again to pot British soldiers as tho they were Kafirs."

The Boers, however, claim to have stormed British positions which were thought to be impregnable, notably at Majuba Hill. The *Winnipeg Tribune* says:

"The troops defeated by the Boers were raw recruits; they were panic-stricken, and simply bolted, leaving not a few dead companions behind. The Jameson raid, some years later, was not war; an undisciplined mob, unskilfully led, made an attack upon a Boer force. Some of the mob were shot down; the rest ran for their lives. The third encounter will tell another story. If Great Britain can not 'crush like a nutshell' a puny opponent like the Boers, it is time she ceased building war-ships and maintaining an army. The lion's tail should seek refuge under the disgraced brute's abdomen, and the British people should drag down the Union Jack and erase their name from the list of great nations."

In contradiction of this it is asserted that the troops sent against the Boers in 1880-81 were as good as Britain had. The 60th Rifles were there, and the 14th Hussars, and the 16th Lancers. The detachment defeated with such terrific slaughter on Majuba Hill consisted of the 92d Highlanders, the heroes of the Afghan war, and the Naval Brigade. It was led by Sir George Pomeroy

Colley, a staff officer of great promise, who fell just as he was about to surrender. Jameson's men ranked in quality and training with the Natal mounted police and the Canadian mounted police. It is thought, however, that large numbers of Indian troops will be employed this time, and Portugal, which is in the power of Great Britain, from a financial point of view, may have to furnish a contingent. The *Seculo*, Lisbon, declares that British troops will march through Portuguese territory, and that the Portuguese garrison at Lourenço Marques is being strengthened, as Portuguese troops will be sent against the Boers. The *Vox Publica*, Lisbon, says:

"There is no doubt that the sympathies of our people are on the side of the Transvaal, and against England. But these sympathies are of little value, as the people of the South African republic will never be informed of them. It is easy to see that the troops which are being sent to Lourenço Marques are intended to assist the stronger of the adversaries. . . . Yet it is not certain that the Boers will be beaten. It is certain only that the bravery of the Portuguese soldiers will not benefit their country. Whichever side wins, we are likely to lose Mozambique."

The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* remarks that "the disastrous attempt to overcome a white enemy with purely British troops is evidently not to be repeated." All news coming from British sources is received with great caution on the Continent just now. The London *Times* has not again sent Miss Shaw to South Africa, whose partizan reports are so much discredited, but its Johannesburg correspondent is the editor of the *Johannesburg Star*, a paper subsidized by Rhodes, as the London *Daily Chronicle* asserts, and whose news is not trusted. It was *The Times* which published the news that a colored American was handled roughly by some policemen in Johannesburg. *The Times* also reports that the Boer commanders regard the coming war as hopeless. The following by Commandant Piet Viljoen, in the Potchefstroom *Voortrekker*, tells a different tale. He says:

"For years the English have bullied and worried us, and our patience is nearly at an end. We have, as it were, been forced to store our wrath in a sack, and it is full to the bursting point. Chamberlain wants war. Very well, let war come; but do not let us stop this time until the British flag is soaked in blood. Chamberlain threatens continually. Does he think he can frighten a Boer with his threats?"

A sure sign that war is thought certain to come in South Africa is the resignation of many officers of the Capetown volunteers, remarks the Pretoria *Volkstem*. These volunteers are chiefly business men, who have no intention to take part in a campaign. One lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, seven lieutenants, and two non-coms. have already resigned. On the other hand, new companies are being formed throughout the Cape Colony of elements which are less likely to suffer serious material losses by being compelled to go to war.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A Proposed German-Dutch Customs Union.—

An agitation which can not fail to affect important economical and political circles is at present carried on in Holland. It is for nothing less than a German-Dutch customs union, an object which the English especially have endeavored to defeat for generations, on the ground that economical union between Germany and Holland would soon be followed by political alliance, an event which would not be to the interest of the British empire. The Dutch are turning more and more toward Germany. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, expresses itself in substance as follows:

The question is not new, and Holland certainly could profit by the proposed union. On the other hand, we have substantial benefits to offer the Germans, such as reductions of railroad, canal, and tariff rates. Moreover, we have a greater trade with Prus-

sia than with any other country. Prussia sends 16.2 per cent. of our entire imports, and takes 51.9 per cent. of our exports! Our independence would only be strengthened by a customs union with Germany, for we can count upon Germany to defend us in that case, while to-day we may only *hope* for her help.

The *Utrechtisch Dagblad* even advocates a direct political alliance, and explains that the fear of Germany with which British insinuations used to inspire Holland has, in the course of generations, given way to confidence. The *Tyd*, Amsterdam, a Catholic paper, is less pleased with the scheme, which would strengthen the Protestants of Germany. It says:

"A customs union would be dangerous to Holland's independence. A military union would soon follow, and then the time would soon arrive for Holland to be wiped from the list of independent nations. Our traders would only care for their comfort, which would depend upon a good understanding with Germany. It should also be taken into consideration that other nations would resent our intimacy with Germany, and might discriminate against us."

In Germany it is chiefly the Rhenish and Westphalian industrialists and capitalists who agitate in favor of the proposed customs union.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RETURN OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

THE conduct and the bearing of our returning admiral seem to command respect even in countries where no great sympathy with American ambitions exists. His prudence, his ability, his manliness, are noted and inspire confidence everywhere. The *Hongkong Telegraph*, referring to the Filipino war, says:

"Had matters but been left in the hands of Admiral Dewey, we do not for a moment believe that things would have come to such a pass. His upright sailor's nature would have guided him

拿 丢 督 提 師 水 美



A CHINESE PORTRAIT OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

From the prospectus of a "History of the United States of America," published at Foo Chow.

aright. But when matters are dealt with by consuls and diplomatists who are far from the scene of action and have no knowledge of the country or people to be dealt with, then disaster is only too frequently the result, as affairs in the Philippines have shown."

The *Freie Presse*, Vienna, points out that Dewey's character is of no little importance, as by him his countrymen are largely judged. It says:

"Trieste is the first European port at which Admiral Dewey

touches, and it is a pleasing duty of our country to receive the naval hero. This duty is gladly performed in the fatherland of Tegetthoff, where the leader in battles of the deep is appreciated, and cool-headed soldiers are honored. . . . Thousands of our people are glad to note, by the example of Dewey and his companions, that liberal institutions do not prevent the formation of a manly character, fit to defend his country, and that no tyranny is needed to make the defenses of a country strong."

The *Piccolo*, Trieste, is delighted to find that Admiral Dewey is condescending enough to speak to newspaper reporters, something an Austrian admiral would not dream of doing. American reporters who attempted to interview Admiral von Spaun were told that they were beneath the notice of an officer and a gentleman. Admiral Dewey, on the other hand, good-naturedly spoke to reporters of any nationality. As to Dewey's exploit, that is not reckoned anywhere among the greatest deeds of naval warfare, but that does not detract from the liking every one seems to have conceived for him. *Saturday Night*, Toronto, says:

"Admiral Dewey performed his duty like a man and so far has held his tongue like a gentleman. We must not blame him if his countrymen make fools of themselves. A certain bit of war-work lay to his hand and he did it. There is every reason to believe that he would give a creditable account of himself if he ever found it necessary to engage in a battle, but of course it is absurd to class him with the great sailors of history because of the Manila incident."

The *Saturday Review*, London, speaks of the "frothing" done in the United States with regard to Dewey's victory, and refers as follows to President McKinley's remark that the "brilliant achievement of Dewey will live in the annals of the world's heroic deeds":

"No doubt; but if the annalist is not an American he will remember that most of the Spanish vessels were helpless old-fashioned craft, and that the victory (on the American side) was bloodless."

The Germans, too, think it is going too far to compare the Manila battle with the deeds of Farragut or Tegetthoff, and the *Lokal Anzeiger*, Berlin, says:

"It may be assumed that even the Americans will keep silent about the matter, for it was no heroic deed to sink the helpless Spanish ships, which were intended to keep down the Tagales, not to fight armored battle-ships and cruisers."

But this does not, in the opinion of foreign critics, neutralize the duty of rewarding our admiral, a duty which the people of the United States appear to shirk. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, which admires the admiral especially for his dislike of self-advertisement—"a thing very rare in an American," it says—speaks of the "downright meanness" exhibited by the American people by the slowness with which the funds intended for his benefit come in. The *St. James's Gazette* expresses a similar view in the following:

"By a curious coincidence the grant of money given to Lord Kitchener by Parliament has just been made a standard of comparison in two foreign countries, by which the treatment meted out to their own respective heroes of the moment may be judged. . . . Lord Kitchener appears in the caricature of the *Petit Illustré* hugging a coronet and a bag containing £30,000, while the gallant Marchand is content to hold aloft the tri-colored flag. In America, on the other hand, the meagre response to the call for national subscriptions for a testimonial to Admiral Dewey moves the New York *Herald* to print a cartoon in which Uncle Sam is keeping his hands tightly in his pockets—a figure of Dewey is beside him wearing a huge medal—and John Bull stands near with a genial smile as he hands \$150,000 to the hero of Omdurman. The French caricaturist affects to sneer at our soldier's substantial reward, but perhaps beneath the sneer is as much envy as there is avowed admiration in the American cartoon."

Numerous attempts have been made to exploit Admiral Dewey's prestige in the service of the pro-British, anti-German agitation

in this country. The latest move in this direction was a supposed interview with the admiral at Trieste, in which he was represented as saying that "our next war will be with Germany." As the New York paper which published this news is regarded by Europeans as one of the most unreliable, the interview was not credited. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"The forger press has long given its special attention to Admiral Dewey and attributed expressions to him which, in his correspondence with Admiral Diederichs, he has himself described as pure inventions. However, part of the American papers themselves doubted the authenticity of the interview, and others attacked the poor admiral, so Germany need not further notice the matter."

But while Admiral Dewey is exonerated from all blame, the Germans are getting a little restive under these attacks. "Even German patience has its limits," says the Munich *Neuesten Nachrichten*. The *Echo*, Berlin, notes with pleasure that the German-American papers believe that such "news" is paid for with British money, but adds that "there is a lesson in this for Germany which she should not forget." Remarkably sharp is a comment in a Russian paper, the *Novosti*, St. Petersburg:

"If the American admiral really made such a remark, he has committed an unprecedented breach of good manners in a country allied with Germany. And these are the principles and manners which those who gained the victory over Spain purpose to introduce in Europe. The cruelties which the Americans practise at Manila do not satisfy them, and they shout à Berlin! They have evidently lost all traditions of truth and justice."

We append a translation of two letters published in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, exchanged between Admirals Diederichs and Dewey upon the latter's promotion:

THE CHINA SEAS, March 17, 1899.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your valued communication of 4th inst., in which you convey the information that the rank of an admiral has been conferred upon your excellency. I beg to express my sincerest congratulation on this latest acknowledgment of your excellency's merit, and beg that you will be convinced of the great satisfaction which this pleasant news has given me.

I have, your excellency, the honor to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

V. DIEDERICHS, Vice Admiral.

Commanding H. M. Squadron
of Cruisers.

To His Excellency ADMIRAL G. DEWEY, Commanding the United States Fleet on the Asiatic Station; Flagship *Olympia*, Manila.

MANILA, April, 16, 1899.

My Dear Admiral v. Diederichs: I thank you most heartily for your friendly congratulations on my promotion. It is a great pleasure to know that this promotion gives you satisfaction, and I am glad that our differences were merely of newspaper manufacture. In the hope that I may have the pleasure to meet you again ere I leave this station,

I remain yours very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY,

Admiral of the United States
Fleet, Commanding the United
States Fleet of the Asiatic
Station.

To His Excellency VICE-ADMIRAL V. DIEDERICHS, Commanding H. German M.'s Squadron of Cruisers.

—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE INTERNATIONALISM OF THE SOCIALISTS GENUINE?

THE German Socialists encourage their French brothers to resist the wave of militarism which is at present sweeping over France. The *Vorwärts*, Berlin, says:

"The Dreyfus case may, after all, bring about a happy crisis. France did not get what she ought to have got after the war of 1870. She did not get a militia after the pattern of Switzerland. Instead she has been saddled with an army modeled like that of the victor. Militarism has penetrated the republic, her democratic institutions are in danger, the civil authorities have been subordinated to the military. Yet all this is useless. France can not keep up the race with her German competitor, for Germany has a dozen millions more of people than France. Little by little the French army should be changed into a militia. Our comrades in France understand this, and do their best to bring about this result. We want nothing better than to be able to imitate them until we can set our foot upon the throat of militarism. Nor will we be at loss to discover an innocently imprisoned person. But such a campaign is impossible in Germany."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* points out that the French revolutionaries only recently were violent anti-Dreyfusards and very much concerned for the "honor of the army." Moreover, the French Socialists continually demand the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine. And the French papers do not believe that the German Socialists are more international at heart than the English labor leader Burns, who only recently expressed himself confident that the English-speaking peoples were about to conquer the world in the interest of peace, progress, and civilization. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, summarizes the views of some German leaders as follows:

"Bebel and Liebknecht oppose the army because they regard it as a kind of police force whose chief object is to protect the wealthy. It is in this spirit that they protested against the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine and discountenanced the festivals of the battle of Sedan. The most noted thinkers of the Socialist Party do not stand by internationalism, despite the reactionary policy of the Emperor. Bernstein is not against colonial expansion, the extension of German markets and prestige; he recognizes that the interests of the workingmen are the same as those of the capitalists, and that the army and navy serve all alike; he is aware that England's naval and military power has enabled her to extend her industrial empire. Thanks to the science and ability of her military chiefs and the discipline of her army, Germany has built up an industry by which the Socialists benefit themselves in a large measure. Moreover, the tactics of the German-Socialists are in accord with these theories. Heine, in Berlin, declared amid the applause of his audience that the army must be increased rather than diminished, and that he would vote for an increase if better protection were given to workingmen. Schippel proclaimed that even among the Socialists a majority would not be found in favor of the militia system.

"We do not think it is nice of the *Vorwärts* to invite France to adopt the military organization and with it the rank of a country like Switzerland. Only the enemies of society would profit by it."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A VERITABLE fortune is gathered for the Sultan from the wrecks of the battle of Smyrna. Since 1770 a number of Russian and Turkish ships have rested at the bottom of the sea. These are now being investigated, and the ship of the Russian admiral alone has yielded over \$250,000 in coin, besides silverware and jewels.

THE fact that the Germans and English are enemies becomes more and more apparent. Especially in Africa innumerable bickerings take place between the two nations. The London Missionary Society has sold out nearly all its property in the German colonies to German mission societies. The artillery recently ordered by the Transvaal is conveyed to Delagoa Bay by the *Reichstag*, a vessel entitled to fly the German naval reserve colors, and one which could not well be interfered with without serious complications. The German and English colonial troops are not as friendly as they were, and in East Africa a German trading expedition has been refused food on British soil.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A copy of an ordinance recently published in Japan has been forwarded by Minister Buck, of Tokyo, under date of June 20, 1899. It reads as follows:

Imperial ordinance No. 272, of June 15, 1899, relating to branch offices of foreign commercial companies, and to commercial companies and associations established by foreigners.

ARTICLE 1. A foreign commercial company which has set up a branch office in Japan before the commercial code takes effect must, within six months from its taking effect, register such fact according to the provisions of article 255 of the commercial code and appoint a representative in Japan and register his name and domicile.

The provisions of article 257 of the commercial code and of article 202 of the law concerning matters not in contention apply correspondingly to such foreign companies.

ART. 2. A commercial company formed by foreigners in Japan before the commercial code takes effect must, within six months from its taking effect, make a company contract in accordance with the provisions of the commercial code and register the formation of the company.

ART. 3. If a commercial company act in contravention of the provisions of article 2, the court may, on the application of the public procurator or of its own motion, order the dissolution of the company.

The order of dissolution must be published in the same manner as registered facts are published.

ART. 4. As to commercial companies formed by foreigners in Japan before the commercial code takes effect, the legal relations which will arise before the registration is made according to the provisions of article 2, or before an order of dissolution has become finally binding, are governed by the law of the country to which the company belonged.

ART. 5. An association formed by foreigners in Japan before the commercial code take effect, which has property of its own, must within six months from the date of the commercial code change its organization into that of some kind of commercial company recognized by the commercial code. The provisions of the preceding two articles apply correspondingly to such an association.

Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, under date of April 15, 1899, reports that a school for teaching embroidery is about to be opened in Plauen. The Government has appropriated 9,000 marks (\$2,142) and the city 3,000 marks (\$714) for the initial expenses; 5,000 marks (\$1,100) and 3,000 marks (\$714), respectively, will be contributed annually for its maintenance. The number of applicants for ad-

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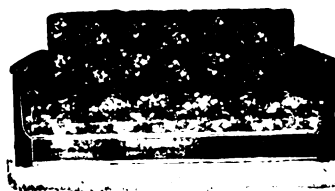
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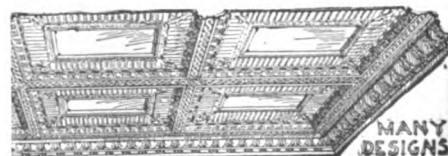
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mission is said to be so large that hardly half can be accommodated. Consul Monaghan speaks of the excellent system of technical education in Germany; nearly every important branch of industry in the empire, he says, has its school, and the country's industrial development is in large measure due to these educational facilities.

PERSONALS.

HELEN KELLER, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl, has passed creditably the Radcliffe examination, says the Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*: "It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—so many kinds of a handicap—as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time 'teacher' and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not, even if she had been so disposed, have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining, of the Perkins institution, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her—who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions, thus transcribed by him, were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

Here, however, came in one of the additional points in Miss Keller's handicap. There are two systems of Braille—the English and the American—with marked differences between them. She had been accustomed to the English system, alone, in which most of the books printed in Braille have appeared. Mr. Vining, on the contrary, knew nothing about the English system. He, therefore, gave her the questions in the American system. She was compelled to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing much as a writer of one system of shorthand would puzzle out the characters of another system. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been left at home, and there was no one at hand on either of the examination days to give her the time. Therefore, she had to work in the dark as to the time she had left after each question.

"But she passed the examination triumphantly

IF you look at a dozen common lamp-chimneys, and then at Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass," you will see the differences—all but one—they break from heat; Macbeth's don't; you can't see that.

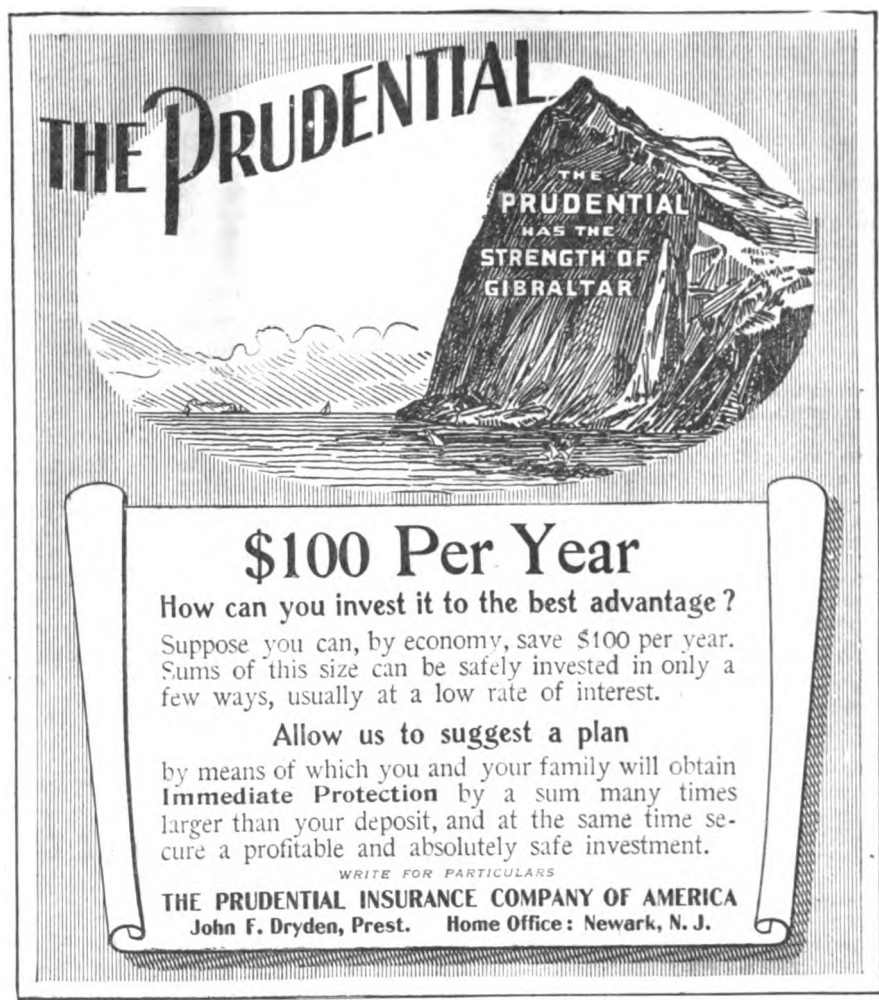
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in every study. In advanced Latin she passed 'with credit.' In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her 'star' study, she received a 'B,' which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them. Helen Keller is now ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe college. Her passing of the examination, especially under such circumstances, is in itself a wonderful achievement. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb, and blind, and no precautions were remitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. She sat in total darkness and alone, without the touch of any friendly hand. A slip pricked with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked out its quick and true response to the hard questions. That was all.

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Bliss Ahead.—"Von fare for the rroundt trip?" asked the gentleman with the long coat and nose to match. "That's what," said the ticket agent,

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with the easy courtesy of one accustomed to accommodate the public. "Andt vill you tell me vich halluf off der ride iss der free halluf, so I can enchoy it?"—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Sacrificial.—"She devoted her life to Christian Science." "Indeed. What did she die of?"—*Brooklyn Life*.

How About the Milliner?—"Will you trust me, Fanny?" he cried, passionately, grasping her hand. "With all my heart, Augustus, with all my soul, with all myself," she whispered, nestling on his manly bosom. "Would to goodness you were my tailor," he murmured to himself, and tenderly he took her in his arms.—*Tit-Bits*.

A Record-Breaker.—MILES: "There's a man over in that museum who has lived for forty days on water."

GILES: "Pshaw! That's nothing. I have an uncle who has lived for nearly forty years on water."

MILES: "Impossible!"

GILES: "Not at all. He's a sea captain."—*Chicago News*.

No Time to Be Lonesome.—"So you are the only one of the family now at home?" "Oh, I'm not lonesome. My wife left the house plants in my care."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

After the Fight.—THE BOY WHO WON: "An' say! If you go around tellin' it was de kissin' bug 'at swelled your lip dat way, I'll hunt ye, up and lick ye agin!"—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Not Exactly the Same Thing.—"Did old Major Stiggins get the drop on you when you asked him for his daughter?" "I guess he did. He fell on my neck."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

A Western Hustler.—"Idler!" said the ant, scornfully. "Me?" answered the grasshopper. "My dear fellow, I have been on the jump ever since I was born."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Classed.—Alfred Austin is the poet laureate. Rudyard Kipling is the poet litigant.—*Boston Globe*.

At the Regatta.—"Isn't it lucky that they don't have to go on tacks in bicycle races?"—*Harvard Lampoon*.

Compensation.—It is fortunate that as the mercury goes up, the watermelon goes down.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Always First.—FRIEND: "I suppose you consider Chicago the eighth wonder of the world?" CHICAGOAN: "No, indeed! I consider it the first."—*Puck*.

His Serenade.—"That dog of mine is a poetical cur. When he howls at the moon it sounds as if he were making rimes." "Doggerel, I suppose."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Current Events.

Monday, August 21.

—Secretary Root appoints Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger director of census for Cuba.

—Gen. Joseph Wheeler arrives at Manila.

—The Government of the Transvaal rejects the proposition of Great Britain for a joint inquiry.

—Twenty-five hundred dead victims of the tornado have been buried at Ponce; there are 1,000 injured and 2,000 still missing.

Tuesday, August 22.

—The resignation of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed as a member of Congress from the first

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Maine district is received and accepted by Governor Powers.

—The **Ahearn law** of New York State is declared unconstitutional.

—A Manila despatch by way of Hongkong says "The fighting spirit of the Filipinos seems to be unquenched."

—Lawyer **Labori** has recovered sufficiently to resume his defense of Dreyfus before the court-martial.

Wednesday, August 23.

—The **Afro-American** Republican League of Pennsylvania in session at Harrisburg, adopts resolutions condemning President McKinley and Governor Stone "for not properly recognizing the colored race."

—**Mississippi Democrats** nominate Judge A. H. Longino for governor and indorse the Chicago platform of 1896.

—In a fight between gendarmes and Cuban soldiers near Santiago five men are killed and ten wounded.

Thursday, August 24.

—**Pennsylvania Republicans** nominate for state treasurer and judge of supreme and superior courts.

—**Ex-Judge Henry Hilton** dies in Saratoga.

—The union miners at Wallace, Idaho, submit to the "permit system"; and men who desire work in the mines must secure a permit from the sheriff.

—An agreement is reached between American authorities in the Philippines and the sultan Sulu by which "American sovereignty over the Moros is acknowledged."

—**Military preparation** continues on a great scale in England and the Transvaal Republic.

Friday, August 25.

—The State Department denies a report that Italy has asked indemnity for the lynching of Italians in Louisiana.

—M. Bertillon, the inventor of the system of identification by bodily measurements, testifies before the Dreyfus court-martial.

—The British Foreign Office issues a Blue Book reviewing the Transvaal situation.

Saturday, August 26.

—A convention on the parcel post is signed by the Postmaster-General and the special German envoy in Washington.

—A Manila despatch says that four men of the twenty-third regulars have been ambushed at Cebu and three of them killed.

—At the Dreyfus court-martial Captain Freystaetter testifies and flatly contradicts General Mercier and Colonel Maurel.

—A Vienna newspaper published a statement that "a deputation of American merchants from Manila has gone to Washington to promote a scheme for ceding the Philippines to Great Britain."

—The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Goethe is celebrated at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

—Joseph Chamberlain in a speech at Birmingham, England, intimates that "England's patience with Krueger is about exhausted."

Sunday, August 27.

—Darwin, Ga., is in a state of siege because of a large number of rioting negroes.

—The War Department issues a statement of the financial condition of Cuba.

—Several native mayors of Filipino towns have been arrested for "treachery with the insurgents."

—Sir Herbert Kitchener formally opens the Atbara Bridge.

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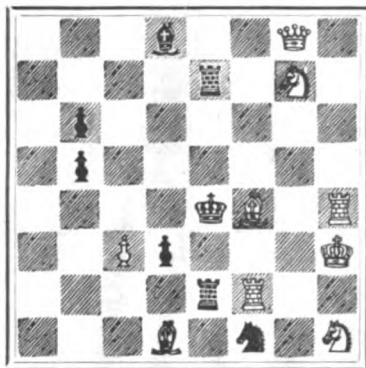
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 410.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize, Brighton Society Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

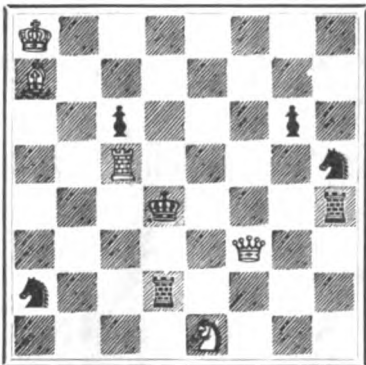
White mates in two moves.

Problem 411.

Contributed to THE LITERARY DIGEST and Dedicated to Harry N. Pillsbury.

BY OTTO WURZBURG.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 404.

Key-move, Kt-Q 7.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. P. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. Müller, New York City; V. Brent, New Orleans; C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; J. Aström, Milwaukee; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va.; Miss K. S. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia.; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; J. G. Overholser, Dundee, Minn.; H. Lampe, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. E. C. Saunders, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; W. A. Lassell, Fawn Grove, Pa.

Comments: "Beautiful and ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Does credit to its brilliant author"—I. W.

B.; "Not a flaw in it"—F. S. F.; "A pretty novelty"—C. F. P.; "Must give him rope to catch him"—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.; "Shows the marvelous power of the Kt"—C. D. S.; "Very fine"—M. M.; "Its symmetry won the prize"—W. M.; "Rather difficult for a 2-er"—V. B.; "Knighthood's honor well upheld"—S. W. J.; "A very strong 2-er"—W. R. C.; "Another great victory of the Rough Riders"—J. A.; "A chivalric cavalry charge"—J. G. L.; "Difficult"—H. W. F.; "Pretty capers of cavorting Kts"—T. R. D.

No. 405.

1. B-Kt 3	2. P-Kt 4	3. Q-Kt 4, mate
1. Kt-Kt 4	2. P x P e. p.	3. Kt x Kt, mate
.....
2. K-B 6	.....	3. Q-Q 5, mate
.....
2. Kt x Kt	.....	3. Q-R 4, mate
.....
2. P-B 6	.....	3. Q-Q 5 or R 4, mate
.....
2. B-K 6	.....	3. P-Kt 4, mate
.....
1. Kt-B 7	2. Any	3. P-Kt 4, mate
.....
1. P-B 6	2. K-B 4 (must)	3. P-Kt 4, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Solved by M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., C. R. O., C. F. P., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., C. D. S., M. M., W. M., V. B., C. P. D.; J. P. Crittenden, Sing Sing, N. Y.

Comments: "Intricate and difficult"—M. W. H.; "Splendid in spite of its flaws"—I. W. B.; "Full of second-move intricacies"—F. S. F.; "Very fine"—C. R. O.; "A tough little nut"—C. F. P.; "Very instructive"—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S.; "Second move more difficult than key-move"—C. D. S.; "Hard to get"—M. M.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., got 402 and 403; Dr. O. F. B., and D. E. Horn, Branford, Fla., 400 and 402; Dr. L. A. Le M. and Dr. H. W. F., 402. N. L. Hanson, Perryburg, O.; M. Crown, Waco, Tex.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., 400. F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 402. Dr. H. W. F., 396.

Erratum.

In "An Italian Mate" (August 10), the Black Pawn should be on Q R 2 instead of on Q R 4.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

FIFTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Vienna Game.

PROF. A. S. V. BRENT, HITCHCOCK.	White.	Black.	PROF. A. S. V. BRENT, HITCHCOCK.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	22 R-R 7 ch	B-Kt 2		
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-Q B 3	23 B-R 6	R-K Kt sq		
3 P-B 4	P x P	24 Kt-K 2	P-Kt 7 (c)		
4 Kt-B 3	P-K Kt 4	25 B-K 3	Q-Q 2		
5 P-Q 4	B-Kt 2	26 Q-B 2	Kt-B 6		
6 P-Q 5(a)	Kt-K 4	27 Q x P	P-K B 4 (f)		
7 Kt-Q 4(b)	P-Q 3 (c)	28 Q-R sq (g)	P x P		
8 B-Kt 5 ch	B-Q 2	29 Q-R 5 ch	K-B sq		
9 Kt-B 5	B-K B 3	30 Kt-B 4	Q-B 2		
10 P-K R 4	P-K R 3	31 Kt-K 6 ch	K-K sq		
11 P x P	P x P	32 Q x Q ch	K x Q		
12 R x R	B x R	(h)			
13 Q-R 5	Q-B 3	33 B-R 6	P-Kt 6		
14 P-K Kt 3	P x P	34 Kt-B 4	Kt-K 8		
15 B x B ch	K x B	35 Kt-R 3	K-Kt 3		
16 P-K 3	P-Kt 5	36 R x B ch	R x R		
17 Castles	Kt-K 2	37 B x R	K x B		
18 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt	38 K-Q sq	K-B 6		
19 Q-B 5 ch	K-K sq	39 K-K 2	K-B 3		
20 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	40 K-K 3	K-B 4		
21 R-R sq	K-B 2	41 Kt-B 4	Kt-Q 5		

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This move is not to be commended for several reasons, especially as it permits Black to get his Kt on K 4 and thereby drive White's Kt from B 3. White feared P-Kt 5 attacking the Kt, followed by Q-R 5 ch. The more brilliant and, we think, better way of meeting this threat is to give the Kt for two Ps, and bring about a strong attack. For instance: 5, B-B 4, P-Kt 5; 6, Castles, P x Kt; 7, Q x P, Kt x P; 8, Q x P; 9, White gives Black something to think about.

(b) As White took chances on Black playing Kt-K 4, he should now take Kt. For the Kt is more dangerous on K 4 than the B.

(c) Should have played Kt-K 2 first.

(d) If 15, B x Kt P, Kt-B 6 ch; 16, Q x Kt, Q x B.

(e) Stopping the Kt, and relieving the pressure on the K.

(f) This, in connection with his 25th and 26th, is excellent. It is good Chess.

(g) This doesn't accomplish much. Probably he hasn't any better.

(h) The exchange of Q's is at once fatal. White has a lost game anyway.

(i) Several times in this game Black was in a ticklish position, and only his very correct play saved him.

Games from the London Tournament.

THE FRENCHMAN OUTWITS THE BRITISHER.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI, White.	BLACKBURNE, Black.	JANOWSKI, White.	BLACKBURNE, Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	25 Kt-Q B sq	Kt-B 2
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	26 Kt-B sq	P-Kt 5
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	27 Kt-Q 2	Kt-Kt 3
4 B-R 4	P-Q 3	28 P x P	Kt-Kt 4 (d)
5 Castles	B-Q 2	29 Kt-B 3	Q x P
6 P-B 3	P-K Kt 3	30 Q-K 2 (e)	Q-K 5
7 P-Q 4	B-Kt 2	31 P-Kt 5 (f)	B-B 3
8 P x P	P x P	32 R-Q 5	Kt-B 2
9 B-K Kt 5	P-B 3 (a)	33 B-K 2	B-K 2
10 B-K 3	Q-K 2	34 P-B 4	R-K Kt sq
11 P-Q Kt 4	R-Q sq	35 P-B 5 (g)	P x P
12 Q-Kt-Q 2	Q-B 2	36 Kt-Kt 3	Kt-B sq
13 Q-K 2	K-Kt-K 2	37 B x P	Q-Kt 5
14 B-Kt 4 (b)	B-K 3	38 Q-K 2	B-Q 3
15 B x B	Q x B	39 B x B	P x B
16 Kt-Kt 3	P-Kt 3 (c)	40 P-Kt 6	Kt-Q 2
17 Q x P	Castles	41 P-Kt 7	R-Kt sq
18 Q-R-Q sq	P-R 3	42 R-Kt 5	Kt-Q sq
19 R x R	Kt x R	43 Q-B 4	Kt-K 3
20 K-Kt-Q 2	P-K B 4	44 P-K R 3	Q-Kt sq
21 P-B 3	K-R 2	45 Q-Q 5	Kt-B 3
22 R-Q sq	P-B 5	46 Q x Q P	Kt x P
23 B-B 2	P-K Kt 4	47 Q-Q 3	Resigns.
24 Q-B 4	Q-B sq		

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) Showing the weakness of the King's Pianchetto defense. The compulsory advance of this P is weakening.

(b) Janowski developed with a clear judgment of the weak points in Black's defense. The text-move forces the 14th and 15th moves, and then White threatens with 16 Kt-Kt 3 to post this Kt on B 5.

(c) Compulsory. The loss of a P is the lesser evil. If he allows Kt-B 5, he could not dislodge it, and would have to defend the Q Kt P with either Q or R. Both suicidal.

(d) Blackburne's attack is highly ingenious and planned with a master-hand. It required all of Janowski's skill to withstand it.

(e) Obviously Kt x Kt ch would be followed by P x Kt, threatening P-B 6 and Kt-B 5, with winning advantage.

(f) Preparatory to R-Q 5.

(g) White is now perfectly secure, and reassumes the attack. The remainder requires no further comment, except a recommendation to study the correct and elegant way in which White winds up the game.

The London Tourney Players.

The Birmingham *Weekly Mercury* "sizes up" the players of the recent London Tourney as follows:

"Lasker has fulfilled expectations and showed himself head and shoulders above every other competitor. . . . Janowski threw away second prize through sheer inconsiderateness. . . . Pillsbury has not done himself justice. Instead of going into training, he was playing blindfold games and giving fatiguing performances. . . . Maroczy is a fine player, who has done quite as well as he deserved. . . . Schlechter has done well. . . . We have always expected more from Schlechter than he has performed. . . . Of Blackburne we need say nothing save that he is a great player who is growing old. . . . Tachigorin has unaccountable lapses, and, like Janowski, is apt to be careless. . . . Showalter has done fairly well, but he is unequal, and is not at his best in long tournaments. . . . Steinitz has fallen much below his ancient form, but as no man may preserve his youth forever, he must be content to give way by reason of advancing age. He is sixty-four, and no living man, nor any man that ever lived, has carried off so many victories. We admire his pluck, and we sympathize with his decline, which, after all, maybe only temporary. . . . Of 'young' Bird, it is enough to say that he is still sixty-nine, and will probably remain at that interesting age for another decade or two. We hope so, for Birds of such a feather are scarce, and are growing scarcer day by day. With another temperament, Bird might have made more mark on the sands of time. But he so bubbles over with fight that he throws away chances through sheer impetuosity."

OF the fourteen greatest Chess-Masters, beginning with Philidor (1747), there are four who seem to be greater than the others; La Bourdonnais, Morphy, Zukertort, and Lasker.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS ON THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

THE anti-expansion sentiment among our German-American citizens appears to be gaining in strength. Most of their papers demand that the United States come to terms with the Tagals. Many Democratic papers subject General Otis's bulletins to searching and by no means charitable criticism, interpreting them as stories of defeat and humiliation. Republican papers friendly to the Administration say little about the war. Not a few German-American papers of acknowledged influence declare boldly that a nation with a criminal record like that of the people of the United States would be more profitably employed in improving its own civilization rather than in the attempt to assimilate benevolently a far-off nation that has requested the American army of occupation to return to its own shores. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"Nothing is so likely to disgust an intellectually healthy person as the talk of the jingo papers about our civilizing mission. In the first place, our civilization is of such a kind that we can not with decency offer it to any one, even as a gift. The administration of our large cities shows that we are not equal to the task of governing them. The almost daily occurrence of lynchings proves that our laws are not even sufficient to maintain a minimum of order, and the corruption which our war with Spain revealed does not place us in the light of a people who can recommend their education and breeding to others, much less force it upon them at the point of the sword. Whether the people whom we liberated are fit to govern themselves or not is none of our business. When the United States was struggling for her independence, many people in Paris and Berlin regarded us as not quite 'ripe' for self-government, yet the 'rebels' were assisted, and no attempt was made to hold them in tutelage. . . . We have, here at home, much room for improvement ere we can claim equality with the most highly civilized nations, and we

have therefore not the slightest moral right to force our scanty education and civilization upon others."

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt* fears that the expansion policy of the Administration will cause the Republican Party to lose the next Presidential election, and calls that policy the only weak point of the Republicans. The New York *Staats-Zeitung*, whose excellent foreign news commands respect—it gives the version of the Associated Press and an extensive special cable letter daily—expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

We often find in the papers printed in English remarks to the effect that, even if the annexation of the Philippines was a mistake, we can not draw back as we would lose prestige. Now, the United States did gain a little prestige by the war with Spain, but hardly as much as most Americans fancy. Spain does not pass muster as a military power on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is not admitted that the United States proved its warlike ability. On the contrary, our deficiencies as a military power became more apparent. But what has most hurt our prestige is the fact that we have broken the promises with which we began the war, by our reservations at the Peace Conference as well as by our Philippine war. Our influence in the council of nations would have been greater if we had left to Spain's colonies their freedom and independence after the war. We will admit that retreat from the Philippines would now somewhat damage our military reputation. But, as we have shown, that reputation never amounted to much, and a struggle lasting for years is not likely to increase it. Taken altogether, it is best to withdraw from our untenable position.

The *Morgen Journal*, New York, quotes Admiral Dewey in support of the assertion that the Filipinos are quite able to govern themselves, and believes it would be best to give the Filipinos autonomy first and win them over to annexation later. The *Westliche Post*, St. Louis, agrees with the New York *Staats-Zeitung* in saying that our policy has reduced rather than increased our prestige, and thinks that our inability to conquer the Filipinos will reduce our military reputation to nothing. Moreover, the attitude of the United States creates distrust everywhere. The paper says:

"The results of this distrust begin to show themselves. In Canada they reveal themselves in the irritable attitude of the people, and the coldness evinced toward the United States. In South America the republics forget their quarrels and think of combining in order to defend themselves against us. The representatives of the South American countries try to explain why they draw closer together, but the real reason is obvious. Moreover, the great distrust of the United States shown by the South Americans reveals itself in the many arrests of American citizens under pretense that they are spies."

The Louisville *Anzeiger* points to the Hazleton massacre, the murder of the Italians, and the unfortunate prisoners in the Cœur d'Alene district, "where hundreds of men are kept confined without the chance of a fair trial," as proof that civilization, justice, and humanity are not exactly at home under the Stars and Stripes. Many papers aver that the war is being carried on with a veritable riff-raff, that the American citizen will not enlist now that the war with Spain is over, and that more than one town in the United States prepares for defense when United States troops pass through. "No wonder that the Filipinos hate their 'liberators' now worse than the Spaniards," says the Buffalo *Volksfreund*. The New Jersey *Freie Presse* thinks when men like Dewey, Fun-

ston, and Barrett are against the war, it is time to end it. The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, Ohio, referring to the bombardment and plundering of defenseless towns, says:

"Even if the war were carried on in a humane fashion it would be nothing to boast of. As it is carried on now it calls to heaven for vengeance, as the greatest crime that could possibly be committed by a strong people against a weaker one. If our imperialists could only read in their morning papers, as they eat their breakfast, what flits through the brains of the Filipinos when they think of the United States!"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PARTY WAR IN KENTUCKY.

AN interesting situation is presented in Kentucky by the nomination of two Democratic candidates for governor, a movement that may result, as some predict, in demoralizing the Democratic forces in a doubtful State on the eve of a Presidential campaign. The situation is thus described in the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.):

"The convention of Democratic bolters at Lexington has made the split in the Kentucky Democracy a formidable affair. Senator 'Joe' Blackburn nearly faints whenever he makes a speech because of his fury over the situation. As a situation it is extraordinary and quite worthy of the attention of people who make situations a study. In some respects it is baffling, but it is always interesting.

"This man Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee, was as fairly nominated by the Louisville convention as are most men who run for political office. . . .

"But a formidable revolt against Goebel has arisen. This revolt is not bounded by lines of cleavage between gold and silver men. John Young Brown, a former governor, is an earnest free-silver man, but he is the nominee of the dissidents. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner opposes Goebel and even calls him a Robespierre, yet General Buckner was the gold Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1896. The split seems to be due to causes entirely local, and also complex. A large number of people, having nothing in common on other matters, find themselves in agreement concerning Goebel.

"First, he has antagonized Democrats who hold honor dear in politics, by the election law which he succeeded in forcing

through the last legislature. The Goebel law is certainly an outrage, and solely because of it Mr. Goebel deserves defeat. The law creates a board of three state commissioners, who are empowered to appoint subordinate boards of three members in each county. The local board is to name all the judges and clerks of election, and no provision is made for minority party representation in any of the boards. With Goebel, or any other man, as governor, this law provides a political machine of enormous and dangerous power. The fear that Mr. Goebel, if elected, will become a boss difficult to overthrow is well based, therefore, and the opposition of his enemies at this critical time becomes easily understood.

"With those who object to the Goebel election law are joined a considerable number of ex-Confederate voters and the interests of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. These old Confederates harbor a deep grudge against the candidate because he killed Col. John D. Sanford a few years ago. Colonel Sanford was very popular in veteran circles. Mr. Goebel, however, was acquitted by the courts in the trial for the shooting, on the ground of self-defense. According to the evidence Sanford was the first to draw his pistol, but Goebel was too quick for the older man and shot him dead. The old soldiers, however, believe that Goebel incited the colonel to draw on him. Yet it was shown that the colonel had threatened the lawyer with violence for days before the shooting. The opposition of the railroads is due to Mr. Goebel's long warfare against their interests. He has been very industrious in prosecuting claims against the corporations, and has secured the passage of laws not designed to benefit them. Still another influence which Mr. Goebel must combat is the prejudice of the aristocratic families of Kentucky against a young man whose father was a very humble immigrant from Pennsylvania. The old families look upon him as a 'political upstart.'

"Bryan has indorsed Mr. Goebel because he is the regular candidate and is supported by Blackburn. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* supports him because of its desire not to be bolting all the time, and also, perhaps, with the hope that under Goebel's leadership silverism may be thrown off. Mr. Watterson's quick rally to the regular candidate probably made it easier for many silver Democrats to bolt. The famous editor is hated like a rattlesnake by many of those whom he fiercely denounced as 'anarchists' only a short time ago. The outcome of this intricate conflict is in grave doubt, yet Mr. Goebel himself is an exceptional organizer and worker, while Bryan's appeals can not fail to have great influence. It is certainly a rare Republican opportunity at this writing."

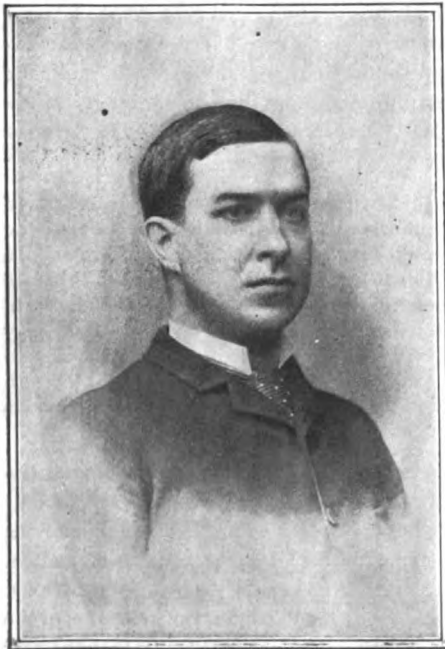


Photo by Mattern, Frankfort.

WILLIAM E. GOEBEL,
Democratic Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

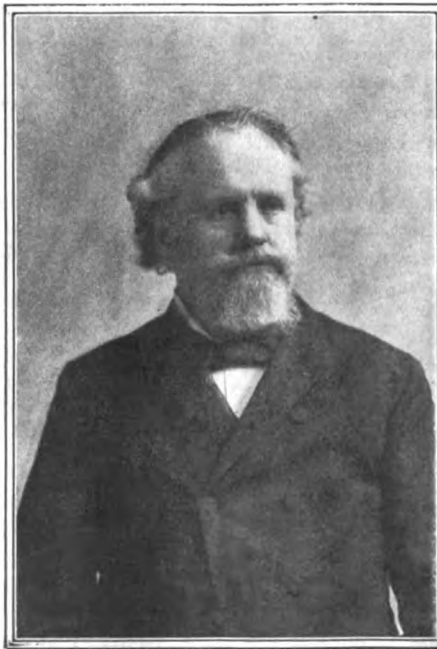


Photo by Klauber, Louisville.

JOHN YOUNG BROWN,
Nominated by the anti-Goebel Democrats for Governor.

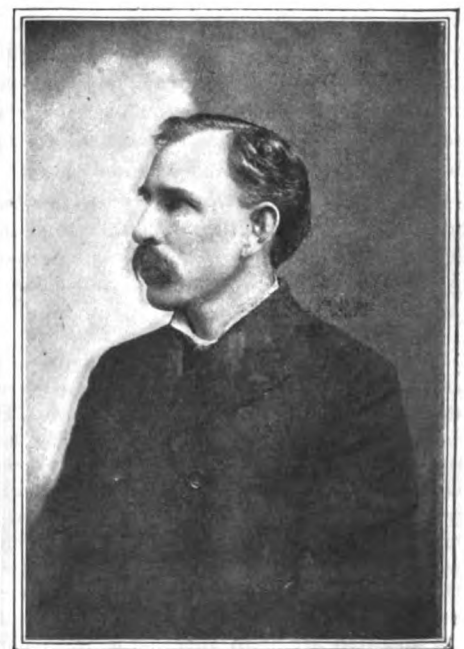


Photo by E. Carl Wolff, Frankfort.

W. S. TAYLOR,
Republican Candidate for Governor.

KENTUCKY GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

A CUBAN CENSUS.

THE President's proclamation to the Cuban people, intimating that the census, about to be taken, is a step preparatory to self-government for the island, has met no adverse criticism in the American press, and seems to be generally considered a wise act. The proclamation reads as follows:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF CUBA:

"The disorganized condition of your island, resulting from the war and the absence of any generally recognized authority aside from the temporary military control of the United States, has made it necessary that the United States should follow the restoration of order and peaceful industry by giving its assistance and supervision to the successive steps by which you will proceed to the establishment of an effective system of self-government.

"As a preliminary step in the performance of this duty I have directed that a census of the people of Cuba be taken, and have appointed competent and disinterested citizens of Cuba as enumerators and supervisors.

"It is important for the proper arrangement of your new government that the information sought shall be fully and accurately given, and I request that by every means in your power you and the officers appointed in the performance of their duties.

WM. MCKINLEY."

The feeling of the Cuban press is shown in the following despatch from Havana to the New York Sun:

"The proclamation of President McKinley, that was issued here yesterday, was curiously received by the Havana journals, the organ of each faction in Cuban politics receiving it as favorable to its own views. The *Discussion*, the organ of the Separatists, and the *Patria*, a paper of the same stripe, hail the proclamation as the most definite reaffirmation of the joint resolution of Congress, and they construe it as meaning the beginning of absolute independence, for which they are contending. The *Discussion* prints a cartoon showing faces of representatives of each party on reading the proclamation. On the face of the partizan of independence there is a look of unqualified joy, while the face of the annexationist expresses deep disgust.

"The *Nuevo Pais*, on the other hand, comments on the ambiguity of the proclamation's phraseology, and calls attention to the fact that the word independence nowhere appears in it. It declares that the proclamation contains nothing to indicate the recall of the American troops, the termination of the military occupation, or the establishment of a Cuban republic."

A VICTORY FOR THE ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

THE election of Judge Shackelford (Dem.) to represent Mr. Bland's old district in Congress is hailed by anti-expansion papers as significant. The campaign was made almost entirely upon the issue of expansion, and, in spite of the fact that Judge Shackelford was admittedly less popular than Mr. Bland, he carried the district by over 3,000 plurality, Mr. Bland's plurality in

1898 having been 2,360. A despatch from St. Louis to the New York Herald says of the election:

"The result is a distinct victory for the anti-expansion forces, as the battle was fought mainly along that line. The Republican candidate, John W. Vosholl, in his speeches strongly upheld the Republican policy in the Philippines. The Democrats vigorously opposed the expansion trend. The skirmish, which ended so disastrously for the Administration advocates, is the first fought along that line in the United States, and has a significance national in scope and interest. . . . It was noticed in the votes that where the most canvassing was done along anti-expansion lines there the Republicans lost the heaviest."

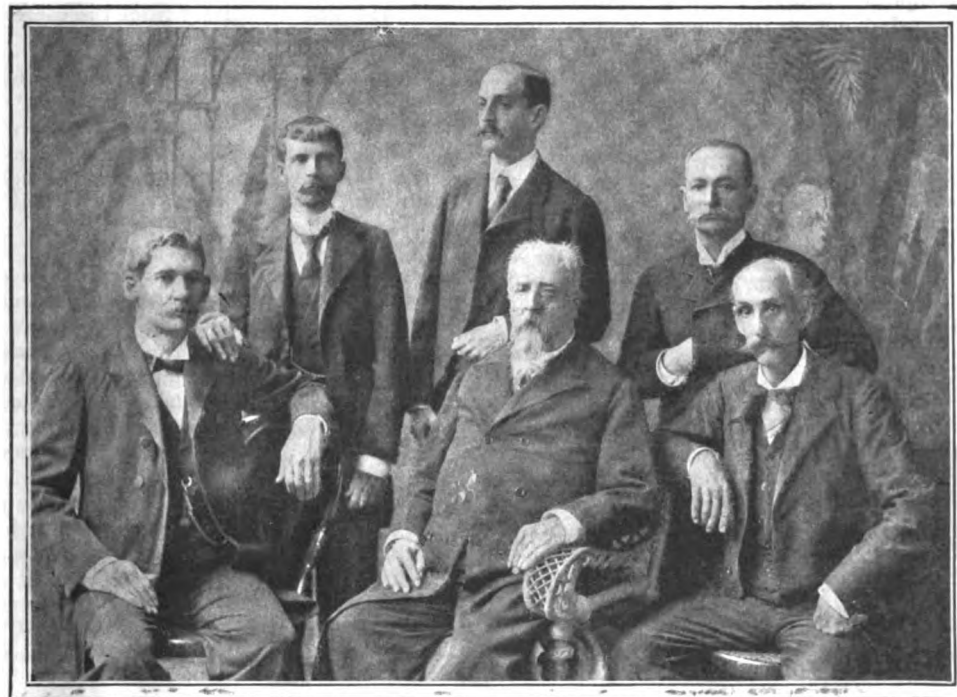
The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which is strongly opposed to expansion, says:

"There are other interesting features of the result than the overwhelming defeat of the expansionists. One is the fact that the Philippine business was the one thing which engrossed the attention of the people. Another is the fact that the Republicans lost most heavily where the most canvassing was done by the Democrats along anti-expansion lines, and that 'Republican strongholds' refused to support the Administration's policy. A third is the indication of the attitude of the German-Americans toward this new issue. These voters are particularly strong in Osage and Cole counties, and the Republican vote in these two counties was cut down from 500 to 600. The opponents of

imperialism have reason to feel greatly encouraged over this result. It is in the Mississippi valley that expansion was supposed to be strongest with the people, but the first test of public opinion shows that there is already a revolt in that quarter against the course of the McKinley Administration in the Philippines. The tide has begun setting in the right direction, and it will gain strength steadily."

The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), another leader of the anti-expansion forces, says:

"The old Bland district is in the heart of Missouri and contains Jefferson City, the State capital. It is right on the main route of railroad travel between St. Louis and Kansas City, and can not, therefore, be considered isolated, or 'wayback' from the great currents of popular sentiment which have been sweeping over the West during the past year. It is not far from Kansas and is not out of reach of the military ardor which Funston's volunteers have sent back to their homes. . . . The result of this election is a complete discomfiture for the whole imperialist party in the United States. . . . The facts speak for themselves. The imperialists invited the country to watch the voting in the Eighth Missouri district and see the President indorsed. The answer is an emphatic rebuke. It is also a distinct encouragement to all



SEÑOR AGUERA. SEÑOR RASCO. SEÑOR MENESES.
SEÑOR DUMAS. SEÑOR JIMINEZ. SEÑOR PEQUERO.

THE CUBAN CENSUS SUPERVISORS.

Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

opposition parties to concentrate upon this great issue of Americanism and loyalty to the Declaration of Independence against imperialism and militarism."

The New York *Sun* (Rep.), which favors expansion, sees nothing extraordinary in the Democratic victory:

"The Democratic voters of the Eighth Missouri district are of their old way of thinking. They are constitutionally opposed to all Republican plans and purposes irrespective of their merit and efficacy, and whether they are foreign or domestic. They did not vote against expansion; they voted against the Republican Party. They would have done the same if it had been against expansion and the Democratic Party for it.

"Missouri is a sure Democratic State," and this special election in the Eighth district merely illustrates that fact anew."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which favors expansion, takes a similar view:

"The Eighth Missouri is a Democratic district. The Republicans have carried it but once in twenty-five years. It would seem therefore that in electing Judge Shackelford over his Republican opponent the voters of the district merely followed their immemorial custom of giving the most votes to the Democrat. This Democratic triumph is not a solitary, startling, and epoch-making event, but a jog-trot, biennial, and commoner garden custom of the people of the district. Certainly they have rebuked the Republican Administration. They always do, so often as their elections happen to occur during the incumbency of a Republican President."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, says:

"The test of these issues by the vote of the people of the Eighth district was admitted by the Republicans to be decisive, and their campaign was made on this basis. The *Globe-Democrat* and other Republican organs called strenuously on Republican voters to rally to the support of the Administration policy of expansion. The St. Louis organ of Republicanism was especially insistent that the contest was one of national significance. It formally notified the Eighth-district Republicans that every newspaper published in the United States would devote exceptional space to the news of the election, and exceptional editorial attention to the lesson taught by its results.

"The result offers the plainest possible proof of the growing power of Democracy on the issues to be presented to the people for settlement in 1900."

BOTH SIDES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN QUESTION.

ALMOST concurrently, two articles from authoritative sources have appeared, presenting the opposite views—Uitlander and Boer—of the issue in South Africa. Mr. Thomas R. Dodd, of Johannesburg, secretary of the South African League and a leader among the Transvaal Uitlanders in their protest against



WANTED—AN INTERNATIONAL REFORMATORY FOR BAD BOYS.
—The Record, Chicago.

President Krüger's methods, sets forth in the September *Forum* a defense of their cause; and the Rev. P. G. J. Meiring, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church of Johannesburg, who is in

America as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian congress at Washington, argues, in a press interview, the Boer side.

Mr. Dodd tells of the emigration of the Boers from the Cape northward in 1837 to escape British rule, their principal grievance being the British liberation of their slaves. They found liberty, but not financial success, and by 1877 their government was in such straits that it ceased to exist, and a peaceful anarchy took its place. The government treasury contained twelve shillings and sixpence to meet a debt of £215,000, with no way of raising funds. Sir T. Shepstone, in spite of Boer protests, annexed the country to Great Britain, and an era of prosperity followed. Prosperity did not allay the discontent, however, and four years later, in 1881, the Boers inflicted severe defeats upon the British at Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek, and won their independence so far as domestic affairs were concerned, England retaining a suzerainty over their foreign relations. In this settlement the rights of the Uitlanders were not clearly set forth, but Mr. Dodd gives the following extract from the conference which preceded the signing of the convention:

"MR. KRÜGER—'There will be equal protection for all.'

"SIR E. WOOD—'And equal privileges?'

"MR. KRÜGER—'We make no difference so far as burgher rights are concerned. There may perhaps be some slight difference in the case of a young person who has just come into the country.'"

Mr. Dodd continues:

"Had this declaration of intention been expressed in the convention, in set terms, the present trouble could never have arisen. But the convention—which Mr. Gladstone's government characterized as an agreement between two equally generous nations, the one strong and magnanimous, the other weak and brave—was interpreted by the Transvaal Government in a pettifogging spirit; and bit by bit the rights of Uitlanders were whittled away. The franchise, which, in 1881, was obtainable after a twelve months' residence, was, at the beginning of this year, practically not obtainable at all; for, when a fourteen years' residence—including a period of probation, during which he incurred all the responsibilities of citizenship, but did not enjoy all its privileges—had qualified the applicant, the consent of two thirds of the burghers and the approval of the government were still required. Consequently, it is generally felt by the Uitlanders that it has been the intention of the government to restrict the franchise to one privileged race."

In 1887 gold was discovered, and in ten years the revenues of the Boer Government leaped from £236,584 to £4,462,194 a year. Up to 1892 the Uitlanders were too busy making fortunes to agitate seriously for the franchise, but from that time their discontent grew until in 1895 they formed the Transvaal National Union and made a demand for political reforms. Mr. Dodd gives the following sketch of the condition of the government at the time the demand was made, and tells of the reception it received:

"When it is stated that the civil service was utterly incompetent and almost utterly corrupt; that the bribery of Volksraad members was a common practise; and that, in addition to the long-standing liquor, dynamite, and railway concessions, others had been applied for, it will be seen how urgently reforms were needed. Petition after petition had been sent to Pretoria, only to be rejected. Efforts had also been made to influence the parliamentary elections; but a law had been passed rendering the formation of Uitlander election committees illegal. Consequently, every avenue of approach was closed. Progressive members, so-called, having 'ratted,' again and again, it was decided to make one final appeal; and, in 1895, a monster petition, which was signed by nearly 40,000 people, was sent to the government by the National Union. The petition, however, was rejected, by a considerable majority, on the motion of a member, who said, 'If they want the franchise let them come and fight for it.' So closed the first chapter in the efforts of the Uitlanders in the interest of reform."

Then came the Jameson raid, which, altho well meant, ruined

the cause of the reformers; and the oppressive press laws, alien immigration laws, and alien expulsion laws followed in rapid succession. The alien immigration law was soon repealed, however, at the request of England, emphasized by the sending of a fleet to Delagoa Bay. Since then, however, affairs have been growing worse instead of better until the Uitlanders feel that they can endure it no longer. Mr. Dodd gives the following list of the demands of the Uitlander council made three months ago:

- "1. Legislation by mere Volksraad resolution to be abolished.
- "2. Equitable franchise law and fair representation, with re-distribution scheme.
- "3. English and Dutch languages to be official.
- "4. Reorganization of the civil service.
- "5. High court to be independent. (At present the judges of the high court are required, under pain of dismissal, to respect any resolution of the Volksraad, however hastily it may have been passed. This demand was the direct result of an action in which an American subject obtained damages against the government.)
- "6. Reform of education.
- "7. The cancellation of monopolies. (In addition to the long-standing liquor, railway, and dynamite monopolies—the last two of which are said to represent a permanent tax from £600,000 to £1,000,000 per annum upon the country, altho conducted almost solely in the interest of the monopoly holders—there are now monopolies engaged in the manufacture of coca, calcium carbid, soap, candles, matches, brushes, etc.)"

Mr. Dodd adds:

"That it should be necessary, at the close of this century, in any civilized country, for white men of education and ability to ask for these rights may well seem incredible. That they should ask for them in vain seems impossible."

Rev. Mr. Meiring, who was interviewed at Montreal by a representative of the *New York Times*, pronounced it his conviction that the agitation in the Transvaal is the work of interested persons in high places, whose object is not the redress of the grievances of the Uitlanders, but the wiping out of the Transvaal as an independent community, and its absorption by Great Britain. As proof of this he cites the fact that the reform party won a victory in the Volksraad in April, and says that the redress of the Uitlander grievances will be accomplished by the free action of this party, without the need of a resort to arms. The correspondent gives Mr. Meiring's story of British aggression as follows:

"Mr. Meiring recites what he terms the systematic source of oppression and cupidity practised by England upon the Boers from the time they left Cape Colony, in 1836. He says they then migrated into the then uninhabited region beyond the Orange River. They assigned three reasons for this exodus—English partiality to the Kafir robbers, the enforced use of the English language in a country where few Englishmen lived, and the abolition of slavery. Upon reaching what is known as Natal, the territory was purchased from the Zulus, who afterward massacred the Boers, who later drove the Zulus to the mountains. No sooner were they fairly settled than an English gunboat appeared in the harbor of St. Lucia Bay, and Natal was proclaimed to be British.

"Not desiring to live as the subjects of any power, the Boers were forced to go west to the Orange Free State to establish a popular government. Shortly after their settlement the English governor, Sir Henry Smith, proclaimed the country British, basing his action upon the ground that the Boers once having been British subjects in Cape Colony, they remained so, and wherever they settled it became, *ipso facto*, British territory. Then the Boers fought and lost, and were forced to 'trek' to the country



(The idea for this cartoon was suggested to Mr. Davenport by William J. Bryan.)

FROM LINCOLN TO HANNA—HAS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COME TO THIS?
—*The Journal, New York.*

FROM JEFFERSON TO CROKER—HAS THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DESCENDED TO THIS?

—*The Times, Denver.*

"THE DESCENT OF MAN" IN POLITICS.

A Cartoon by Mr. Bryan and a Reply.

now called the Transvaal, at that time—1845—a land where no man, black or white, made his habitat.

"In 1872 alluvial gold was discovered, and a number of English and Scotch miners came there. Following this came the wars with the Kafirs, which were difficult of suppression. Thereupon the miners sent a petition, purporting to be in the name of the people of the Transvaal, to England, asking England's assistance to repel the invaders and govern the Transvaal. In response the English governor sent a small company of soldiers, at the head being one Theophilus Shepstone, who at once proclaimed the Transvaal English territory.

"Deputations sent to England to ask a revocation of the proclamation failed to bring about the desired result. Then the Boers again took up arms to protect their country from the encroachments of England, and the result was Majuba Hill and Laing's Nek. England relinquished her claims on the country and gave the Boers their independence. Instead of seeking revenge for the defeat of a small body of men she acknowledged her error."

The franchise, rightfully withheld at first, according to Mr. Meiring, is about to be granted, so that the franchise argument is now only a pretext:

"In 1884, after the discovery of gold quartz, foreigners flocked to the country, not to make their homes, but to seek wealth. Under these circumstances it was no wonder that the Boers refused to grant the new population the right of franchise, when with it they could control legislation and take the government out of the hands in which it belonged.

"Mr. Meiring does not deny that there has been legitimate ground for grievance in the withholding of the franchise to the extent which has obtained of recent years in the Transvaal. There are two political parties among the Boers, the Conservatives, and the Liberals, or progressive party. The latter has contended that the franchise act should be broader, and that the principle must be acknowledged that residence entitles the possessor to a vote. Heretofore the latter party has always been in the minority in the Volksraad, but at the elections in April last it obtained a small majority.

"The Liberals having obtained a majority in the Volksraad, the extension of the franchise and the introduction of more liberal laws were about to allow as a natural consequence. In the mean time, however, certain men who had their own interests to serve began an agitation for immediate reforms, and made a passing grievance a pretext for their attempt to involve England in a war with the Transvaal."

The dynamite monopoly, Mr. Meiring thinks, will not reduce the mining companies to beggary:

"The dynamite monopoly is the second most important grievance of which the Uitlanders complain. The Transvaal Government has granted an exclusive franchise to a large syndicate, composed of German and other capitalists, to manufacture dynamite in the country, and has forbidden the importation of the article from other countries. The price demanded for dynamite by this syndicate is 75s. a case, and it is declared that an American company recently offered to deliver it in the Transvaal for 50s.

"With regard to this monopoly, Mr. Meiring said that it was also one of the matters which the Progressive Party, now in the majority in the Volksraad, proposed to change, but they had encountered the steady opposition of President Krüger, who had threatened to resign when the popular body reported in favor of the discontinuance of the monopoly. The reason which had influenced the government in granting the concession was, however, not difficult to appreciate. It was argued that if the importation of dynamite were permitted, no company would be likely to establish a powder manufactory in the Transvaal. The country would accordingly be without the means of obtaining a home supply of explosives in the event of war, and might find difficulty in obtaining munitions elsewhere."

Mr. Meiring feels that the Boers are right in defending themselves against British aggression, and declares that a war would be a crime. He says:

"It is the glory of England that her people have always loved freedom and have been imbued with a spirit of right and justice toward others. If it were not that a few interested persons, most

of them in high places both in England and in South Africa, had succeeded in controlling all the channels of publicity and had spread erroneous and misleading reports broadcast, we would hope for and receive the treatment we deserve at the hands of the English nation. I do not believe that any one who possesses right feelings and is capable of the influence of sentiment will be able to read the history of the Afrikaners without sympathizing with them and without reaching the conclusion that a war forced upon them by England would be criminal."

A CURE FOR CITY CORRUPTION.

THE ever-present problem of political corruption is treated from a novel standpoint by J. W. Martin, a member of the executive committee of the London Fabian Society, who recently lectured in this country. Like De Tocqueville, who once said that the cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy, Mr. Martin contends that the cure for municipal corruption is a further extension of municipal enterprise. Writing in *Harper's Monthly*, he says:

"In every city, however mixed its population and shameful its record, there is a preponderating class of work-people who have passed through the public schools, who read the newspapers, and discuss political matters acutely. They should form the backbone of a reform party. Without them victory is impossible. With them it can not long be delayed. They can be won only by the adoption of a broad social program. They suspect a person who preaches honest government with the restriction of its function to the narrowest possible limits. To this timid advocate they reply: 'If you have so little confidence in your own government as to be afraid to use it for big purposes, we don't see why we should get enthusiastic about it. Those who can't trust themselves must not ask others to trust them.'"

Mr. Martin especially urges the reform element in American politics to concentrate its influence on the public ownership of city franchises. "Everywhere," he says, "the appreciation of the value of city franchises is growing. Citizens are fast learning that large revenues may be got from them for expenditure on parks and open spaces, public baths, better schools, free lectures and libraries, concerts and gymnasiums." He claims that a forward policy in the direction of municipal ownership has been eminently successful in England, and cites as striking object-lessons London, Birmingham, and Glasgow—three of the best-governed cities in the world. Until recent years all these cities were in the hands of corrupt officials, but a bold municipal policy and the extension of public functions have resulted in much greater political honesty and considerable reduction in taxes. For example:

"Prior to 1870 Birmingham and its government were in a foul condition. . . . The inhabitants had no municipal ideals; aspirations and performance were alike mean. About 1870 there came to a few young men the revelation, 'This town will be reformed only by giving it something worthy to do'; and under the leadership of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain a new period was inaugurated. Soon the conditions changed. Municipal activity for social alleviation succeeded to the monotonous effort to secure honesty simply for honesty's sake. For the larger duties came forward larger men, and success on all sides justified the wider program. First, the gas supply was municipalized, and the price reduced from seventy-eight cents to fifty-three cents per thousand. . . . As the water company did not give pure and sufficient supplies, and a large portion of the inhabitants were dependent on shallow wells, this service was next taken over by the community. . . .

"In 1876 Birmingham acquired ninety acres of overcrowded and unhealthy property at its center, and commenced a wonderful transformation. Part was cleared and let out on lease, so that the chief business houses now stand on the former site of noxious slums. Numerous model dwellings for workmen have been constructed; light and air have been let in all through the district; and now this municipal estate is worth twelve and a half million dollars. A beautiful museum and art-gallery, numerous parks, gardens, and recreation-grounds, five sets of public baths, nine

free public libraries, a city cemetery, plentiful markets, and efficient schools and colleges—all testify to the width of view of the city rulers, and give substantial reason for civic pride. With the enthusiasm and watchfulness which these schemes have generated, bribery and boodling are impossible."

Moreover, Mr. Martin asserts that London, Glasgow, and Birmingham are not exceptional instances, but are types of the municipal purity and pride which accompany the wide social activity of English cities. "A like result may be obtained," he says, "only by the adoption of a like method," and he points to Boston as an American illustration of his theory:

"Boston has started on a similar career with a similar effect. There every man who bathes at the beach baths or takes his shower in the palatial all-year baths, every boy who attends the municipal summer camp, every woman who enjoy a stroll in the extensive parks or attends a free city concert, has solid reason to support good government. While workmen, therefore, vote for Mayor Quincy, the richer residents serve eagerly on the numerous honorary commissions, which practically supersede the out-of-date council. Jobbery and inefficiency are *not* the staple subjects of city discussions. Honest and capable people are really in power, and all classes unite in supporting the executive."

HOW THE SLUM MAKES CRIMINALS.

CONVICT No. 315, of the state prison at Sing Sing, N. Y., writes an interesting article in *The Star of Hope* (Sing Sing prison, August 26), telling of society's crimes against the criminal. The writer says: "It is our opinion—and we write as one who has felt, metaphorically speaking, the branding iron of society—that the crimes of society against the individual (while he is not yet a criminal), continued with unrelenting ferocity when he has become one, are the causes of 50 per cent. of the crimes committed." He adds: "We don't propose to defend crime. We hate it, whether it is exhibited in the individual or in the body social. It is merely to show the cause and effect as we understand it, that we write." He then divides criminals into three classes: The accidental or unintentional criminal; the criminal of circumstances or environment; and the criminal by election or preferment. It is evident that we can do little to keep from their evil way the criminals who become such by accident or by deliberate choice, so we are left to deal with those who become criminals from circumstances or environment. Society's crime against this class of evil-doers is our toleration of the city slum. Not only does the slum urge its children on to evil before they realize what life means, but when they have become men and women and the judge sends them to prison to ponder the wages of sin, there is no memory of an innocent, happy childhood to beckon them back to repentance and better lives. No. 315 says:

"The accidental criminal has the recollection of better days and better things to cheer him. His memory harks back to other times and scenes. His idols may be shattered, but his ideals remain; and with their aid he can fathom the depth he has fallen; and he can, with the help of God and the outstretched hands of those who love him, struggle from out the slough of evil back to the narrow path again, tho some of the mire will always cling to him. But the criminal of circumstance is denied this. His memory holds no picture of a clean, sacred home-life, no recollections of a happy childhood—as happiness is understood—but instead it is always the streets, and the foul, evil-smelling brick barriers that form the background of his picture—phantoms of slatternly women and emaciated and crying babies; miasmas of foul smells; and recollections of cold, hunger, drunkenness, and disorder—the body.

"His first recollections of law and order are insolubly associated with the policemen—his natural enemy—the despoiler of his youthful pleasures, the relentless individual who seemed to his immature mind to legislate, execute, and adjudicate all law. His first glory was the overcoming of the, to him, irksome laws of that

ever-present minion of society. How glorious to have him chase you from the docks when you went to swim, what bliss to hit him in the back with a rotten tomato when you come out. Unconsciously he became an evader of the law; a thorn in the policeman's side and, *ergo*, a nuisance to society. His early amusements were watching a street fight or participating in one; his first games were those of chance; his field sports killing cats; his airings were taken on the tail-end of street cars or the end-gates of wagons; the street was his home; the tenement his residence and a good place to hang up his hat."

As every boy has his hero, whom he admires and imitates, so the child of the slum has his:

"How he admired Chimmy and Chonnie and Mickey as they stood there with their '3 for 5's' in their mouths; the red light of the 'gin-mill' illuminating the faces that were just beginning to show the lines of dissipation. How eagerly he listened to their poor bare tales of conquest of Sallie and Annie and Katie; of their dexterity with their hands; their capacity for mixed ale; their relation of the latest crime, the story of their latest contribution to jail; how Mickey Hoolihan had kicked in the 'slats' of a policeman. He heard them relate their different limits of sensuality, and as the policeman on the beat wandered by and saluted them by their first names instead of 'fanning' them off the corner, he throned them in Olympia and longed to grow up and be as they."

The prison, according to No. 315, turns the "accidental" criminal into a permanent one, who repays society for its crime against him. The slum boy, too, finds Sing Sing ill calculated to turn him to a better life.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AGUINALDO is one of the few men who has not had a clash with Otis lately.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

EVEN if Sampson does not wish to escort the *Olympia* to New York, he might prepare the plans and let somebody else do it.—*The News, Detroit.*

THERE are indications that Oom Paul took precautions to have the chip glued to his shoulder.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE revenues of the Philippines now pay approximately 1½ per cent. on the cost of collection. This is encouragement of a very mild sort.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

DREYFUS then arose. (Sensation.) "I protest!" he cried. (Prolonged sensation.) "Sit down!" exclaimed the presiding judge. (Tremendous sensation.) The defendant sat down. (Tumultuous sensation.)—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*



THE MAN WITH THE "WHOA."—*The Times, Denver.*

LETTERS AND ART.

VITALITY OF MACAULAY.

ALTHO it is the fashion among certain critics to decry Macaulay of late years and to allude to him as a sort of literary mountebank, it is nevertheless well known that his popularity with the reading public on both sides of the Atlantic is still enormous. Even granted, as many people claim, that he is merely a masculine and picturesque rhetorician skipping along the surface of things and reflecting back to us with immense self-confidence the surface traits of men and scenes gathered in the course of a vast reading and stored in a wondrous memory, yet it appears to be undeniable that these are qualities which captivate an almost uncounted multitude. It is especially Macaulay's virility and common sense—"that great English characteristic"—which makes his vitality to-day still unshaken, according to Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr., in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August). He says:

"Macaulay did not care for philosophy. 'The philosophy of Plato,' says he, 'is the philosophy of words.' 'The brilliant Macaulay, who expresses the tone of the English governing classes of the day, explicitly teaches that *good* means good to eat, good to wear, material commodity; that the glory of modern philosophy is its direction on "fruit"; to yield economical inventions; and that its merit is to avoid ideas and avoid morals. He thinks it the distinctive merit of the Baconian philosophy, in its triumph over the old Platonic, its disentangling the intellect from theories of the all-Fair and all-Good, and pinning it down to the making a better sick-chair and a better wine-whey for an invalid; that "solid advantage," as he calls it, meaning always sensual benefit, is the only good.' This is Emerson's criticism on Macaulay, but he puts it forward as illustrating English traits. Taine says: 'I do not wish to criticize doctrines, but to depict a man; and truly nothing could be more striking than this absolute scorn for speculation, and this absolute love for the practical. Such a mind is entirely suitable to the national genius; in England a barometer is still called a philosophical instrument; philosophy is there a thing unknown. . . . The English have moralists, psychologists, but no metaphysicians. . . . The only part of philosophy which pleases men of this kind is morality, because, like them, it is wholly practical, and only attends to actions. . . . Macaulay's essays are a new example of this national and dominant inclination.'

"England is highly renowned for her natural science; but the Englishman's lack of interest in abstract ideas is the burden of the lamentation of every English Jeremiah."

And yet there was another side to Macaulay's nature in curious contrast to his inability, in his own writings, to grasp the ideal standpoint; and his sympathy with Dante and Cervantes—two great idealists—was strong. Mr. Sedgwick says of this other side:

"In Florence, his rooms looked out on a court adorned with orange-trees and marble statues. His diary reads: 'I never look at the statues without thinking of poor Mignon:

Und Marmorbilder stehn und sehn mich an:
Was hat man dir, du armes Kind, gethan?

I know no two lines in the world which I would sooner have written than those.' In another part of his diary he writes: 'I walked far into Herefordshire, and read, while walking, the last five books of the "Iliad," with deep interest and many tears. I was afraid to be seen crying by the parties of walkers that met me as I came back—crying for Achilles cutting off his hair, crying for Priam rolling on the ground in the courtyard of his house; mere imaginary beings, creatures of an old ballad-maker who died near three thousand years ago.' To such sentiments few have been as susceptible as Macaulay, but beyond that, into the realm of spiritual sensitiveness, into the borderland where the senses cease to tyrannize, he could not go."

Mr. Sedgwick passes an appreciative tho discriminating judgment upon Macaulay's history, and says that it is of permanent

value to the world to possess a history of England written from the Whig—that is, the Englishman's—standpoint. Of the "Essays" he says:

"Macaulay saw the world as one vast picture-book. This is the reason why his essays stand on the Australian's shelf next to the Bible and to Shakespeare. There is nothing in English literature comparable to them; there is nothing of the kind in foreign literatures. Each essay is a combination of history and literature, of anecdote and learning, of incident and portraiture, of advocacy and party spirit—such as are commonly found separate and distinct in the essays of a dozen different men. There is somewhat of the constructive element of imagination here; as the mechanical mind brings together the odds and ends of its recollection, the remainder baggage of its memory, and works and fashions them into an invention, so Macaulay from his vast stores unites and combines scattered materials and creates an imaginative picture. There is nothing to be found in his work which the world did not possess before; but most of the world was not aware of those possessions until Macaulay gathered them together."

THE MENDICANT STUDENTS OF RUSSIA.

THE Russian University presents the singular spectacle of a free institution in an autocratic land—an institution from which even the lowest peasant-born student is not excluded, even tho he be as destitute of means as of social position. The university is the poor Russian's opportunity, the stepping-stone to the many places under the Government open only to its graduates.

A writer in *The Saturday Review* (London, August 19) tells of some of the ways of the "poor student" at Moscow and St. Petersburg. He says:

"A stroll through the streets of Moscow during term time furnishes abundant evidence of the popularity of its university. The uncompromising military blue-and-green uniform which stamps the student and, which he can never, save under dire penalties, exchange for plain clothes, is to be met with at every turn. A few rich students are caught sight of driving; the many are on foot. The Russian, even the Russian boy, hates athletics and dislikes exercise of any kind. He never walks in the ill-paved streets of Moscow if he can afford to do otherwise. The 'poor student' has no choice. He not only tramps, but tramps much more than his more fortunate fellows drive. There are lessons to be given as well as lectures to attend, for the poor student is poor to the verge of starvation. He has terrible hardships to fight against in the pursuit of knowledge. But he is stout-hearted and his ambition to learn is genuine and earnest. He is impulsive, but his impulses are generous, tho they frequently lead him into scrapes. He is intellectually broad minded, and tho his ideas not seldom come to nothing he has plenty of them. In fact, in spite of drawbacks physical as well as moral, among the former of which not the least is a decidedly unwashed and slovenly appearance, the poor student is perhaps the most interesting character in all Moscow.

"Wherever the student congregates the scene is a novel one for the foreigner. Opportunities for seeing them '*en bande*' are unfortunately rare. The right to call together meetings for the discussion of any and everything under the sun is denied them. Students' associations are forbidden to the Russian, and wo betide the enterprising young man whose energies lead him in this law-breaking direction. Discovery means exile and a promising career ruined. One admirable occasion, however, is afforded by the symphonic concerts given during the winter months at the Club de la Noblesse. Here students are admitted free to the final rehearsals always held on Saturday mornings. The Russian loves music, and the chance is one not to be missed. They arrive, young and old (for there is no limit to a Russian student's age), an eager crowd, rushing in breathless to the concert hall. The majority bear every appearance of having but lately rolled out of bed. Faces are unmistakably unwashed and fair—worn extra long as it is winter time—uncombed. Their clothes, with the exception of jackets which have been hastily scrambled into, have certainly served as sleeping garments. Yet these wild-looking youths rouse something more than mere curiosity in for-

own eyes. Interest and sympathy must be felt for the distinctly dirty crowd of boys in patched and faded uniforms who have come to forget everything for an hour in music. There is so much character and so much meaning in the scene. With the same earnestness they face hardship and overcome the difficulties of that lasting struggle, a poor Russian student's life."

THE PROBLEM OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

THE question as to what is the best home reading for children, the reading that will after all principally determine the bent of their literary tastes in after-life, is one that has been debated much of recent years. The *Chicago Dial*, which has given much space in the past to the subject of English teaching in school and college, prints an article from Mr. W. T. Field which contains much that is suggestive. Mr. Field believes in "Mother Goose" as the earliest pabulum for the youthful mind:

"There is nothing better for him, provided always it is the real simon-pure 'Mother Goose,' and not the miscellaneous stuff which masquerades in cheap editions under that name. The parent must not think that any story which will amuse a child is useful. The individual taste has not at this period of development become pronounced; the child will accept anything eagerly; a story is a story. But the influence of the stories which are told him is deep and lasting. If he is fed upon tales of ogres and giants who eat up little boys, a taste is formed which will continue to demand extravagant and blood-curdling fiction. 'Jack the Giant-Killer' is the logical antecedent of 'Jack the Indian-Killer' and 'Jack the Ripper,' which our children see a little later upon the news-stands—more's the pity. We sometimes ask why these outrageous yellow-covered tales are written; but the explanation is quite easy. There is a demand for them; and we should see to it that the demand is not fostered by the tales which our children hear from their nurses in the days before the little ones can read for themselves."

The period at which the child begins to know the meaning of the printed word and to wander away from his reading-book is a time when he especially needs help, but Mr. Field thinks that some latitude should be allowed him in the selection:

"If he himself chooses one from a half-dozen books, all of which are equally good, the chances are that he will better enjoy the reading of it and will get more real good from it than if it were presented to him alone as something to be read because of the good it would do him. Do not make his reading a duty, but let it be a privilege and a pleasure. He may prefer 'Robinson Crusoe' to 'Pilgrim's Progress,' and if he does he should be allowed to read it. But beware how widely his choice is allowed to extend. Fruits are good for children—but there are unripe fruits and there are partly decayed fruits which are not good. The average parent will be quite careful as to what his children are putting into their stomachs, but is apt to be equally careless as to their mental fare."

"The boy-bandit, wild-west, sensational stories of the news-stands, to which reference has already been made, are not, after all, the most dangerous species of children's literature. They are so glaringly bad that parents instinctively scent their presence and banish them from the household. Their influence is happily becoming limited to those homes in which the parents themselves are not above the moral standard of the tales—and in such homes there is little chance for the growth of a pure literary taste or a high moral character. It will be observed that the influence of all literature is felt along these two lines, the esthetic and the moral; that which affects the taste and that which affects the character. While these remarks apply chiefly to the esthetic influence, the two are so blended that it becomes quite impossible to avoid reference to the moral influence as well. That which we love, we are."

"The most dangerous class of children's literature is that in which sensationalism is respectably clothed. There are stories quite as bad in their influence as the border-ruffian type, but more refined in their setting. The boys and girls move in good society, but they are always getting into the most impossible situations and having the most startling adventures—hair-breadth

escapes, encounters with burglars, and all that sort of thing. These stories appear in reputable children's magazines, and are interspersed with items of useful information—science, history, and biography. The story is inserted to make the magazine *popular*; and it answers its purpose. In the family of my friend A, three well-known children's periodicals are taken and read. Several days before the time for the appearance of each issue, the children are in a fever of excitement; and when the paper at last appears, everything is dropped until the fate of the hero of the continued story is ascertained. In this family there is no library worthy of the name. The periodicals already referred to supply all the reading matter for which the children care, or for which they have time after their school duties are fulfilled."

The writer thinks that there is another species of juvenile literature still worse than this sugar-coated sensationalism, to wit, "the sentimental stuff which is written in the name of religion and morality, but which is effective only in vitiating the taste, weakening the intellect, and giving false views of life." Happily the best Sunday-schools and religious papers have now cast this out. The principal thing is to teach the child to buy, read, and take care of good books—books that will be of permanent value:

"It is one of the most significant facts of modern life that a surfeit of periodical literature, both juvenile and adult, is operating against the reading of books and the formation of libraries. The magazine has its place, but it also has its limitations; and we should lead our children to understand that, after all, the vital and permanent literature is that preserved for them in good books. Let every child have his little book-case in the nursery—or, better yet, a shelf in the library which he may call his own. Let him be encouraged to read good books and to care for them. He will then come to feel the friendship with them which is the greatest joy of the literary life. A good book presented to a child on each succeeding birthday—a book chosen wisely with respect to the child's tastes and abilities, but of sterling worth—will soon put him in possession of a library which will be a lasting source of strength and satisfaction. It is a mistake to think that the child must be continually supplied with fresh reading-matter—that a book once read is finished. Indeed, the strong intellects of the last century are those which have been nourished in childhood upon a *few good books*—read and reread until the thought and style became a part of the reader's permanent possession. Nor does a child lose interest in a good book after a single reading. What boy ever tired of 'Gulliver's Travels'?"

"Such books as those of Kingsley, Church, and Jane Andrews, Lamb's 'Tales from Shakespeare' and 'Adventures of Ulysses,' the fairy tales of Andersen and Grimm, 'Æsop's Fables,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and the 'Swiss Family Robinson,' 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Franklin's Autobiography,' 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' and the stories of Scott and Dickens—all these are genuine classics, and they never grow old. Then there is a multitude of new books written for children by men and women who love and understand the needs of child-life. Never was there a wider range of selection, and never a time when the [non] possession of children's libraries was so inexcusable."

Wagner's Views of English Musical Taste.—Two volumes of Richard Wagner's letters have lately been published in England. One of them, a collection of his letters to Wesendonck—a rich merchant whom he met in 1852—contains some passages which the London *Academy* quotes in illustration of Wagner's opinions about music in England; opinions, it is hardly necessary to say, which were not extraordinarily complimentary. Here is one passage written from London in March, 1855:

"No one here arrives at any kind of interest in a thing unwonted. . . . True art is something utterly strange to them, and they assuredly are not to be caught by anything but its incomings and outgoings. The equanimity with which these persons [the Philharmonic audience] listened to the singing of a wearisome duet [by Marschner], for instance, just thirty seconds after the close of the 'Eroica,' was an altogether new experience to me; all the world assured me that no one took the least offense at it, and exactly as the symphony, so was the duet applauded. . . .

Anything more objectionable than the genuine English stamp . . . I can not conceive; they one and all have the type of the sheep; and just as certain as the instinct of the sheep for finding out its fodder on the meadow is the Englishman's practical sense; his fodder he finds, to be sure, but the whole lovely field, with the blue heavens above it, unfortunately is non-existent for his organ of perception."

Again he says, April 5, 1855:

"The real delight of the English is oratorio; there their music becomes the interpreter of their religion—*passer moi le mot!* Four hours long do they sit in Exeter Hall, listening to one fugue after another in perfect confidence that they have discharged a good deed, in reward for which they will get nothing whatever to hear in heaven but the loveliest Italian operatic arias. It was this deep fervor of the English public that Mendelssohn gaged so well when he composed and conducted oratorios. . . . Mendelssohn is to the English completely what their Jehovah is to the Jews. And Jehovah's wrath now strikes the unbelieving one; for you know that, among other great qualities, the dear God of the Jews is also credited with very much rancor."

"To think that he put up with us!" says *The Academy*. Hard cash, however, had something to do with it, for, as Chopin said, "the English are the only people who pay well." Had he lived until now, he would have added, "and the Americans."

THE ART OF WOING IN LITERATURE.

THE evolution of the art of love-making is traced by a writer in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August), from the time of Dante's divine Francesco to the days of the "Prisoner of Zenda." This fine art is, says the writer, more largely influenced in its manifestations by environment, the times and customs, and most of all by the climate, than most people imagine:

"Take the lovers of the days of Dante. Did they not swoon from the very violence of their feelings, while, according to Chaucer, the suitors of England, after the fashion of Ellen Montgomery, fell to weeping the moment their eyes happened upon the object of their devotion? The 'Morte d'Arthur,' on its part, introduces us to lovers who are subject to constant physical collapses. They lose their appetites, occasionally their minds, always their common sense. They swoon from joy, and make all manner of violent demonstration. Of all lovers they appear to have been the most inconvenient, since how was it possible to be ever ready to restore them with a sight of the lady, when, likely as not, she was locked in a dungeon or confined in a tower?"

"The Elizabethan lovers, true to the spirit of their age, sang love-songs to the music of the lute. They composed verses to Phyllida's eyes, and wrote lyrics to Clorinda Maying. A flowery bank, as background to a lady's charms, was an absolute necessity in the landscape, and, apparently, no one went wooing except in summer. The wearing of lute-string gowns introduced the laborious fashion of wooing by letter-writing, a method by no means inexpensive, when we call to mind the reams of paper consumed by Lovelace and Clarissa alone, not to estimate the excessive postage of the day nor the payment of the many special messengers employed by the gentleman."

With the disappearance of hair powder and knee-buckles a change came over the spirit of love-making. One did not have any longer to live up to a plume and lace ruffles. Therefore today, says this investigator, lovers are "entirely tailor-made," and no longer woo on the knee.

The writer finds among nineteenth-century novelists many different varieties of amative artists. He thinks that Scott hurries his lovers through the scene with a haste that suggests that both author and hero would rather that the latter were brandishing a broadsword or carving a venison at a festive board than that he were thus engaged. Dickens has "as sorry a lot of lovers as can well be encountered in the pages of romance."

Another discovery which this interesting investigator has made is that a woman invented the art of kissing—that is, according to

an ancient legend. The writer finds corroboratory evidence in favor of this hypothesis in the fact that feminine novelists devote much more space and attention to very ardent wooing than do men:

"Recall for a moment the loving glances, the hand pressures, the kisses, which enliven the pages of Miss Mulock, and call to mind Stevenson's complaint concerning his inability to manage the swish of the petticoats. Think how few are the kisses of Kipling, how innumerable those of Mrs. Burnett or the tearful Miss Warner.

"Of late, if again we base our conclusions on the novels, love-making has taken on a new and cheerless phase. Each lover, emulating the early example of Narcissus, falls in love with his or her own image, expects the other to do likewise, and sets about wooing with that end in view. Imagine, if one can, a more dismal vision than a procession of modern lovers. Contrast with the princes of the plumes and loving hearts the Reverend John Storm, the religious Mr. Helbeck, the incomprehensible Mr. Ware. Fancy any princess having the inclination, much less the time, to listen to the interminable discussions of any one of them!

"Justice, however, recalls to our memory 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' and we acknowledge the presence of a very prince of lovers, worthy a fairy tale itself."

LITERARY TASTES OF CONVICTS.

A VISITOR to one of the large State's prisons gives an interesting account of the prison library and of the books that are most in demand. The library was the result partly of gifts, partly of twenty-five-cent fees paid by visitors. The money thus obtained was expended by the book committee largely in buying cheap English reprints at the department stores. The writer says (in the *New York Sun*):

"Such as it was, the library became very popular. It was the librarian's duty to pass along the tiers evenings with a basket of books, collecting and exchanging. There was something pathetic in the way his first appearance was greeted. As he stopped before a cell a grab would be made through the bars. Whatever it was he had to give out, the inmate wanted it. One would have no difficulty in getting rid of a basket of shavings in like fashion. The average convict is so bereft that he will take anything and try to get more of it. Men unable to read were just as anxious for a book as their more educated fellows.

"It followed that the choice lay largely with the librarian, tho at first he had to contend with the inevitable convict suspicion. 'I want that green book,' one would say; 'that one you are hiding under the others.' After the feeling that some one else was going to be favored had worn away, the demand generally was for 'a novel.' The best definition of the prison conception of this term is probably a story where the action is rapid. 'Vanity Fair' was returned with disgust, the complaint being, 'I didn't want that dry stuff; I wanted a novel.' The convict desire, it must be borne in mind, is for that which is easy. On account of their deliberateness, Dickens's novels were by no means popular. The author's name, by the way, was invariably called 'Dickson.' There was some little demand for 'Oliver Twist' on account of Bill Sykes and his dog, and for 'Old Curiosity Shop' on account of Quilp and his boy. 'Pickwick Papers' was never read throughout, but in places, as for instance 'Bob Sawyer's Party,' and wherever Mr. Alfred Jingle appeared.

"The favorite among Scott's novels was 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' the misfortune of the hero being doubtless the main attraction. The personal element is never lacking in a convict's reading. He is continually comparing the hero's fate with his own; he is continually picturing what he would do under similar circumstances. The book most sought after, which was worn to threads and tatters, was 'Donovan,' by Edna Lyall. In this story the hero goes to the dogs, and after much suffering reforms and is rehabilitated. The average convict sympathized with the downfall, considered the suffering critically and with pride in his own endurance, and regarded the rehabilitation as the highest form of the purely imaginative in writing. To this personal element must also be attributed the zest with which even old men read Horatio Alger, Jr.'s stories. They all had been poor boys

on the streets; perhaps in their dreams they seemed to rise to fame and fortune.

"Dialect stories were not liked because they are hard to read. To this there was a single exception, the Irish tale, Charles Lever's romances being highly favored, with 'Charles O'Malley' in the lead. 'Rory O'More' and 'Handy Andy,' by Lover, were also popular. Doubtless such a plot as that of the 'Little Minister,' with its revelation of simple, quaint, and generous natures, would appeal to the convict heart, but not one in the case of this prison had the patience to finish the first chapter. There was an absolute lack of patience in reading, which made all poetry a closed book, except perhaps Macaulay's 'Lays' and Bret Harte's verses. Much has been written about the magic power of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' but it seemed to fail in prison. The first pages were bethumbed and grimy enough, but from where Christian and Faithful begin to talk they remained unsoiled."

Scientific and philosophical works have no charm for the convict mind. Histories written in a popular style, however, were in demand:

"Accounts of battles, not technical, were read with avidity, but a sea-fight seemed the crowning glory. There seemed to be no curiosity as to the why and wherefore of wars. To the convict mind they were both natural and inevitable. Pride in America was only matched by contempt for foreigners—natives of the British isles being excepted—and even Columbus was classed as a dago. Literary eccentricities were mercilessly condemned. With utter aversion Carlyle's 'French Revolution' was handed back to the librarian. 'That fellow is no good; he can't even write decent English,' was the verdict.

"There was something pathetic, too, in the frequent requests for 'a book with pictures in it.' There should be food in such a preference for reflection for those who reason regarding the average convict from their own moral and mental standards. As well might one apply like tests to a child. The average convict, when removed from the fields which his cunning has made familiar, has but a blurred sight. Printed letters fatigue him; he has no apprehension for subtlety of expression; he can find more pleasure in an actual representation of the idea, however rude.

"In fine, then, the reading of the average convict must be simple, easy, and able to hold the attention. To this there was one exception. The books provided by the Catholic priest were in regular demand by the Catholic convicts, however much or little they may have been inwardly digested. This accentuates a religious difference between convicts apparent to all who have been associated with them."

THE MAN WITHOUT THE HOE.

THE question as to the justice of Mr. Edwin Markham's word-picture of "The Man with the Hoe" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 11, June 17, July 22) continues to be debated in the magazines and daily press. One writer in the New York *Times* calls attention to what he says is Mr. Markham's inversion of the real law of life:

"Mr. Markham, teacher and scholar, knows that progress, not degradation, is the law of our being. He knows that however sad may have been that man's lot, it was infinitely better than that of his savage progenitor. 'Savagery was the formative period of the human race. Commencing at zero in knowledge and experience, without fire, without articulate speech, and without arts, our savage progenitors fought the great battle, first for existence and then for progress, until they secured safety from ferocious animals and permanent subsistence' (*Vide* Morgan on 'Ancient Society,' p. 41).

"Great as is the distance between Mr. Markham and 'The Man with the Hoe,' it is as nothing as compared with that between them both and their prehistoric ancestor. The gain to 'The Man with the Hoe' is enormous. He, too, 'is heir to all the ages,' and has received a part of that great inheritance. The human race is not being degraded. It moves onward and upward. Our own generation has seen the abolition of slavery in America and of serfdom in Russia. The Peace Congress at The Hague is a stepping-stone toward Tennyson's dream of a parliament of men, a federation of the world. Men are better fed, clothed, and

housed than they were fifty years ago. Children are being educated. Pestilence has lost half its terrors. Famine is met and conquered. Disease is alleviated. Justice is softened. Manners are milder. The passion of philanthropy extends. We have much yet to do, but the desire to do it is widespread and reaches all ranks of society. Let us thank God and take courage."

On the other hand, Mr. Markham's admirers assert that he has shown himself in his poems to be an unmistakable optimist, believing as he does in the ultimate solution of all social problems through the application of the principle of fraternity. It has been added that a walk through the slums of New York or of any modern city will very effectively convince an overconfident optimist—one who can see no deep injustice and wrong in present social conditions—that Mr. Markham's "Man with the Hoe" has innumerable counterparts in real life, tho these counterparts do not all bear hoes. *The Criterion* (New York, August 5) calls Mr. Markham "a poet with a message," and likens him to one of the Hebrew prophets:

"Among the innumerable choir of song-birds comes a cry from the deeps. Here is one of the old barbaric tongues of poesy that has broken the long silence. It is a voice Dantesque in its terribleness, Miltonic in its vigor. Such a revival is curious, and has its origin in something deeper than personal experience. It springs, indeed, from some tremendous upheaval in universal thought. The heart of humanity is deeply stirring; and these poems are but the surface indications, of which we shall have more as time goes on.

"There has been a great deal of shallow criticism of 'The Man with the Hoe.' The poet has been accused of that oversensitiveness to which the artistic temperament is popularly (tho erroneously) thought to be subject. Owing to such undue sensitiveness to purely isolated phenomena, the poet, it is said, has pictured a wholly imaginary being surrounded by wholly imaginary conditions. In this view Millet and Markham are both mistaken; the French peasant is by no means the miserable being he is represented in picture and poem; and the American farmer is certainly not fairly typified in either. Then, too, the introduction of agricultural machinery has compelled the passing of the man with the hoe. And, after all, the man of Markham's poem is not so utterly unhappy, since, not having the brains to realize the conditions to which he is condemned, he does not suffer so much after all.

"Suppose we grant all this; yet the truth of the poem remains. 'The Man with the Hoe' is the man with the trowel, the man with the plane, the man with the spade—in short, the man everywhere who is condemned to ill-requited toil under conditions that render it impossible that he should 'have life and have it (more) abundantly'—*life* being used in that special universal sense which the biblical writers sometimes employ. That there is an element of exaggeration in both picture and poem may be admitted; but to perfectly epitomize one must exaggerate—in the way a telescope magnifies a star.

"We have been told that 'The Man with the Hoe' is socialistic—whatever that may mean. It is all very melancholy. If one can not indicate the need of social reform without being forced into the company of the confusion-beleaguered wits of the Karl Marx school, I, for one, with a full consciousness of all such resolution implies, will be willing to postpone social reform for some time yet. But of course 'The Man with the Hoe' is not socialistic any more than it is evangelistic or rationalistic. It is a protest against existing social conditions—but so are Jeremiah and Isaiah.

"This cry of Markham's is a clarion call to his fellow singers. It is a voice demanding the restoration of rights and reparation for wrong. But the answer to his appeal must be a song of hope. For beyond the long martyrdom of man there is the blazing sun of justice—joy after Golgotha. And he who shall sing the promise with a power equal to this new singer's will be greater than Markham; it is not too much to say that his advent will mark the creation of a new world of song—the lines dividing the sleeping, dreaming world of poesy and the new and risen one."

Referring to various criticisms that have been printed to the effect that Markham's poem is a misrepresentation of American farm life, *The New Voice* (New York, August 12) contains the following defense of the poem:

"As literary criticism this [criticism] is very poor stuff. Markham's subject was a picture painted by Millet, and the peasant drawn by Millet was not an American farmer riding a sulky plow, but such a peasant as is to be found in country after country of the Old World. The poem fits the picture and voices with rare power the emotions aroused by Millet's art. Judged as a poem, therefore, 'The Man with the Hoe' is one of the finest things yet produced in America. It has eloquence and depth and redeems the ugliness of the theme with rare beauty of expression. But we may say all this and yet call in question its philosophy. Wordsworth's 'Ode to Immortality' may be none the less the 'high-water mark of English literature,' as it has been called, because the central thought (that of prenatal existence) is one that philosophers and scientists have not accepted."

The writer points out that the philosophy of Markham's poem is the same as that underlying Lowell's "A Parable," the conclusion in each being that "social and political conditions are, in great measure at least, responsible for the brutishness and misery of the lower classes." He continues:

"But, cries one critic, that figure is not a true representative of the American farmers. True, and that very fact, were the critic keen-sighted enough to see it, proves Markham's case. That figure, 'stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox,' under the better social conditions of America has become, time and time again, a *man*, erect, self-reliant, with ideas in his head, music in his heart, books in his house, a pew in the church, and a boy or girl in college. How will you account for the change if not by the change of social environment, and the appeal to new hopes and ambitions which are produced by the change?"

"Mr. Markham's philosophy is, we fear, dreadfully right. And every one of us who is sitting with folded hands in the presence of social or political injustice must plead guilty when he asks:

'Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?
Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?'"

But some of Mr. Markham's critics are of the opinion that the man who in these days is so fortunate as to have a hoe—or any means of livelihood—is to be congratulated rather than consoled with. The New York *Sun* (August 2) prints a letter from "a well-known gentleman whose entire responsibility is unquestioned," offering three prizes, of \$400, \$200, and \$100, for the three best poems on "The Man without the Hoe," that is, the man who has no chance to work. He says:

"What about the man without the hoe? he who can not get work, or, having the opportunity to labor, won't do it? There are thousands of young men in this country who have been educated up to the point where the honest and healthful occupation of their fathers in the field has become distasteful to them, and, in many cases, they have grown to be ashamed of it and of their parents. In European countries, particularly, there are multitudes of young men, the younger sons of titled people, for instance, who have been taught that common labor or work in the trades is beneath them, and they sink their individuality, their manhood, and their future in the ranks of the army and in petty government positions. They must have money, but they must earn it only in a 'genteel' way. These are the men without the hoe—the real brothers to the ox. Who shall tell their story? Who shall best sing the bitter song of the incapables who walk the earth, driven hither and thither like beasts by the implacable sentiment of a false social education, suffering the tortures of the damned and bringing distress upon those dependent on them because they have lost that true independence of soul that comes to him who dares to labor with his hands, who wields the hoe and is the master of his destiny."

"The writer would like to see a good poem written on these lines, and the subject is a great one. He therefore offers to give for the best poems written on this general subject \$400 as first prize, \$200 as second prize, and \$100 as third prize; the competition to be decided by a committee of three, one to be the editor of *The Sun* and the others to be Mr. T. B. Aldrich and Mr. E. C. Stedman, if those gentlemen will be willing to serve on such a committee. All poems to be sent in to the editor of *The Sun* before October 15 next. Brevity, strength of sentiment and expression, and literary grace and beauty to be the factors of merit."

WHY HAVE WE NO SATIRE?

A RECENT English writer has expressed wonder that the land which produced Freneau and Lowell should at the present day have no satirists, and suggests that Americans would do well to cultivate this form of literature, which has been found so excellent a spur to moral and literary progress, from the days of Aristophanes and Juvenal to those of Pope, Voltaire, Burns, and Thackeray. A writer in *The Atlantic* speaks approvingly of this suggestion:

"The advice is not new. It was an early surmise of Americans themselves that this form of literature was agreeable to their temper. Freneau chose it with deliberation in Revolutionary times, and defended his choice critically. Poe, in one of his book reviews, maintained a similar opinion, tho the book of which he wrote had scarcely any fame except what he gave it. The success of Lowell, who attained a moral accuracy of the judgment which was unknown to Aristophanes and to Juvenal, might seem conclusive. But satire of the kind praised by Poe failed, and Freneau long ago ceased to be read by the many. So there must be something in this matter besides national aptitude."

"It may be that the moods of an age have somewhat to do with the development of satiric power. The satirist must have that which arouses his ire and his wit, and of this mankind gives him a superfluity in every age. But he may need also a background of earnest feeling in the people who group themselves, with all their peculiarities, around him."

"The question is whether we are in earnest now to the degree required. Of course we are full of ideas, good, bad, and indifferent. Nothing is too trivial for our pursuit. On the other hand, nothing is powerful enough to centralize all our thoughts. Our conduct shows that we are looking for a thought capable of dominating us. We have a downright mania for organization and experiment. We start new kinds of societies every hour in the day. We are interested in religions, and genealogies, and social hobbies, and literary will-o'-the-wisps. Half the crowd of persons who gain what is called distinction do so by starting a so-called 'movement,' and getting a constituency that will sneeze every time they take snuff. We are very much like that flying multitude which Dante found this side of the Styx, chasing every banner that rose. We are so nearly conscious of this fatuous vagrancy of intellect that we have coined words to mark its absurd effects. Ours is the age of 'fads.'"

"It is certain that life will have to become strenuous instead of merely busy before such a poet can gain an audience. The day for describing Hudibras with one spur or Quixote with a pasteboard helmet, or even for outlining such a starveling figure as Ichabod Crane, is long past. The exaggerated Hebrew features of contemporary prints have already ceased to be humorous. The presages of future satire are seen in those glimpses of the inner nature, which, rare as they are, show that the genius of satire is not dead. It is the poet's audience that is dead—dead to everything but its 'fads.'"

NOTES.

IBSEN is reported to be zealously working on a new play, which he hopes to finish by autumn. The title is not to be made known at present.

KIPLING and Hall Caine are both said to be in danger of suffering from an "overboom." In the former case this arises from too much "stage management," and too much "Stalkey stories," which shock some of his old readers and fail to interest many others.

THE British bobby who was recently granted a pension of £40 per annum by Mr. Balfour out of the civil list would probably be looked upon with contempt as a mere "literary feller" by the "practical politicians" of Tammany Hall. He was named Charles Assheton, and was a policeman in the Monmouthshire force, in Wales. The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that during his spare hours he taught himself Latin, and studied literature and kindred subjects, in time becoming the author of many books of striking merit, among them an excellent history of Welsh literature.

THE following story of two famous British authors is related in the Springfield *Republican*: When Rudyard Kipling was once on a visit to Thomas Hardy, he went to see a house which the author of "Tess" thought would suit him. While Mr. Kipling was out of hearing, Mr. Hardy observed to the landlady, "I may mention to you that this gentleman is no other than Rudyard Kipling." "Is that so?" she replied, "I never heard the name before." Presently Mr. Kipling found a convenient opportunity to say, "Perhaps you may not be aware that the gentleman who brought me here to-day is Mr. Hardy, the eminent author." "Oh, indeed," was her reply, "I don't know his name."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

NEW INVESTIGATIONS ON THE DRUG HABIT.

THOSE drugs that are taken habitually for their pleasant effects belong almost universally to a class of poisons possessing the curious property of gradually accustoming the human system to their results. The amount of morphin sometimes taken daily by a confirmed opium eater would kill a person unaccustomed to it; use, and the same is true of alcohol, cocain, hasheesh, and even tobacco. Recent researches on this interesting phenomenon of "habitude" or "adaptation" in drugs, which is at the bottom of the alcohol problem, the opium problem, and every other similar problem, are treated of in an article signed "L. M.," in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 12). Says the writer:

"This question of adaptation was the subject of an interesting report and of an important discussion at the recent Medical Congress at Lille. The author of the report, M. Simon, of Nancy, has studied the question under various aspects.

"Adaptation may be produced by a large number of drugs, and when it has been established the persistence of useful effects is often noticed to accompany the disappearance of the injurious effects.

"To take some examples, the iodid of potassium, even in small doses, produces in certain subjects the symptoms of an acute cold, with a rash and great discomfort; if the dose be lessened and kept up, the therapeutic effects will be produced without the disagreeable physiological effects.

"Aptitude to endure drugs is sometimes in relation with circumstances other than continued use: sex, age, and state of health have much to do with it. Thus, quinin causes roaring in the ears, which doubtless is lessened in some degree by use, but which never takes place in subjects attacked by intermittent fever, even when large doses of the drug are taken; or which at least takes place with a very slight degree of intensity. It seems, in such cases, that the curative action replaces the physiological effects."

In some cases, we are told, adaptation is a good thing, but when we have to do with poisons that act on the nervous system, such as morphin or alcohol, it becomes a danger. The author of the report already mentioned has studied the subject especially from this point of view, and is quoted as follows by the writer in *Cosmos*:

"The diminution of poisonous action is not the only consequence of habit; its effects are infinitely more complex, and the physiological properties of a drug in such cases seem to be notably modified. A substance that, at the first dose, seems to make an impression, so to speak, on the entire organism, acts, at the end of a certain time, only on some particular portion of it, so that of the effects of the initial doses, some weaken and finally vanish, while others remain and keep on manifesting themselves, at least under certain conditions, during the entire period of administration of the poison. . . . Thus, subjects who take morphin for the first time have gastro-intestinal trouble, vertigo, and general discomfort, which symptoms disappear completely as they go on; but the sensitive and psychic centers continue to be influenced; brain-excitation, excessive ideation, general well-being, and the quieting of pain continue, and this during a very long time."

This persistence of excitability, however, Dr. Simon tells us, is not complete, and this is why the first doses have a more powerful effect than those that follow, so that the user of a drug must increase the dose continually to get the same result. Another curious thing is that the organs most sensitive at the first dose are generally those least affected by habitual use. To quote Dr. Simon again on this point:

"At the end of chronic poisoning by small doses of atropin, the pupil expands after each dose, as in the normal state; the sensitive centers retain their sensibility to morphin, and the psychic

centers continue to be influenced by alcohol and tobacco. This proposition, however, is not always true: iodids when administered for a long time cease to produce the symptoms of a cold, and opium does not continue to determine great mental activity, but plunges the subject into a complete state of torpor.

"The effects of habitude are not indefinite, and it has, in all cases, a limit that can not be passed with impunity. Of course, if we stop at a medium dose, even if this would be poisonous to a healthy subject, it can perhaps be borne easily all one's life. This is what happens daily with tobacco, and even with alcohol and opium. But use almost always degenerates into abuse; the result is a slow and chronic poisoning whose symptoms differ entirely from those of the acute variety and which is remarkably alike in the case of different kinds of drug. . . .

"To cure a case of poisoning there is no other way than the suppression of the poison; but here we often have grave complications to deal with. From this point of view, drugs of habit may be divided into two classes. Those of the first class do not produce undue mental activity and never become the object of an irresistible passion; the suppression of these may cause no injurious, or even painful, result. This is not the case with drugs that become so indispensable to the organism that the subject can not do without them; they are for him, in some degree, true foods, with the distinction that we may deprive ourselves, if necessary, of nourishment for a time, while the poison, as soon as its effects have passed off, demands immediate renewal.

"If the habit has not lasted very long and the doses of the drug have been moderate, cure may be brought about ordinarily with reasonably great ease; but when we have to deal with an inveterate habit, and when the organism has been accustomed to large doses of the poison, the return to health takes place only at the end of long treatment, and death or mental alienation may be the result. Even when the disease has been cured, we must not forget that there are backsliders, and that the slightest pretexts often suffice to produce them."

Dr. Simon's researches evidently do not hold out much hope to the inveterate drunkard or opium-eater. As for the person who is beginning to take some drug, trusting that the effects of habitude will protect him and that he will not go further than the medium dose, the word of science to such must coincide with Mr. Punch's celebrated "advice to young persons about to marry"—"Don't!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CAREER OF THE LATE PROFESSOR BUNSEN.

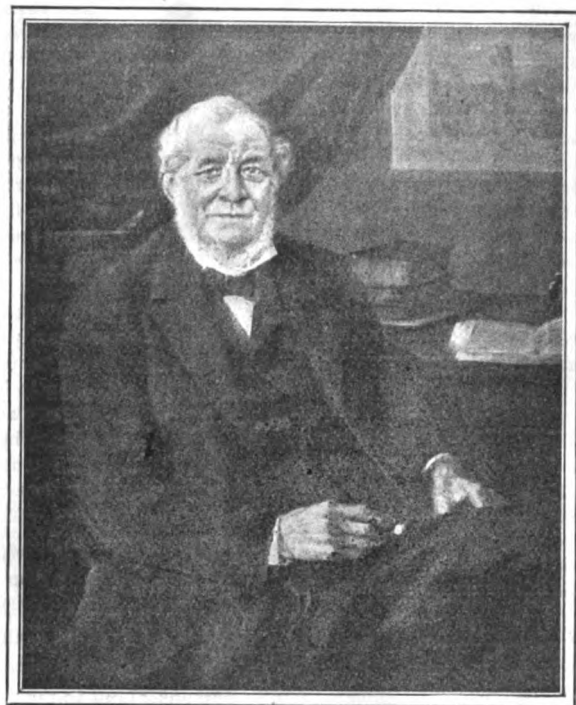
THE name of Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard von Bunsen, of Heidelberg University, who died on August 16, was almost a household word with students of physics. Born at Göttingen, March 31, 1811, he hardly belonged to the present generation of investigators; but he had been identified with such great discoveries in the past, and had given his name to utensils and apparatus of such wide use, that his name could not be forgotten, altho, being nearly ninety years of age at his death, his active life as a scientific man had long been ended. *The American Machinist* speaks of him as "one of the great physicists of the century." It says: "He is classed as a chemist, which he was preeminently, but he was distinctly a larger man than that. In so far as chemistry was his specialty, he was so omnivorous a specialist that the lines of his knowledge and research radiated from it to the remotest corners of the physical field."

Professor Bunsen graduated from the University of Göttingen, where his father was a professor, when nineteen years old, and became a professor in the Polytechnic School at Cassel at twenty-two. His first years of independent work led to discoveries concerning arsenic which opened up long chapters of modern chemistry. In 1838 he was "extraordinary professor" at the University of Marburg, and here he took up the study of the high furnace, inventing the appliances of the hot-blast, and developing his method of gas analysis. In 1841 he began the study of electrolysis and the electric arc, and invented the Bunsen battery-cell, which was in use until the advent of the dynamo. His

calorimeter was far in advance of any known, and he invented other instruments for the investigation of heat phenomena. The laboratories of to-day are full of his contrivances, and every shop knows the Bunsen burner, while it is also an indispensable part of the Welsbach gas-burner. In 1852 he became professor in the University of Heidelberg, where he stayed to the end of his days.

Of Bunsen's greatest work—that in connection with the invention and development of the spectroscope—a writer in *The Electrical Review* says:

"In 1857 he returned to his studies of spectrum analysis. He called to his assistance Kirchoff, the young professor of physics at Heidelberg, to deal with the problems of general physics in-



THE LATE PROF. R. W. E. VON BUNSEN.

involved. The result of the investigations was not only the final discovery of spectrum analysis and of the spectroscope, but also the creation of three branches of science—spectroscopy as a department of optics, spectroscopic astronomy, and spectroscopic chemistry. By means of the spectrum lines, Bunsen discovered the metals thallium, cæsium, and rubidium."

In 1883 Bunsen was chosen one of the eight foreign associates of the French Academy of Sciences, one of the highest scientific honors attainable. The writer of the notice already quoted from *The American Machinist* says further of his work and character:

"The eccentricity of Bunsen's genius was in the fact that he was without any abnormal mental traits. He betrayed no stupendous egotism. He gave to all others more than their full share of credit, many times going out of his way to attribute to others what was distinctly his own. In the history of science Bunsen is likely to find a lesser place than belongs to him, from the fact that he leaves so little written record. He thought too fast to think in words, and his lectures were full of inaccuracies of language. It is said that he could not answer verbal questions, either oral or written, and could not have passed a decent examination upon his own discoveries. These discoveries are lastingly embodied in the daily practise of the laboratory and the workshop, and his life has been a mighty force in the advancement of civilization."

In a notice of Bunsen's life, *The Scientific American* says of him:

"He was almost the last of the great men who have made modern science what it is to-day. His long and useful life was filled with the most splendid achievements in many sciences, but it was as a chemist that he will be chiefly remembered. . . .

"In looking over the names of the scientists of the last half century, it is almost impossible to find one whose personal contributions to science for the good of the world have been so great as those of Bunsen, and the many hundreds of pupils who during the last half-century have been benefited by personal contact with him are now doing the world's work in chemistry in hundreds of laboratories."

SUPPRESSION OF WEATHER FORECASTS IN MANILA.

THE accusation that the United States authorities have improperly suppressed the issue of weather forecasts by the Spanish observatory in Manila has been officially answered. It will be remembered that this accusation, as translated in these columns from the French journal *Cosmos*, gave the impression that our act was instigated by the jealousy of the director of the Hongkong observatory. It now appears from a brief note on "Meteorology in the Philippines," published in *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, July), that this official, Dr. Doberck, was indeed at the bottom of the matter; but, it is said, he was entirely within his rights in requesting that the foreign forecasts in Manila be discontinued, as it is contrary to international usage to publish such forecasts. Our War Department's action, therefore, it is asserted, was quite in conformity with international courtesy. We quote below the explanatory note just referred to:

"In a communication dated November 5, 1898, Dr. W. Doberck, director of the Hongkong observatory, informed the chief of the United States Weather Bureau that the Manila observatory was continually communicating sensational typhoon warnings to the newspapers in Hongkong, and that as this action was against international regulations laid down for the guidance of meteorological authorities, which prohibit an authority in one country to issue storm warnings for another country, he desired and recommended that the American government of the Philippines put a stop to this irregularity, which interfered so materially with the work of the Hongkong observatory.

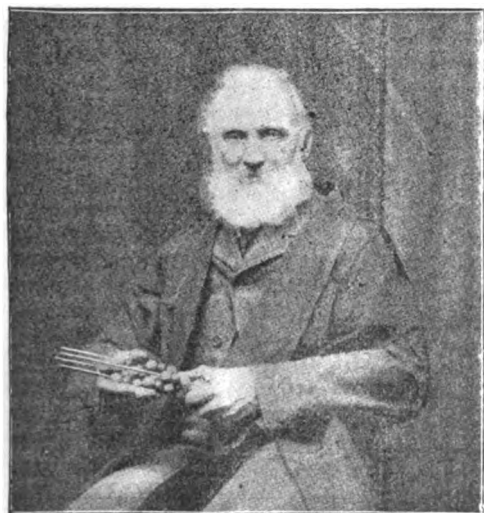
"Acting upon the recommendation made by Dr. Doberck, and approved by the chief of the United States Weather Bureau, the Secretary of Agriculture requested the Secretary of War to provide for discontinuing telegraphic typhoon warnings from the Manila observatory to points outside of the Philippine Islands. The position taken by the United States authorities was that the Manila observatory was improperly interfering with the British observatory by sending warnings into the territory covered by the observatory at Hongkong, and that warnings of this character should not be sent except upon the request of the British Government. They held that as director of the British meteorological observatory, having supervision over meteorological matters for the British Government in China, Dr. Doberck would not be justified in sending weather forecasts to Manila, and that such action on his part would, with propriety, be resented by the officials of the Manila observatory. In this position they were strengthened by the relations which have for many years existed between the prominent meteorological services of the world. The United States and Canadian meteorological services never presume to issue forecasts or storm warnings for any part of the territory under the sovereignty of the other, notwithstanding that they have in their possession daily meteorological observations from observatories both in the United States and Canada."

The American Association Meeting.—The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Columbus, Ohio, from August 21 to August 25, inclusive, was attended, according to the accounts in the daily press, by about eight hundred members. The retiring president, Prof. Frederic W. Putnam, opened the session with an address entitled "A Problem in American Anthropology," in which he discussed the question of the unity or diversity of prehistoric man in America. The president for this year, Prof. Edward Orton, of Columbus, in reply to addresses of welcome from various rep-

representatives of the city, gave a review of the history of science that was highly praised. Most of the work of the association, as is usual, was done in the various sections, devoted each to its special branch of science, and the three days from the 23d to the 25th were occupied with the meetings of these and of numerous affiliated societies. After the close of the regular sessions the members and their friends were offered the choice of four different scientific excursions, thus cataloged by the correspondent of *Electricity*: "A trip to Fort Ancient, the great prehistoric fortification, in Warren County, which, by state law, is under the care of the Ohio Archeological and Historical Society. This society will act as host at the fort, which is seventy-five miles from Columbus. Second, an excursion to the great coal-mines of Ohio, sixty-five miles to the south, showing the 'fallen forests' and different systems of mining coal; third, a 110-mile trip, via Sandusky, to Kelley's Island and Put-in-Bay in Lake Erie, showing the station of the United States Fish Commission and great glacial grooves and strontia; fourth, an excursion to the famous old Indian fort at Newark, Ohio, and to the botanical and geological curiosities in Licking Valley." At the close of the last session Prof. R. S. Woodward, of Columbia, was chosen president for the next annual meeting, which is to be held at New York.

A VETERAN SCIENTIST'S RETIREMENT.

MUCH interest is taken in the scientific world in the approaching retirement from his professor's chair in Glasgow University of Lord Kelvin, who, before his elevation to the peerage in 1892, was known as Sir William Thomson. Readers of *THE LITERARY DIGEST* do not need to be reminded that since the



LORD KELVIN.

Courtesy of *The Western Electrician*.

death of Von Helmholtz, Lord Kelvin has held the undisputed primacy among living experts in physical science. He affords one of the few instances of a person raised to the peerage for eminent services who has made his title equally well known with his family names by reason of the continuance of those services. With most men entrance into the peerage has been a retirement from active duty, but Lord Kelvin's contributions to science have been as valuable, considering the relatively short time in which they have been made, as were those of William Thomson. Says *The Western Electrician*, speaking of his retirement:

"Lord Kelvin is eminent as an inventor as well as a physicist. His mirror galvanometer rendered the early Atlantic cables economical in working, and he was knighted in 1866 for his aid to transatlantic telegraphy. His siphon recorder was an improvement, and he has invented other valuable aids to submarine-cable laying and navigation. His electrical measuring instruments are well known. In 1892 Sir William Thomson became Baron Kelvin. He is an ex-president of the Royal Society and has received

many other honors. Lord Kelvin has surveyed the whole field of electricity and magnetism, as his published works and inventions show. He was consulted in relation to the Niagara Falls project, and on his last visit to the United States, two years ago this summer, he inspected the electrical plant at the Falls with great interest. His appointment as the technical adviser of the new British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is a late announcement."

The Yacht "Columbia's" Steel Mast.—The recent breaking of the steel mast of the cup-defender *Columbia* has caused much discussion among engineers about steel as a material for masts in general, and the construction of this mast in particular. Says *The Marine Review* on the subject: "One authority has claimed that the *Columbia's* mast failed because it was of poor design, being built up of a number of pieces of sheet metal, riveted together, the argument being set forth that the riveted joint is in itself a source of weakness. It is asserted that at best not more than three fourths of the strength of the plate is available. The engineers who take this view hold that to have produced a light and unbreakable steel mast it should have been made from an ingot of high carbon nickel steel, hollow forged on a mandrel and finally finished by turning in the lathe to proper contour. A mast of this construction, it is said, would have had no weak point and could have been made of uniform strength to the utmost exactness. If desired, it might be treated by oil tempering, and under such circumstances would, it is asserted, have been twice as strong, weight for weight, as the riveted mast which gave way. The supporters of this plan admit that to have carried it out would have been costly, but they contend that the results would have justified the expense. But the Herreshoffs, evidently, cling to their original idea, for it is announced that the *Columbia's* mast is being repaired and will be ready for use in less than a week. The new plating will, however, be one fortieth of an inch heavier than that at first put on. As the strain seemed to come in the middle of the mast, precautions are being taken to strengthen the spar at that point."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NATURAL curiosity consisting of a mountain of alum is described in *Le Tour du Monde*: "It is found in China, 20 kilometers [12½ miles] from the village of Liou-Chik, and bears the name of Fan-Chan mountain. It has a diameter of not less than 16 kilometers [10 miles] at its base and a height of 590 meters [1,940 feet]. For centuries the inhabitants of the country have exploited this natural source of wealth, digging from it yearly hundreds of tons of alum. To obtain it they quarry blocks of stone, which they first heat in great furnaces and then in vats filled with boiling water. The alum crystallizes out and forms a layer 15 centimeters [6 inches] thick. The compact layer thus produced is afterward cut into blocks weighing 50 kilograms [110 pounds]."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE manufacture of telephone apparatus has so far advanced in Japan," says *Electricity*, August 16, "that, with the exception of springs, for the supply of which foreign aid is still depended on, all other necessary paraphernalia can be made at home at about one half the cost of foreign goods. At present, therefore, only a very small portion of telephone apparatus is being imported. . . . The manufacture is carried on both at government and private shops, between which no particular difference is noticeable regarding workmanship. It is thought in some circles that to encourage the development of the industry the government shops ought to be closed and greater patronage accorded private enterprises. There are in Tokyo quite a number of such factories, of which only two or three are doing business on a large scale. There exist also a few in Osaka, as usual turning out a cheap and inferior quality."

THE following instance of loss of hair due to mental shock is related by M. Boissier in *Le Progrès Médical*, June 17. He says, as translated by *The Lancet*: "The subject was a vigorous peasant, aged thirty-eight years, who was not of a nervous temperament beyond being slightly emotional. His hair was abundant and of a dark chestnut color and not even slightly interspersed with white filaments. One evening, as he was returning home, preceded by his mule, on which was mounted his son, aged eight years, the animal slipped and the child was thrown off and trampled on several times. He was only severely bruised, but the father thought he was killed, and in endeavoring to save him was terror-stricken. He trembled and had palpitations and a feeling of cold and tension in the face and head. On the following day the hairs of the head, beard, and eyebrows commenced to fall in quantities so that after eight days he was absolutely bald. At the same time the skin of the face and head became paler. Without delay the hairs began to grow again in the form of a colorless down. Soon all the affected regions were covered with finer, more silky, and a little more thinly sown, completely white hair. The hair of other regions was not affected."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELATION OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH TO BIBLICAL SCIENCE.

BISHOP POTTER has recently been charged by the New York *Sun* with denying the sacred character of the Scriptures because he referred to them lately as "literature." It has also been said that the Episcopal church, by making welcome within her fold such men as Dr. Briggs, Dr. Potter, and other "advanced" thinkers, is disloyal to her historic standards. *The Churchman*, however, which it will be remembered has persistently defended the ordination of Dr. Briggs, asserts that a spirit of open-mindedness toward all truth and a refusal to promulgate dogmatic teaching in relation to principles not clearly taught in the Bible have always been distinguishing marks of the Anglican Church. The writer continues:

"Some have charged her with an unworthy laxness in thus refusing to demand of her members acceptance of certain speculations. She has been faulted for a colorless latitude that, it was imagined, left room for denial of vital truth. Yet nothing could be further from the fact. While following the precedent of our Lord Himself in refusing to require belief in any theory of the sacraments, the ministry, the church, or even of the Incarnation itself, that exceeds the limits of revelation, she does require, in the most explicit language, that these ordinances and these facts be recognized as of divine obligation on every member of the Christian Commonwealth. This position is so wholly admirable and salutary that it is impossible not to believe that it reflects that wisdom which is the gift of God the Holy Ghost. . . .

"This policy has had marked results. The church that stands before all others as the advocate of the critical study of Holy Scripture, as well as of its supernatural inspiration, is the church that has done more than all others to interpret the Bible to the increased knowledge and varying needs of each age. The Anglican idea of the use of the Bible is to make it at once the best-known and best-understood book in the world. To show how far this idea has been fruitful, it is only necessary to compare the destructive if exhaustive criticism of Germany, and the wild if brilliant hypotheses of French savants, with the sober, rational, and constructive labors of English and American scholarship.

"Indeed, not only has the church no fear of the results of criticism, but she insists that this work is her proper function. The Bible is her book. Its interpretation properly belongs to the body that during many years and with much contention decided on its limits and accepted its authority. Her scholars are men trained in the very highest exercise of the human mind, but they are men of reverence, of balance, and of sanity in judgment. Their conception of their work makes the ultramontane neglect of the Bible as impossible as the ultra-Protestant garbling of it."

Referring to the pessimistic utterances of *The Sun*, the writer continues:

"Men of this type are to be found both without and within the church. And their reverence for time-honored traditions that are losing their vitality has drawn forth many jeremiads and forecasts of disaster. These have found expression in numberless forms; but the very worst and weakest we have seen is the editorial utterances of the New York *Sun*. This organ has ventured to charge not only the bishop of New York, but even the church herself, with disloyalty to her standards. The basis of this charge is that Bishop Potter has pronounced the Bible 'a literature,' and that the church has allowed the widest critical study—as if these things were crimes. From these premises, the conclusion is drawn that both the bishop and the church deny the inspiration of the Scriptures, together with the divine revelation contained therein. It seems next to impossible for an intelligent journal in these days to be guilty, either through ignorance or viciousness, of the fallacy of the 'undistributed middle' in a question of such supreme consequence.

"And yet we can find no other explanation of *The Sun's* attitude. When it says because Bishop Potter calls the Holy Scriptures a 'literature,' that therefore he means to deny their divine character and to imply that they are merely of human origin,

and when it charges that the church, in allowing the widest critical research, is false to her own claim as the preserver of Holy Writ—then it deliberately introduces into its conclusion that which is not contained in the premises. On the contrary, Bishop Potter's utterances and the church's history demonstrate an absolute faith in the inspiration of the Scriptures. It is because of this very faith that the bishop of New York and the church are perfectly willing to recognize the Bible as subject to all the conditions of literary history, and hence properly open to every legitimate critical inquiry.

"The Bishop of Durham, recognized as the most eminent theologian of the English church, says that a Christian scholar 'will accept without the least misgiving the canon that the Bible must be interpreted "like any other book"; and his reward will be, to find that it is by the use of this reverent freedom he becomes assured with a conviction, rational and immovable, that it is not like any other book.'"

The writer, in further confirmation of his statements, quotes as follows from the report of the committee on the "Critical Study of the Bible," which was put forth authoritatively in a special resolution of the last Lambeth Conference:

"We have been bidden to study the Bible like any other book; but such study has shown us how absolutely the Bible differs from any other book. We have come to see the significance of the fact, that no authoritative decision on the nature of inspiration has ever been given by the church; and certainly the significance of the principle, that we have no right to determine by arbitrary presuppositions what must be the character of the records of revelation. We have come to realize, with new conviction:

"(1) The variety, the fulness, the continuous growth shown in the Bible, and that it is a Divine library rather than a single book.

"(2) The permanent value of the several books of the Old, as well as of the New Testament, when each is placed in its historical environment, and in relation to the ruling ideas of its time."

More impressive still, we are told are these words from the Lambeth Encyclical of 1897, which records the conviction of the bishops of the Anglican communion throughout the world:

"The critical study of the Bible by competent scholars is essential to the maintenance in the church of a healthy faith. That faith is already in serious danger which refuses to face questions that may be raised either on the authority or the genuineness of any part of the Scriptures that have come down to us. Such refusal creates painful suspicion in the minds of many whom we have to teach, and will weaken the strength of our own conviction of the truth that God has revealed to us. A faith which is always or often attended by a secret fear that we dare not inquire lest inquiry should lead us to results inconsistent with what we believe, is already infected with a disease which may soon destroy it. But all inquiry is attended with a danger on the other side, unless it be protected by the guard of Reverence, Confidence, and Patience. . . . The central object of Christian faith must always be the Lord Jesus Christ Himself. The test which St. Paul gives of the possession of the Holy Spirit is the being able to say that Jesus is the Lord. If a man can say with his whole heart and soul that Jesus is the Lord, he stands on a rock that nothing can shake."

The Only "Christian Daily."—What is said to be the "only Christian daily newspaper in the world" is to be found in Montreal, where it was established over half a century before the author of "In His Steps" painted the imaginary difficulties of such a journal. *The Christian Commonwealth*, London, thus speaks of it:

"The Montreal *Witness* has been in existence for fifty-four years, and has now a constituency of 200,000 readers. It has from the first refused advertisements of strong drink, tobacco, theaters, and quack medicines, and thus sacrifices at least £10,000 a year. And yet it is a splendid success. The paper was originated as *The Weekly Witness* by a sturdy Scotch Christian and temperance advocate, Mr. John Dougall. His son, John Redpath Dougall, persuaded him to convert it into an evening halfpenny organ. This son has carried on the traditions of his father. He refuses all business alliances with Belial, and allows

no space to theater and sporting gossip. He has made foes in plenty, and attempts have been made to blow up his works with dynamite. To his sturdy character is ascribed the fact that none of the Canadian dailies issue Sunday editions."

PROTESTANT MISSIONARY CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St Paul, was lately asked to give his views concerning the duty of people of all denominations to do something for the work of religious reconstruction in the Philippines. In reply to this editorial request, the archbishop says in an interview (*The Outlook*, August 26):

"I will speak frankly, and give expression to my convictions as a Catholic and as an American. As a Catholic, I can not approve of any efforts of Protestants to affect the religious duties of the inhabitants of the islands. Catholics are there in complete control; they have a thorough church organization; the inhabitants are Catholics; some of them may not live up to the teachings of their faith, but they have no idea of abandoning that faith for another. It represents all they have ever known of a higher life. Protestantism will never take the place in their hearts of that faith. To take from them their faith is to throw them into absolute religious indifference. If the inhabitants of those islands were all Protestants, would Protestants ask Catholics to unite with them in the work of Protestant disintegration? Now, as an American I will no less object to efforts to implant Protestantism in those islands. Why? Because I want to see American rule made possible in those islands. Do your Protestant missionaries realize that they are doing the greatest harm to America by making her flag unpopular? Spain has already begun to say to her former subjects: 'You have objected to our rule. Very well, what have you in place? You have given up to strangers not only your civil government; they are also taking away your religion.' . . . If I were America's enemy to-day, I would say to American Protestants, Hurry on your missionaries to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and have them tell the inhabitants of those islands that their historic faith is wrong and that they ought to become Protestants. This would be the speediest and most effective way to make the inhabitants of those islands discontented and opposed to America.

"Now, I will call your attention to something that occurred in Algeria years ago. Before he became President of France, General MacMahon was governor of Algeria. He was an ardent Catholic, as ardent as any, and he believed that Roman Catholicism was the best religion for the whole world. That he believed as an individual; but what did he do as governor? Why, he issued orders restricting missionary effort of any sort, Catholic or Protestant. He proposed to have peace while France was trying to assimilate that country. He called the Muslem sheiks together, and he assured them that no Mohammedans would be disturbed in the exercise of their faith. He kept his word. He may have displeased some missionaries, but he grounded French civilization in Algeria, and he did it in the only possible way, too—by proving to an alien race and religion that the French were friends to both, not enemies. . . .

"In the name of religion, of civilization, of common sense, give the Catholic Filipinos at least a chance to know us as we really are, that we are not out there to stir up religious as well as political hate. A Minneapolis soldier the other day actually sent home from Manila as trophies from the Philippines Catholic vestments. What sort of civilization is that to introduce into those islands? We must assure the Filipinos without delay that no churches will be looted, no vestments stolen; that Catholic churches and monasteries will be respected everywhere; that what we are introducing is a civilization under which Catholics and Protestants have equal rights under equal state protection."

Dr. J. G. Schurman, chairman of the Philippine Commission, took a similar view, it will be remembered, upon his return to this country. He called attention to the fact that notwithstanding their deep-seated opposition to the friars, the Filipinos are faithful in their allegiance to the Pope. Time and time again, he said, their leaders, in conference with him, would end their bitter

denunciation of the religious orders with the words, "But, nevertheless, you must not think we are not devout Roman Catholics." He said further:

"This religious attitude is something that we must as a nation take into account. We must not go over there thinking that the Filipinos are heathen still. There may be a small field for Protestant missions in the islands, but I am inclined to think that the Roman Catholics will continue to have the advantage."

Now that President McKinley has concluded a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, a Mohammedan archipelago which forms a portion of the Philippine group, by the terms of which it is apparently agreed that the religious customs of the country, including polygamy and slavery, shall not be interfered with, the cup of the American missionaries is full, thinks the *New York Evening Post*:

"It thus appears that Mohammedanism and Romanism are to have free course and be glorified in the Philippines, with the sanction of our Methodist President, while the Protestant missionary societies are practically to be warned off the preserves. It is Dr. Burchard's 'rum, Romanism, and rebellion' over again, with the addition of polygamous and slaveholding Mohammedanism flying the American flag. Or, to quote the sententious language of the *Manila Freedom* of July 7: 'Expansion carries with it the Bible, bullets, and beer.'

"Where the Bible is coming in it is hard to say; but the bullets are certainly flying and the beer is flowing. This very number of *Freedom* contains no less than thirteen display advertisements of beer and liquors. It reads, in fact, like a brewers' organ, and fairly reeks of the bar-room. We recommend, by the way, the reading aloud of a file of *Freedom* at the next meeting of the missionary boards. It would show them the pious and uplifting influences now active in Manila in the name of America. This daily paper describes itself as 'an American paper for the American soldier,' but its tone is uniformly of low vulgarity and profanity. For example, it closes an editorial discussion of the question of local taxation with the following choice words: 'The whole damn thing is assuming the proportions of a huge joke.' Missionaries are barred out, but *Freedom* is there to give the Filipinos a daily sample of American refinement and religion.

"All these are depressing facts for the missionaries, who have good reason to think they have been badly buncoed by Mr. McKinley. He has effusively joined them in pious thanks to Providence for having taken us to the Philippines, has shrewdly availed himself of the great political aid they have rendered him, and now is leaving them in the lurch. It is enormous shipments of beer which have so far been the chief result of his policy, and exports of the Bible to the Philippines are distinctly discouraged. The missionaries have our sympathy."

President Schurman and others who have had opportunities for knowing the truth have explicitly denied, however, that the accusations of church sacrilege made against American soldiers in the Philippines are true, altho the Roman Catholic papers from New York to San Francisco continue to make the charge, and one paper even gives a photograph showing a company of American soldiers encamped before the altar in the nave of a church, with their clothing and other impedimenta hanging from the walls and side decorations of the sacred edifice. The American flags and American uniform are unmistakable. The *Chicago Inter Ocean* says on this subject:

"The *New World* of this city, printed, under date of August 12, an article charging American soldiers in the Philippines with church desecration and other 'most revolting atrocities.' The statement was anonymous, but was published with the remark that the writer was a man of high character. A briefer and less pretentious utterance on the same subject and to the same effect, said to have been made by 'Private Prendergast, U. S. I.,' was printed in connection with the anonymous statement. The most extravagant language was used in presenting this indictment against American soldiers, and the publication of the whole article led the German Catholic societies to meet and condemn in extreme terms the army of the United States in the Philippines.

"As no such charges had been made by any daily newspaper in the United States, *The Inter Ocean* began an investigation to

determine the origin of them. It obtained emphatic and sweeping denials from General Anderson, himself a Catholic, from Gen. Charles King, and from President Schurman of the Philippine Commission. All of these gentlemen, until recently in the Philippines, denounced the statements as wanton slanders, and made it clear that the persons responsible for church desecration in the Philippines were rebels and not Americans.

The Inter Ocean at once attempted to identify and locate this "Michael Prendergast," and discovered from the army roster that "there is no Michael Prendergast of the Sixth United States Infantry" as charged, and that the only person of that name who has been in the army during the past five years has not been in the Philippines, but on detached service at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Neither, according to the investigations of *The Inter Ocean*, are there any stolen ecclesiastical vestments on exhibition in any shop in St. Paul or Minneapolis.

IS CHRISTIANITY MAKING PROGRESS AMONG THE JEWS?

IN many Jewish circles it is regarded as a well-established fact that no Israelite becomes a Christian except for sordid reasons. Christians, on the other hand, point to such cases as Neander, Pick, Philippi, and others prominent in church and state as evidence of the fact that the Gospel is a power also among "the lost sheep of the house of Israel." A careful statistical study of this problem is found in *Nathanael* (Nos. 3 and 4), the mission journal published by Professor Strack, of the University of Berlin. The article, which covers nearly fifty pages, is from the pen of Pastor de le Roi, himself a convert, who has published a three-volume work on the subject. The substance of his article is as follows:

In the present nineteenth century the attitude of Israel toward modern civilization has been completely changed, and this change has been of a kind that paved the way for a recognition of the claims of Christianity among this people. Before the present century, both by choice and by necessity, Israel sought absolute isolation from the rest of the natives, and did not seek to enter into the life and development of the peoples in the midst of whom they lived, preferring to remain a religious communion by themselves, not influencing others nor being influenced by them.

Largely through the efforts of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn, this attitude has been changed, and the whole modern Jewish type of life has become something new. Mendelssohn demanded of his fellow religionists that they should become a part and portion of the peoples among whom their lot had been cast, and be not only Jews, but also Germans, French, or English. It was thought that such a union could be effected without any detriment to the religious views of the Israelites; but in this respect those who advised the innovation were seriously mistaken. Modern civilization is essentially a product of Christianity, and participation in its best work is possible only by recognition, to greater or less extent, of the principles of Christianity. Moreover, the new attitude of the Jews could not but make them more susceptible to the same influences that have given to other peoples their unique type of culture and civilization. In this way the ground was prepared for a greater influence of the Gospel on the Israelites, and this influence has been at work all along with good results.

The only reliable basis, however, for a computation of the extent to which Christian principles have become a factor in modern Jewish life is that of actual statistics. Such statistics are accessible from the Protestant, the Roman Catholic, and the Greek Catholic churches, as also from the many special mission societies and from the official lists of converts as reported by the statisticians of Germany. Taking all these sources together, and putting only a conservative estimate on their data, we have the remarkable fact that Gospel work among the Israelites has, from the point of numbers, been relatively more successful than among any other people of the world. The summary of the accessions made to the Christian church from the Israelites since the begin-

ning of the present century, as collected from all the reports of baptisms, are as follows:

Received into the Protestant church.....	72,740
Received into the Roman Catholic church.....	57,300
Received into the Greek Catholic church.....	74,500
Total.....	204,540

Then, too, in the case of "mixed marriage," *i. e.*, marriages between Jews and Christians, it has been demonstrated a hundred times over that the gains in conversion of parents and children are in nearly all cases in favor of Christianity, and the accessions from this source have been during the past hundred years nearly 20,000, making in round numbers nearly 225,000 additions to the Christian churches from the Jews during the present century. These baptisms are, as far as the leading countries are concerned, distributed as follows: Russia, 84,500; Austro-Hungary, 44,760; Great Britain, 23,500; Germany, 22,500. A regular proportion has not been maintained in these additions, the lowest numbers being in the sixth and seventh decade. At present the average additions per year number as follows:

Protestant church.....	1,450
Roman Catholic church.....	1,250
Greek Catholic church.....	1,100
Mixed marriages.....	1,450
Total.....	5,250

These figures are increasing each year, and it is becoming more and more apparent that the Protestant type of Christianity is proving more attractive to the Israelites than either of the Catholic churches.

These conclusions are in part corroborated by the figures published in the new annual, the well-known *Jahrbuch* for 1899, of the Church of Germany, edited by Pastor J. Schneider, of Elberfeld, which (pp. 201-210) enters fully upon the question, supplementing to a considerable extent the account of *Nathanael*. From this source we extract the following data:

The number of conversions from Judaism to Christianity in Germany has increased right along. Twenty-five years ago the average number was about 65, but of late years it has been about 500 and more, most of these taking place in Berlin. Among these converts are many philologists, jurists, and other educated men.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MUSIC AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CREEDS.

MOST churches of the present day call in music as an important adjunct of religious service. Canon S. A. Barnett, of Toynbee Hall, London, seems to go farther and to suggest that, in the slums of London, music may advantageously be made a substitute for other forms of religious service.

Mr. Barnett writes in *The International Journal of Ethics* and thus describes the effect of music upon those dwelling in the Whitechapel district:

"In this district a crowd has been found willing, on many a winter's night, to come and listen to parts of an oratorio or to selections of classical music. The oratorios have sometimes been given in a church by various bodies of amateurs who have practised together for the purpose; the concerts have been given in schoolrooms on Sunday evening by professionals of reputation. To the oratorio men and women have come, some of them from the low haunts kept around the city by its carelessly administered charity, all of them of the class which, working for its daily bread, has no margin of time for study. Amid those who are generally so independent of restraint, who cough and move as they will, there has been a death-like stillness as they have listened to some fine solo of Handel's. On faces which are seldom free of the marks of care, except in the excitement of drink, a calm has seemed to settle and tears to flow, for no reason but because 'it is so beautiful!' Sometimes the music has appeared gradually to break down barriers that shut out some poor fellow from a fairer past or a better future than his present; the oppressive weight of the daily care lifts, other sights are in his vision, and at last, covering his face or sinking on his knees, he makes prayers which

can not be uttered. Sometimes it has seemed to seize one on business bent, suddenly to transport him to another world, and, not knowing what he feels, has forced him to say, 'It was good to be there.' A church filled with hundreds of East Londoners, affected, doubtless, in different ways, but all silent, reverent, and self-forgotten, is a sight not to be forgotten or to be held to have no meaning."

Mr. Barnett observes that the mental workings of the nineteenth century have brought about indifference to religious beliefs, as beliefs, and that they no longer arouse inspiration either in the upper or lower classes. "The sense of something better than their best," we are told, "making itself felt not in outward circumstance but inwardly in their hearts, has often been the spring of effort and of hope. It is because the forms of present-day religion give so little help to strengthen this sense that so many now speak slightly of religion and profess their independence of its forms. Religion, in fact, is suffering for want of expression." The writer continues:

"Morality for the mass of men has been dependent on the consciousness of God, and with the lack of means of expression the consciousness of God seems to have ceased. On this ground alone there would be reason for making an experiment with music, if only because it offers itself as a possible means of that expression which the consciousness of God supports. And, on the other side, there is the natural fitness of music for the purpose.

"Music then would seem fitted to be in this age the expression of that which men in their inmost hearts most reverence. Creeds have ceased to express this and have become symbols of division rather than of unity! Music is a parable, telling in sounds which will not change of that which is worthy of worship, telling it to each hearer just in so far as he by nature and circumstance is able to understand it, but giving to all that feeling of common life and assurance of sympathy which has in old times been the strength of the church. By music, men may be helped to find God who is not far from any one of us, and be brought again within reach of that tangible sympathy, the sympathy of their fellow creatures."

THE MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDING OF CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM.

DR. THEODOR SCHULTZE, whose biography has just appeared in Germany, was one of the deepest students of Oriental religions in Germany and was often called "the German Buddhist." He believed that through a knowledge of the great doctrines of Eastern metaphysics, "the future regeneration of the religious consciousness of Europe" would be found, and that the "dry bones of Christian church life in Germany would receive new life impulses." *The Open Court*, Chicago, in a review of this biography, says of him:

"Schultze accepts Pfeiderer's view that Christ, finding it impossible to realize His aim of founding a religion of life by energetic efforts, came to the conclusion that He could attain His aim through suffering, which induced Him to submit to His innocent death on the cross. Schultze accepted the original Christianity as the religion of love, but repudiated the later development of dogmatism, and declared that we ought not to speak of the triumph of Christianity over the Greek or Roman paganism, but of that of the Greco-Roman paganism over Christianity. In comparing Buddhism with Christianity, he says: 'It is remarkable that while we send missionaries to India, our scholars study Brahmanism and Buddhism, not for the purpose of refuting them, but for profiting through a knowledge of them.' In a controversy which is the last literary production of Schultze, he said: 'Altho I never thought of being a Buddhist missionary, I must own that if, according to my opinion, Christianity and Buddhism are compared impartially as factors of human culture, and questioned according to their real value for mankind, one must give the preference to Buddhism; and I hope that this view will be recognized more and more in Christian countries whose inhabitants are, after all, only nominally Christians.'

"Professor von Schroeder made a reply to Schultze, and insisted

on giving the preference to Christianity. Schroeder said: 'Buddhism is the grandest attempt of mankind to attain civilization by one's own power; Christianity, however, is the religion of the revealed love of God, which gives us salvation and a life of eternal bliss as a gift. . . . In Christianity, everything depends upon the person of Christ; in Buddhism, upon the right doctrine. . . . The lack of Buddhism is that it is without God, without the service of God, and without prayers.' In fact, Schroeder adds that Buddhism is not a religion at all, for 'what is religion but a belief in a higher spiritual being (or beings) who live in a sphere above man?'

In the opinion of the writer in *The Open Court*, such disputes, like all religious misunderstandings, arise from a primary failure to comprehend the real meaning of the terminology of a rival religion, and in the false presumption on the part of each religion that "it alone is in possession of the truth":

"This arrogant and intolerant spirit sometimes urges its devotees to do great and good deeds, but as a rule, and particularly in the intellectual field, it does more evil than good. The misunderstanding between Christianity and Buddhism, the two greatest religious systems of the world, each of which, while proclaiming the doctrine of universal love, despises the other as false, heretical, atheistic (in the sense of being immoral), is chiefly due to just this mental prepossession and false religious conviction. But there is another cause which tends to create misconceptions. I refer to the difference of terminology. Symbol is the key to things spiritual, and since we mortal beings are not capable of communing with one another as pure spirits, we must make use of symbols or words, which, however, being subject to differences, may in spite of their helpfulness become at once the source of serious misunderstandings. Now, Buddhist terminology is so different from that of Christianity that all superficial students of it invariably fail to grasp its significance, and, not being conscious of their lack of knowledge, they are only too willing to ascribe their misconceptions to the religion itself."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Convocation of the Church of England has carried a resolution to the House of Bishops asking that a revised burial service or a new form be provided for cremations. There has been a rapid growth of public opinion in England in favor of cremation as against burial, particularly among people whose opinion has especial weight in the church.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND of St. Paul, who has just returned from an extended trip abroad, says in regard to Leo XIII.: "While in Rome I saw the Pope frequently. The Holy Father was looking remarkably well. His physical condition, tho not robust, seemed on the whole excellent. I saw him both before and after the operation performed last spring. His mind is as vigorous as ever, and altogether he is a wonderful old man, who will probably live in the full possession of his faculties for years to come. He is still much interested in public affairs, and has a high regard for the United States."

THE number of petitions for divorce in England is increasing of late. This year there are 720 for absolute divorce as compared with 683 cases last year. Twice as many husbands as wives bring suits to this end. Says the *New York Observer*: "Some of the particulars of these statistics are surprising; for example, actors, musicians and sailors send the fewest applications for divorce, being only 2.8 per cent. of the whole. Publicans and hotel-keepers provide 3.6 per cent.; engineers, architects, and professional men 3 per cent., while the store-keepers stand highest on the list of petitioners with 6.2 per cent."

THERE will be no Parliament of Religions at the Paris Exposition, but instead a congress for the scientific study of religion. Says *The Interior*: "It will treat religion purely from a social and historic point of view. The *Chronik d. Chr. Welt*, for May 25, outlines the program as follows: (1) Religions of the uncivilized races of America before Columbus; (2) Religions of the extreme Orient; (3) Religions of India, and (4) of Persia; (5) Semitic religions, including Egypt; (6) Religions of Greece and Rome; (7) Germanic, Scandinavian, and Slavic religions; (8) Christian religions. The Congress will meet the first week of September, 1900. The opening and closing sessions will be in the exposition building, the rest in the Sorbonne."

FATHER THOMAS E. SHERMAN, the son of General Sherman, says that the problem of Puerto Rico is not so much one of government as of religion. He does not believe, says *The Independent*, that Protestants can succeed in proselytizing the Catholic population, altho the Puerto Ricans' hatred of all things Spanish has led them away from the church. He says: "Fifty Spanish priests have left the island, and no one regrets their departure. The bishop did a cowardly thing in my opinion. He returned to Spain as soon as we got there, and nothing has been heard from him since. I do despise Spanish methods, I care not whether in ecclesiastical or governmental matters. The poor natives are without religion. . . . The Spanish Government richly deserved to lose these islands, and I hope the Americans will prove better and more faithful to their charge than have the Spaniards."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A GUINALDO'S appeal to the powers for recognition as a belligerent has been so far without success, altho the refusal of the Chinese Government to permit horses purchased for our army in the Philippines to leave for Manila, on the ground that horses are contraband of war, comes near to being such a recognition. But if official encouragement is wanting, public opinion throughout the world, as expressed in the journals, is strongly on the side of the Filipinos. *The Week*, Toronto, says:



THE TAMING OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

UNCLE SAM: "He's a fine brute, but he takes a tarnation time to tame. I wonder if friend John would buy him?"

["The feeling throughout America of dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Filipino war is growing daily and threatens a serious political danger to the administration."—*Daily Paper*.]

—*Punch*, London.

out that men often take their own desires for divine inspiration."

Military experts have much fault to find with the conduct of the war on our side. A Japanese officer expresses astonishment that our War Office hopes much from the use of cavalry. He says in the *Nippon*, Tokyo:

"The attempt of America to make use of cavalry in the Philippines, where the roads are in a worse condition than in Formosa, will certainly afford splendid marks for Filipino sharpshooters. It is pitiable to think of the fate that awaits the American cavalry in the Philippines. When the horses will be buried neck-deep in quagmires and men caught in the brambles and shrubs, the insurgents will rise from their ambush and slaughter them wholesale the same as the Japanese cavalry were treated by the Formosan rebels at Sankakuyo."

Reports of excesses committed by our soldiers in Manila are published in Manila papers, and receive wide international publicity. The *Democracia*, Manila, relates:

"In a restaurant in the Calle de Magellanes, the soldiers not only beat the waiter, a poor Chinaman, because he would not give them drink without payment, but smashed bottles, plates, and vases. No one was punished. In the Calle de Santa Potenciana, three American soldiers got into a private house, and were busy breaking open a trunk. The woman of the house came upon them and shrieked for help, and the men escaped."

"God opened the door, pushed us in, and closed it. No man on earth or angel in heaven can now take us out." So says Senator Frye in arguing for the retention of the Philippines. So might say any burglar who had succeeded in entering a house. If Providence has pushed in the American invaders and closed the door upon them, it has also emptied its buckets upon them, drenched them with rain, caused their expedition to stick in the mud, sent a good many of them to the hospital, supplied their enemies with ammunition, and at last taught the Filipinos to shoot low. A heathen poet found

On the other hand, it is reported that the Filipino insurgents retaliate by refusing quarter to Americans and putting to death with extreme barbarity such as fall into their hands. As these reports reach the American public—thus many of our foreign exchanges reason—the anti-expansionists, under Bryan's leadership, will gain sufficient strength to render a Republican victory in 1900 very improbable. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"A brilliant and successful campaign in the Philippines would no doubt have a considerable influence on American public opinion, but it can not be said that there is popular enthusiasm for fighting the natives like the enthusiasm for the war with Spain. What were the elements of that enthusiasm? There was indignation at what was, upon no sufficient evidence, supposed to be the wanton and treacherous destruction of the *Maine*; there was the war spirit, pride in the feeling that the United States had risen to the position of a great naval power, and there was a genuine feeling that a free nation was taking the part of an oppressed people against cruel and despotic oppressors. . . . The Filipinos had certainly not blown up the *Maine*; they were not Old-World intruders on the American continent; they were not oppressing anybody nor curtailing anybody's liberty; but they were issuing proclamations which bore an uncomfortable resemblance to the American Declaration of Independence. It was inevitable that the circle of advocates of war should diminish under these circumstances. . . .

"But the most serious change in public opinion is the feeling that the nation is no longer engaged in an enterprise which harmonizes with its most cherished ideal. . . .

"There is therefore much reason to believe that the heart of the American people is not in the war which is now dragging its slow length along in the Philippines, that the natives of those islands have a large body of sympathizers in the United States, and that their case will furnish the theme for powerful appeals in the mouths of orators like Bryan, who already holds a strong position as the champion of the masses of the people of the United States."

Some time ago many British and British colonial papers rejoiced to think that the Philippines, so long as the United States claims possession, will be a guaranty of American "good behavior," and *Saturday Night*, Toronto, explained that our new possessions would keep us busy until Canada has outgrown all danger from American land hunger. *The Saturday Review*, London, now points out that, if "imperialism" declines, "Anglo-Saxonism" also must decline. "For," says this paper, "upon President McKinley's filibustering propensities and our support of it was unfortunately built up the vision of an Anglo-American alliance."

Very remarkable is the tone of the Spanish press, which makes an open bid for the friendship of the Tagales, in terms which amount to a practical recognition of Filipino independence. The *Epoca*, Madrid, says:

"Tho the end of the struggle at present going on in the far Eastern islands is far from certain, it shows already that a policy of violence and conquest may be fatal to the strong as well as the weak. President McKinley finds that the conquest which, he supposed, had been accomplished by a single naval battle, may cost his country great sacrifices and himself his reelection. The Tagales, by their valorous resistance to the American invasion, render an important service to civilization. They draw attention to the glaring discrepancy between the precept of the United States, adopted when the Americans fought for their own independence, and the practise of to-day, when they refuse it to the Filipino people. Their argument is extremely weak. They claim that the Filipinos can not govern themselves. If that were true, if they did not possess the necessary qualifications, the Filipinos could not maintain so unequal a struggle. In the first place they show a proper national spirit, akin to that which enabled the Spaniards successfully to resist the Napoleonic invasion at Saragossa and Gerona; and, secondly, they reveal great aptitude for political, military, and civil organization. For in our days war more than ever requires discipline, ready resources, authority, administration, and at least some industrial enterprise. Few

people, we take it, would have thought the Filipinos capable of showing so much aptitude.

"One thing only reduces the merit of this national resistance in the eyes of the world, and arouses doubts whether the Filipinos are really civilized enough to understand sentiments of humanity. Europe can not understand why Aguinaldo and the Filipino Government should refuse to liberate their unfortunate Spanish prisoners. For the reason given, *i.e.*, to enforce official recognition of the Tagal republic on the part of the Spanish Government, is surely only a pretext. True, we have retired from those distant possessions definitely, do not even dream of reconquering them, want no revenge, and are not vindictive. Precautions on the part of the Filipino administration are unnecessary as far as Spain is concerned. On the other hand, the mother country, which needs rest more than anything else to obtain her normal condition, should not be asked to furnish the United States anew with a *casus belli*."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

M. DELCASSÉ'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

THE visit of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to St. Petersburg set many diplomats to speculating. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, informs his paper that the Czar wishes to abdicate, and that M. Delcassé went to talk Nicholas II. out of his purpose. The *Temps*, Paris, thinks M. Delcassé merely went to Russia for a kind of vacation trip. It says:

"Our foreign ministers may not, like flowers, fade in the brief space of a morning, but the uncertainty of our parliamentary régime and King Demos render vast plans and long-deferred hopes very difficult by reason of the short official life granted to ministries. Hence a minister must not be blamed if he manages to combine pleasure with business by visiting Count Muravieff merely to strengthen the good relations between France and Russia."

The *Matin* thinks it very likely that M. Delcassé wished to discuss with the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs the meagre results of the Peace Conference. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"As usual when there is talk of increasing the number of the friends of France, many Englishmen comfort themselves with the idea that incompatibility of temper and divergence of interest will prevent a good understanding among the nations of the Continent. Both in 1877 and in 1898 France was, as Gladstone would have expressed it, within appreciable distance of a conflict with Great Britain. In each case, Great Britain was encouraged in her aggressive attitude by the general situation in Europe and by the condition of France in particular. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that Great Britain endeavors to sow seeds of discord and distrust as soon as the other nations show a tendency to live in harmony. It is to the interest of the nations on the Continent that they should live in concord. British interests demand a very different state."

The *Figaro* hints that the approaching struggle in South Africa, and the more distant but inevitable conflict between Great Britain and Abyssinia may have formed subjects for discussion between the French and Russian foreign ministers. The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, believes M. Delcassé came to inform the Russian Government that, despite the commotion caused by the Dreyfus case, the Government of France is stable. The St. Petersburg *Herald* believes that the recent *rapprochement* between France and Germany is the most important subject for discussion. It says:

"Russia wants peace, hence the leading circles in Russia are delighted to find that Germany and France are on good terms. It relieves official Russia from the suspicion of sowing distrust between the two Western powers to serve her own ends. It is clear that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs finds it necessary to discuss this important subject with his Russian colleague, and that Russia will endeavor to be the honest broker between the two others. The position is a difficult one, but the prize is worth the exertion. Once peace is firmly assured in Europe, colonial matters may be regulated upon a better basis."

Despite such expressions in the Russian press, many English papers believe that Russia is strongly opposed to a Franco-German *entente*. "Russia does not wish to see the idea of a war of revenge abandoned in France," says the *London Globe*, and it expresses itself further to the following effect:

It matters little to us whether Germany seeks to establish friendship with France or not. It seems to us, indeed, that the Germans should prefer to stand well with peoples of the same race as themselves; but if they choose to ally themselves with a Latin nation rather than with the Anglo-Saxons of Europe and America, we need not complain. Our naval strength permits us to watch developments with composure. We will increase our own fleet as our enemies increase theirs, and as we have no large standing army, the task is not so difficult.

The *Spectator*, London, believes that Russia can easily be withdrawn from the coalition if Great Britain promises her Constantinople "or any other prize in Central Europe." Without Russia, France and Germany could do nothing, thinks the paper. It further supposes that France will attack Belgium, and Germany Holland. The *Spectator* thinks there might be some pretty pickings for Great Britain if Germany and France would attempt to deprive their smaller neighbors of independence. It says:

"It is true, dangerously true, that if the two powers limited themselves to the seizure of Belgium and Holland, they could bring to bear the full weight of their armies, with which neither England nor America is competent to contend. That is said to have been Gambetta's idea, and Gambetta's ideas still weigh in France; while every German thinks of Holland as naturally by the laws of geography an appendage of the German empire. But is either Belgium or Holland worth having as a subjugated, and therefore costly, province unless its colonies go with it?—and until Great Britain had been defeated neither the Kongo Free State nor the glorious Eastern archipelago could be approached without British consent. We should simply do what Canning did when it seemed that Napoleon would conquer Spain—that is, we should tear from the subjugated state the possessions which rendered it worth subjugating."

Such remarks do not, however, seem to have any alarming effect in the countries for which they are intended. "The expressions of the British press show that the English feel uncomfortable," says the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, "and they reveal plainly enough that the British conscience is not clear." In Belgium, too, a similar spirit prevails. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"We do not believe that a Franco-Russian-German Triple Alliance, pointed ostentatiously against England, is within the range of probabilities. But it is evident enough that the aggressive attitude of the English in questions in which important German, French, and Russian interests are engaged, necessitates an exchange of views as to how the appetite of 'Her Gracious Majesty's' insolent subjects may most easily be resisted. For this no alliance is necessary, and yet the English seem to think that without one no concerted action is possible."

The German papers do not join in the war-cry set up in some other quarters, but declare that Germany wants, above all things, to be left alone. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The Treaty of Frankfort stipulates that 'there shall be peace and friendship forever between France and Germany.' The 'friendship' meant is not exactly what Cicero mentions in his *De Amicitia*. It is merely a state in which the nations show each other good-will and perform inexpensive little acts of diplomatic courtesy. But France has taken a very peculiar view of the matter. No other land in Europe has acted in such a way after an unlucky war. For thirty years France has shown deep hatred of Germany, for thirty years France has dreamed of 'revenge' and prepared for it. The younger generation of Frenchmen, since the Fashoda incident, hate England even more than they hate Germany. But they want us to assist them in obtaining 'revenge' for Fashoda if they are to forget Sedan. That is not our meaning. We seek first and last to get along without friction with any nation."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHEN KAISER WILHELM SPEAKS.

THE strong individuality of the present Emperor of Germany has reduced the personal responsibility of his Ministers to a comparatively small degree. It is *he* that is attacked by the opposition when party strife grows fierce, and *his* opinions are quoted by his partisans in support of their argument. Hence it has been found impossible to prohibit parliamentary criticism of the Emperor's speeches, and the immunity granted to the monarch in countries where he or she is merely a figurehead no longer exists in the case of Kaiser Wilhelm, as the following account, condensed from the *Echo*, Berlin, shows:

During the debate on the so-called *Zuchthaus Vorlage*, the bill which threatens with hard labor all who interfere with the liberty of the individual to obtain work, Herr Roesicke, the member for Dessau, referred to some speeches made by the Emperor. It is impossible for the monarch to inform himself correctly on all points, said Herr Roesicke; he must in many cases trust to his councillors. Had these advisers done their duty properly, the Emperor would not have endeavored to back the bill with his influence. Minister Brefeld informed the honorable member that the speeches of the monarch must not, in a constitutional country, be mentioned in a debate. The honorable member for Dessau, however, pointed out that the imperial words to which he had referred were published in the government gazette, the *Reichsanzeiger*, and he appealed to the Speaker of the House. President Ballestrem agreed with Herr Roesicke, despite the protests of the minister.

This is distinctly an innovation in parliamentary usage. The Radicals and Socialists are delighted with the attitude of the president of the Reichstag, as his decision enables them to criticize the Emperor's speeches in the only place where the *lèse majesté* laws are ineffective—in Parliament. The Conservatives point out that the influence of the crown is likely to be increased rather than diminished, as the Emperor's friends now also may refer to his opinions. The officials evidently are not very pleased, for a most daring fraud was committed in connection with this matter. We refer again to the *Echo's* account:

"When Herr Roesicke had pointed out that the Emperor's speech was published in the *Reichsanzeiger*, President Ballestrem replied: 'That changes the matter; in that case you may, in a proper manner, refer to the speech.' The official stenographic report, however, contains this version: 'That changes the matter; provided the speech was in the official columns of the paper, you may, in a proper manner, refer to the speech.' But President Ballestrem declares publicly that he made no such proviso, and now people are curious to find out how that 'correction' got into the stenographic report."

President Ballestrem is not willing to prosecute the official who made the "correction," especially as it has been neutralized. The Socialist *Vorwärts*, Berlin, nevertheless thinks some one should be punished. It says:

"That a petty official committed this forgery is not likely. Undoubtedly it was committed or caused by some very powerful personages. When we remember how displeasing was Graf Ballestrem's ruling to all courtiers and other reactionaries, how anxious these people are to treat as tabooed all personal acts of the Emperor, however much influenced by party politics such demonstrations may be, then it is not difficult to find the guilty ones. Morally this forgery is as bad as the forgeries committed by Henry and consorts in France. The Reichstag must see to it that the guilty ones do not escape punishment."

The Liberal *Tageblatt*, Berlin, points out that the immunity from parliamentary criticism enjoyed by most constitutional sovereigns can not be maintained in the case of Kaiser Wilhelm. We condense its remarks as follows:

The impulsive individuality of the present Emperor tends to destroy the idea of an ever-silent sovereign. The Kaiser has spoken, written, telegraphed, without the assistance of ministers; has sometimes, when the moment was auspicious, expressed on

board of some ship what he believed to be the opinion of the entire nation. In the presence of such political acts, the old parliamentary doctrine falls to the ground. It would be tactless to refer in Parliament to his private views. No one would mention, for instance, that Emperor William I., shortly before his coronation at Versailles, expressed his dislike of the German crown in letters to his near relatives. . . . In strictly internal affairs it is possible even now to stand by the established parliamentary usages. The monarch makes known by a speech that a law, say an anti-strike law, is necessary. The ministers of state propose such a law and thereby accept the responsibility before the legislature. But how about foreign affairs? Suppose the Emperor's congratulatory telegram to President Krüger, which aroused among the English a perfect storm of hate against everything German, had led to war? It was a very effective act, despite the fact that no minister countersigned it. Could the Reichstag have ignored it?

The old maxim that the crown may not be drawn into parliamentary debates can only be upheld so long as the wearer of the crown does not personally enter into debate. Otherwise he must be content to be called before the parliamentary judgment seat. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

IS CONSCRIPTION COMING IN ENGLAND?

ENGLISHMEN are apt to pride themselves on their freedom from enforced military service. Yet it is thought in some directions that they may ere long be unpleasantly reminded of the fact that this freedom is subject to change. The Englishman of the cities joins the army only when starvation forces him to do so, to desert again as soon as possible. The English "clodhopper," tho he is certainly not extinct, is becoming too scarce to keep the ranks recruited. The Germans, who furnished more than 50 per cent. of the men needed by Britain at the beginning of the present century, have decided to fight for themselves if they fight at all. The Indian army, tho it answers very well for colonial purposes, is hardly fitted to be sent against white men. The *Nieuws van den Dag*, Amsterdam, speaking of this obvious necessity to find the necessary recruits in Great Britain, says:

"Small tho the British army is, it must be replenished. But that is difficult. The Englishman does not like to become a soldier, least of all in times of comparative prosperity. Hence many of the regiments are far below their paper strength, and Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, as well as other officers, hints at enforced service. Such a measure would be unpopular, but it will have to be resorted to. No other course seems open. The Government has, therefore, reminded the people that the obligation to serve actually exists. Legislation is only needed to extend it. The Minister of War suggests that all persons between eighteen and thirty-five years be registered at their place of residence. Each county will be credited with the number of volunteers it furnishes for the army. The rest must be gathered in by conscription; but men of means will be permitted to buy themselves off, or to furnish a substitute."

Service in the militia alone is contemplated at first; but the militia will soon be made to serve abroad. There is, however, a hope that this calamity may be averted. The *Nieuws van den Dag* correspondent continues:

"There is a plan to accept recruits for the army at a very tender age, and raise them for their future calling as soldiers, at the same time teaching them a trade, so that they may not be helpless when they leave the army. Service in the militia, however, is even now compulsory, and only suspended from year to year by special act of Parliament. This ballot act is passed with such regularity that many Britons do not know they are liable to be drafted into service. The official warning has not been received with much enthusiasm."

The *Westminster Gazette* says:

"If the Peace Conference has produced some unanticipated results it has also been attended by some rather ironical circum-

stances. There is irony in the fact that we should be threatening war in South Africa, and that our War Minister should be reminding us rather ominously of the dormant conscription which exists even in the British empire, at the very moment when we are standing for peace and arbitration at The Hague. Ministerialists will, of course, tell us that South Africa is a region where these principles do not apply, that they are meant for the relations of the independent countries of Europe, and that the paramount power would demean itself by submitting a controversy between itself and a subordinate African state to any such method of settlement. This is as may be, but there is no reason why even a paramount power should not behave with self-possession and dignity."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Succession to the Czar.—The Czar of all the Russias and his wife are still young, and it is quite possible that a son may yet be born to Nicholas II. Hence the death of the Czar's brother George, who was the heir apparent, did not cause as much sensation as it otherwise would have caused. Yet the romance of his life and the ever-recurring rumor of the Czar's intention to abdicate create a lively interest in the Russian succession. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"When Alexander III. was attacked by his last illness, the interest of all was diverted to his heir Nicholas, and his brothers were forgotten. One did not hear again of Prince George until he wanted to marry. A young Grusinian princess had captured his heart, and Alexander III., after some hesitation, consented to a morganatic marriage. Prince George was always very delicate, and this was the reason why his marriage was permitted. Since his death, the youngest brother of the Czar, Grand-Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, has become heir apparent. This ends the male succession for the present. Were Prince Michael to die, the Czar's eldest daughter, Princess Olga, would become heir apparent, and after her her sisters. If a son is born, he will, of course, have precedence."

It is said that the late Prince George could have preserved his life and even that he could have become fairly strong, like the Czar, had he exercised greater care; but he became an enthusiastic bicyclist, and overtaxed his weak lungs by fast riding.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

CECIL RHODES has been created an honorary doctor at the University of Oxford. But this was not done without vigorous protest on the part of most of the professors, who, when their objections were not accepted, appealed to the press to make it known.

"THE Sudan is being rapidly covered with a network of telegraph wires," says *The Electrical Review*. "It is expected that the telegraph will be 1,000 miles south of Khartoum at the end of the year. This means the practical joining up with Uganda, and as Rhodes's telegraph is approaching Tanganyika the transcontinental telegraph may be expected to be finished early next year."

THE Japanese courts of justice, since the beginning of July, 1899, have been completely reorganized. There is now a supreme court, seven courts of appeal, 49 provincial high courts, 298 county courts, 1201 local magistrates. The legal code, modeled chiefly after the German, has been translated into English by a German professor of law, Dr. Lönholm. The objection to the English and American system was that it is not definite enough, favors too much the rich and powerful, and opens the door to corruption. Such, at least, was the verdict of the eminent Japanese lawyers who for nearly twenty years sifted the laws of the world to find a code suited to their country. Curiously enough, the German code, a work of excessively slow growth, will not take full effect until 1900, or a year later than the Japanese code which has been shaped after it.

ACCORDING to official statistics, published in *Le Temps*, Paris, the Department of the Seine contained, in 1867, 7,805 mental alienates. In 1896 it contained 21,700, nearly thrice as many. At the asylum of Ville-Evrard, out of every 100 patients alcoholism was given as the cause of mental disease in 22. Statistics show nearly the same growth throughout rural France. The whole country is complaining of crowded asylums, insufficient accommodations, etc., and every official report dwells on alcoholism as the cause. "If," says the *Temps*, "we grant that victims of alcoholism form the great battalion of the army of vice, misery, and crime, we can not deny that we are standing on the brink of a great national disaster, and we can not understand the utter carelessness with which Parliament and the public authorities treat this great public danger—or their complaisance toward the furnishers of this poison that menaces France with death."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PROPER DISCIPLINE OF WIVES ACCORDING TO THE KALEVALA.

THE Finnish epic poem called the "Kalevala," the oldest portions of which were probably composed three thousand years ago, throws interesting light upon the primitive social and marriage customs of the Finns. The three chief characters of the "Kalevala" are the minstrel, Wainamoinen; Ilmarinen, the magic blacksmith; and Lemminkainen, the wizard. The blacksmith pays court to the Daughter of the Rainbow, who is called "the fairest daughter of the Northland." An account of their bridal and of some of the amenities of married life in those days is thus given by a writer in a late number of the *New York Times*:

"The wedding feast prepared, the beer brewed, the guests feasted, Osmotar, daughter of Osmo, gives the Rainbow bride advice:

Thou must acquire new habits
Must forget thy former customs
Like the mouse, have ears for hearing,
Like the hare, have feet for running.

"But the quick ears and the nimble feet are for the service of her husband and his family. The 'Bride of Beauty' must rise early, light the morning fire, fill the bucket from the 'crystal river flowing,' feed the kine and flocks, 'with pleasure'; gather fagots from the woodland, bake the barley-bread and honey-cakes, wash the birchen platters clean, amuse the sister's baby, entertain the stranger, 'tend well the sacred sorb-tree' and other vegetation; spin, weave, make clothes, beer, 'lend the needed service' when the 'father of my hero husband' bathes. The week ended, she 'must give the house a thorough cleaning.' And all the while she must wear the 'whitest linen' and 'tidy fur shoes' for her hero husband's glory. And she must not gossip in the village, tell of neglect or ill treatment, to bring shame to her kindred and disgrace to her husband's household. Ostomar, daughter of Osmo, counsels the bridegroom also:

Never cause the Bride of Beauty
To regret the day of marriage;
Never make her shed a teardrop;
Never fill her cup with sorrow."

But strict marital discipline must be maintained. Those were the days when there were no women's clubs, but clubs for women.

To thy young wife give instruction
Kindly teach thy bride in secret,
In the long and dreary evenings,
When thou sittest at the fireside;
Teach one year in words of kindness,
Teach with eyes of love a second;
In the third year teach her with firmness;
If she should not heed thy teaching,
Should not hear thy kindly counsel
After three long years of effort,
Cut a reed upon the lowlands,
Cut a nettle from the border,
Teach thy wife with harder measures,
In the fourth year, if she heed not,
Threaten her with sterner treatment,
With the stalks of rougher edges,
Use not yet the thongs of leather,
Do not touch her with the birch whip,
If she does not heed this warning,
Should she pay thee no attention,
Cut a rod upon the mountains,
Or a willow in the valleys;
Hide it underneath thy mantle,
That the stranger may not see it;
Show it to thy wife in secret,
Shame her thus to do her duty;
Strike not yet, tho disobeying,
Should she disregard this warning,
Still refuse to heed thy wishes,
Then instruct her with the willow,
Use the birch rod from the mountain,
In the closet of thy dwelling,
In the attic of thy mansion.

HOW TO TUNE A BELL.

MOST musical instruments have to be tuned from time to time. A bell, however, need undergo this operation only once. When it has been adjusted to the proper note, it requires no additional adjustment, as it does not "get out of tune" like a guitar-string or an organ-pipe. To offset this advantage, it can not be so exactly tuned as either of these, so that a chime of bells, poetical as it is, is rarely musically pleasing to a good ear. The method adopted in tuning bells in a modern foundry is described in *La Nature* by M. L. Reverchon. He writes:

"Open a bell-founder's prospectus and you will invariably find the following statement: 'I guarantee to furnish at the first casting, and without retouching, perfectly tuned bells.' This commercial formula has, like others of the same sort, only a relative value. A bell is a musical instrument of too complex form, and its theory is too imperfectly understood, for the reality to be equal to such promises.

"The bell as a musical instrument must be regarded like an organ-pipe. The physical laws of pipes are roughly applicable to it. In consequence, of two bells of identical outside appearance and the same total diameter, the thinner will give the lower note; of two bells of equal thickness and equal diameter, the shorter will give the higher note. Thus, to raise the pitch of a bell it must be filed off at the mouth in order to shorten it; while to lower the pitch the inside must be scraped off to make it thinner.

"Fig. 1 represents the tuning of the great hour-bell of the cathedral of St. Peter at Geneva . . . which weighs 1,610 kilograms [3,500 pounds] and gives the note E.

"The operation of tuning is performed as follows: The bell is firmly fastened by its neck (Fig. 2) to the tuning apparatus. If its pitch is to be lowered, a fixed engraving tool is presented to it at the point marked '1.' The bell is revolved slowly, so as to scrape off a thin turning of bronze, and this is continued, more and more metal being taken off, till the point '2' is reached. During the operation the bell gives out a continuous note whose pitch grows lower and lower. The tuner, who must have a perfectly correct ear, compares this note to the pitch of his tuning-

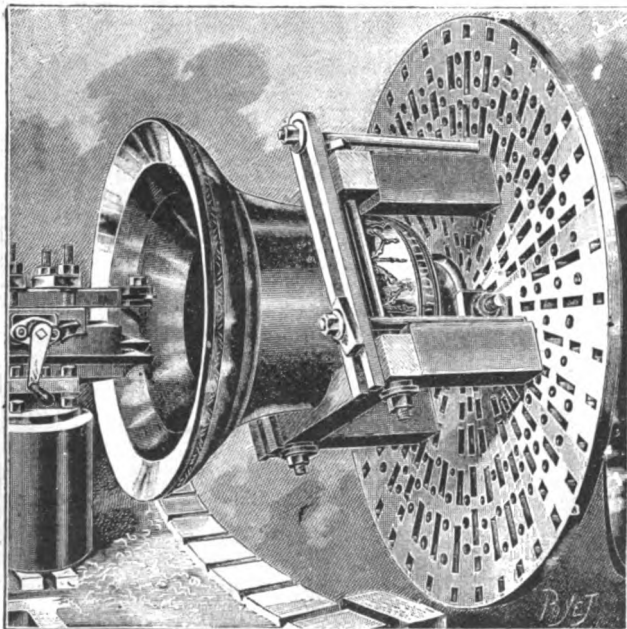


FIG. 1.—THE GENEVA HOUR-BELL BEING TUNED.

fork. As soon as the bell and fork are in unison he stops the motion. That is all. Thereafter the bell may join its voice to those of its companions without fear of discord.

"When the pitch is to be raised, the bell being mounted as in the preceding case, the burin is fixed opposite the mouth and attacks the lip (3). As the operation proceeds, the metallic note grows sharper. The tuning-fork indicates the moment when the right pitch is reached.

"M. Thybaud remarks that it is easier to lower the pitch of a bell than to raise it, which is easily understood.

"Without cutting too large a strip from the lip, a bell can not be raised in pitch more than a semitone. To raise it still more,

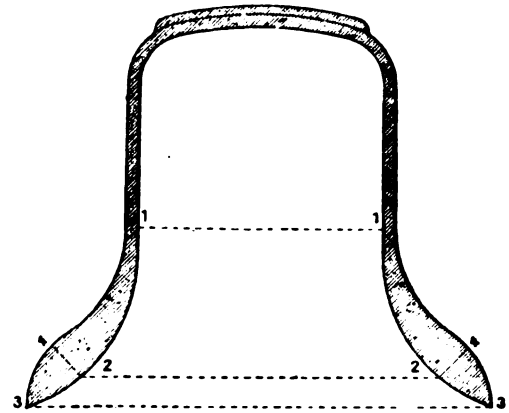


FIG. 2.—DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING BELL-TUNING.

the edge would have to be made absolutely flat and the bell would lose its bell-shape. Bells have, however, a thickness sufficient to allow of their pitch being lowered as much as a whole tone. M. Thybaud even mentions certain bells which, like that of Mor-treux, have such great thickness that they can easily be lowered two tones."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Longevity of Animals.—The following interesting table has been compiled by E. D. Bell for the purpose of demonstrating that the full term of life of an animal bears a constant ratio to the period required to reach maturity. He finds that the former period may always be calculated by taking the cube-root of the square of the latter and multiplying by 10.5. The table, which we reproduce from *Nature*, London, shows that this agrees very closely with the results of observation. In this table the letters "f. t. l." signify "full term of life" and "p. m." "period of maturity":

Animal.	OBSERVATIONS.			f. t. l. by calculation.
	Authority.	p. m.	f. t. l.	
		Mon. Yr.	Years.	Years.
Dormouse	Ainslie Hollis	3 .25	4-5	4.167
Guinea-pig	Flourens	7 .583	6-7	7.33
Lop-rabbit:				
Buck	R. O. Edwards, p. m.	0 .75	8	8.67
Doe	R. O. Edwards, p. m.	8 .667	8	8.013
Cat	St. G. Mivart	1	12	10.5
Cat	J. Jennings	2	15	16.67
Goat	Pegler	1.25	12	12.18
Fox	St. G. Mivart	1.5	13-14	13.76
Cattle	Ainslie Hollis	2	18	16.67
Large dogs	Dalziel, p. m.	2	15-20	16.67
English thoroughbred horse	Ainslie Hollis	4.5	30	28.62
Hog	James Long	5	30	30.7
Hippopotamus	Chambers's Encyclopædia	5	30	30.7
Lion	St. G. Mivart	6	30-40	34.67
English horse (hunter)	Blaine	6.25	35	35.63
Arab horse	Ainslie Hollis	8	40	42.00
Camel	Flourens	8	40	42.00
Man	Buffon, f. t. l.	25	90-100	89.77
Elephant	Darwin	30	100	101.4
Elephant	C. F. Holder and Indian hunter	35	120	122.35

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Professor See and His New Theory.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—In your issue of July 8, 1899, Mr. C. H. Warring refers to the fact that in the article in *McClure's Magazine* announcing Prof. T. J. J. See's new theory of world formation, no credit is given to Mr. J. Homer Lane for his prior discovery of the law of temperature on which the theory is based. The *McClure* article was only an interview with Professor See, who, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for April, had already given a full account of the new law, and had also given generous and ample credit to Mr. Lane.

TILLAMOOK CITY, ORE.

B. L. EDDY.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

"I wish to call attention to the compact lately agreed upon between the Austrian and Hungarian prime ministers and expected to pass soon the Hungarian Parliament," writes our consul at Budapest, "according to which Hungary's (or Austria's) will alone is sufficient to give notice of termination of any commercial treaty now binding on the monarchy, among which is included the treaty of 1829 with the United States. The United States recognized the duality of Austria-Hungary in its trade mark treaty of 1871. This duality, at least in commercial administration, is becoming pronounced under the new compact. One feature can not be overlooked—the consular service is now arranged by a 'convention' between the two ministries, not by an article in the compact legislated by the parliaments, as hitherto. The administration of commercial affairs in Austria-Hungary has been theoretically separate, tho joint in action, since 1867, when the two ministries of commerce were founded. On the 10th of April last I received, in common with other consular officers accredited here, a circular note from the minister of foreign affairs in Vienna announcing the publication of Hungarian commercial statistics in the French language, in a review entitled *La Hongrie Economique*, about to appear. This appears to indicate that the imperial and royal common government attaches no small importance to the administration of commerce in Hungary. By the new compact, unless the Austrian situation (race feud) should change and make the Vienna parliament again able to sit, Hungary is assured the right to cause all commercial relations with foreign countries to conform to a new protective tariff, at the end of the year 1903—that is to say, the foreign treaties will all be terminated at that time, and the new tariff, suiting Hungary's agrarian wishes, will be introduced by a special law. The joint administration of commercial affairs will continue, however, until 1907; and by January 1, 1908, Hungary will be able to say whether she cares to continue her union with Austria in commercial and other economic affairs. Hungary would thus attain the position constitutionally held by Egypt and Bulgaria, particularly by the latter, and, like her, make her own commercial treaties independently of the common government. The two men who act as referees in the commercial deliberations of the Hungarian parliament and its 'delegation' are Messrs. Julius Rosenberg and Max Falk, respectively, neither of whom is a Hungarian by race."

Consul Marshal Halstead, of Birmingham writes: The London correspondent of the Birmingham Post sends the following information concerning the new regulations for commercial travelers in Russia:

The Board of Trade have received from the foreign office the following translation of an explanatory notice relative to the provisions of the new Russian regulations respecting commercial travelers and their licenses, which has just been issued by the Russian Government. By article 59 of the law of the 8th of June, 1898, which imposes the industrial tax, the right of employing commercial travelers is confined to commercial firms which have paid the tax in question under class 1 and to industrial enterprises which have paid the said tax under the first three clauses. This provision applies equally to commercial firms and to industrial enterprises which may or may not possess businesses of the same kind in Russia. The tax under class 1 amounts to 500 roubles (\$257) in the case of commercial firms, and to 500, 1,000, and 1,500 roubles (\$257, \$515, and \$772) in that of industrial enterprises. Moreover, every commercial traveler must pay a personal tax of 50 roubles (\$25 75) annually. Industrial enterprises which have no business of the same kind in Russia, but which carry on a wholesale trade in the empire through their commercial travelers, are placed on the same footing as commercial enterprises, and consequently pay a tax of 500 roubles, instead of that of 500 to 1,500 roubles imposed in the

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case of industrial enterprises. In view of the fact that the industrial tax is raised by the issue of industrial licenses, commercial travelers who wish to provide themselves with personal licenses must present for inspection either the original or a duly attested copy of the licenses issued to their employers. Commercial travelers in the employment of commercial firms or of industrial enterprises which are not provided with licenses according to the regulations, will not be permitted to carry on business until their employers have taken out the licenses in question, either on personal application or through their commercial travelers. Commercial firms or industrial enterprises provided with licenses according to the regulations may have an unlimited number of commercial travelers in their employment, on condition that each of these commercial travelers shall take out annually a personal industrial license of 50 roubles (\$25 75).

Consul Martin, of Chinkiang, transmits a notice from the local commissioner of customs imposing a likin charge on rice. It reads:

"A likin charge of 5 candareens [the candareen is the hundredth part of the tael. The Chinkiang tael was valued at 68.6 cents gold on April 1, 1899] per 150 catties (200 pounds) on rice shipped at this port by steamer is to be introduced on the 15th instant. This tax is payable by native shippers of rice at the likin office previous to its being passed at the custom-house, and its payment will be certified to by the impression of a special likin seal on the application to ship, which will be accepted at the custom-house as proof. The author-

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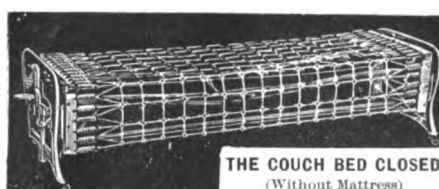
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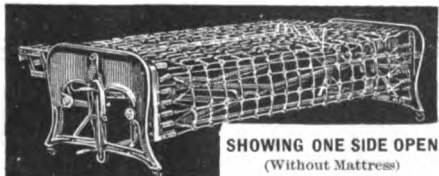


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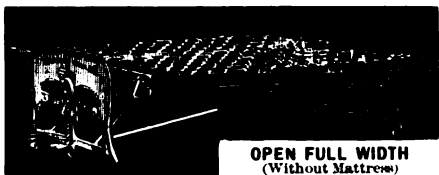
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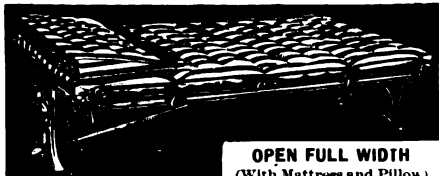
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ities desire that applications to ship rice bear the signature of the owner, and that foreign merchants should not tender applications on behalf of natives. This arrangement does not affect the prohibition at present existing against the export of grain."

PERSONALS.

THE youngest member of the new Congress is Martin H. Glynn, chosen by the voters of the important Albany county district of New York State. He is twenty-seven years old, and his whole career offers a shining example of those equal opportunities which form the chief glory and privilege of American citizenship. He was born in the beautiful town of Kinderhook, N. Y. The future Congressman's early years were spent on a small farm, and, at the Union Free School of the neighboring village of Valatie, he pursued the usual studies preparatory to entering college. Young Glynn's parents were not greatly blessed with this world's goods, says *Success*, but the boy's ambition was not to be thwarted by any obstacle. He had determined to obtain a collegiate education, and never lost sight of his purpose. At various periods of his early life he worked on the farm, as an accountant, and in the capacity of a teacher, but always kept hammering away at his books in his own studies. After finishing at the public schools, he worked by day and studied the classics by night until he was fitted for college. He entered Fordham College, New York City, in 1890, and was graduated, four years later, at the head of a large class, carrying off most of the honors and prizes of his collegiate course. The reputation he has won caused his alma mater, last year, to honor him with the degree of master of arts.

Since leaving college he has, within five years, become a competent journalist, and is now chief editor of the *Albany Times-Union*, one of the most influential and widely circulated newspapers of

the interior. He was admitted to the bar soon after taking up his residence in Albany, and, for so young a man, enjoys a considerable practise. Finally, he has entered the fierce competition of practical politics, and borne off one of the capital prizes.

THE treaty between the Spanish and Filipinos was signed in December, 1897; four months later, in April, 1898, General Primo de Rivera turned over the command to General Augustin, whose inaugural address announced that the royal government meant to carry out a system of reform which it was fondly "studying with the deliberation requisite in affairs of such importance." This obvious trickery says Lieutenant Calkins in *Harper's Magazine*, was not the lowest expedient which Augustin was forced to employ; three weeks later, while Manila lay helpless under the guns of the American squadron, a consultative assembly was formed, composed largely of recent rebels. Even Baldanero Aguinaldo, the brutal cousin of the humane Don Emilio, was invited to join this absurd council. Naturally, Don Pedro A. Paterno was made president of the assembly which he had planned and promised in his famous treaty. Only two meetings were held before the majority resumed their revolutionary allegiance. Henceforth Paterno was reduced to drafting loyal addresses and projects of constitutional compromise. Among all his still-born petitions the most curious relates to his reward for his services as a negotiator. He asked the bounty given to Columbus—a Castilian dukedom and a perpetual pension—besides \$1,000,000 in hand; all this for the futile treaty of Biakanabato. The sordid side of this compact can not be ignored. It is charged that Aguinaldo took a bribe, and that he did not "stay bought"—a charge of deeper import to the trading politician than to the historian, after all. It can be shown by the records of the English courts at Hongkong that his share of the fund was one thirty-seventh part of \$400,000 (silver), and that an injunction restrained him from grasp-

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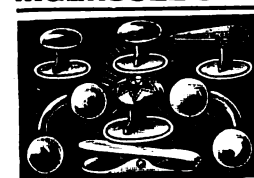


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ing more. One of his former cabinet brought suit in April, 1898, and his claim was thus recognized. Aguinaldo may be blamed for delaying the distribution of this trust fund, but it is to be remembered that he had reason to doubt the intentions of Spain toward the Philippines, and that every week of delay in carrying out the contract for reform was bound to deepen his distrust. Moreover, after the destruction of the *Maine*, he must have counted on advantage to his cause from the relations between Spain and the United States. That America had any direct intentions concerning the Philippines he had no reason to anticipate. Therefore he kept his revolutionary council and their fund well in hand, counting on getting their signatures to make that fund available for renewing the war when fortune favored the cause. The money seems to have been made to assist in the purchase of arms for the conquest of Cavite province in May, 1898, that campaign having been fought with weapons purchased abroad or captured from the Spanish troops, and not with the remnants which the Filipinos were allowed to take from the arsenal after its capture by Admiral Dewey.

PRINCE CHILKOW, the Russian minister for railways, worked as an ordinary mechanic in the locomotive works at Liverpool, after which he became a railway guard, and afterward station master at an English town.

AH YU, a Chinaman who enlisted in the United States navy in 1884, and who was on the flagship *Olympia*, is now an invalid from some sort of lung trouble, and has, accordingly, received a pension of \$30 a month. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese pensioner of the Government.

HERR HERRMANN SCHULZE, of Delitzsch, to whose memory a monument was unveiled at Berlin last week, was one of the most interesting figures in the commencement of the great Socialist movement in Germany. By birth and training he had no sympathy with the working classes. His father was a burgomeister of his native town, and the young Schulze was educated for the law. He served as judge in Berlin and elsewhere, and in 1848 was chosen to represent his native district in the National Assembly at Berlin. During his term he was made a member of a committee to investigate the distress then prevailing among the working classes. As a result he devised a system of cooperation and resigned from the magistracy in order to devote his life to the work. He established cooperative savings and loan institutions and numberless cooperative societies for the purchase of raw material to be used in manufacture. He died in 1883.

The French have laid claim to Admiral Dewey on the ground that he descends from a Huguenot family named De Huoy, and the Belgians have put in a plea for him as De Wey.

Miss E. P. BAGLEY recently died in St. Helena, at the age of ninety. She was one of the few remaining persons on that island who had known and spoken with Napoleon—when he was a prisoner there.

ARIZONA furnishes us with a woman jockey, Emma Bagwill, who is one of a very few women who ride in regular races against jockeys of the opposite sex. She began riding at the age of twelve years, and to the Indians about Carson is still known by her maiden name of Emma Trapp. She suspected that her husband, who had some running horses, was being defrauded by dishonest jockeys, and determined to help him by doing the riding herself.

RUSSELL SAGE, at eighty-three, says he can feel that his has been an absolutely successful life. "Everything I have tried for I have got," he says. "All my ideals I have realized. Of course, now I have to improve things, to work right on and carry on my work. But I am satisfied."

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Confiding.—"I never saw a man of more confiding disposition than Barber." "That's Barber all right. Why, he even believes his own lies."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Obliging Camera.—MAUD: "Do you like to have men flatter you?"
ETHEL: "Oh, I don't mind, if they happen to be photographers."—*Basar*.

A Remarkable Uncle.—"My uncle grows strawberries so big that six will fill a quart box." "I'd be ashamed to have an uncle who would use that kind of quart boxes."—*Chicago Record*.

Uneasy.—"We must stand by the Administration!" roared the orator. "But the Administration keeps shifting about," pleaded one of the tired members.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Needed Them.—"Julius, I thought you weren't going to speak to the Smiths any more." "Well, Julia, I had to borrow your little boy to see me send off these rockets."—*Detroit Free Press*.

May Catch Him Now.—"Good news from the Philippines," he said, as he looked up from his paper. "What is it?" "It is reported that Aguinaldo is overtrained."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

A Distinction.—LANDLADY: "Isn't this a good chicken?"

BOARDER: "It may have been a good chicken morally, but physically it was a wreck."—*Judge*.

How to Tell.—MARTHA: "Do you really believe those are real diamonds that Mrs. Karrett wears?"
MINNA: "I hardly know what to think. They look genuine; but she talks enough about them for rhinestones."—*Boston Transcript*.

Found Out.—"Tell Mr. Cuthbert I'm out." "I have already told him madame is in." "Then say when you came upstairs you found me out." "But, madame, he already says he has found you out, and zat is vy he must see madame."—*Pick-Me-Up*.

No Chance.—"Yes, sir; I have always felt that my legislative career was a dead failure." "Why so?" "Just because the party I represented was so overwhelmingly strong in the legislature."

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that a single vote was worth little or nothing."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Creditors Uneasy Too.—BRIGGS: "It makes me uneasy to owe a cent."

GRIGGS: "I'm glad that I don't feel that way."

BRIGGS: "Why?"

GRIGGS: "Why? I'd have the St. Vitus' dance."—*Puck.*

The Fatalist.—BACON: "I see a Cuban radish grown this year near Manacas weighed eight pounds."

EGBERT: "I knew something would happen as soon as we got a foothold on Cuban soil."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Where He Was.—"Mr. White," said a lawyer to a witness in the box, "at the time these papers were executed you were speculating, were you not?" "Yes, sir." "Were you in oil?" "I was." "And what are you now in?" "Bankruptcy," was the solemn reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

In Philadelphia.—AERONAUT: "I'm going to Philadelphia next week to give a balloon ascension and want some handbills printed."

NEW YORK PRINTER:—"Yes, sir; how would this do?—'Professor Parryshoot will rise from the dead at 4:30 sharp.'"—*Puck.*

A Little Bird.—The military man walked nervously back and forth till his spurs jingled like sleigh-bells. Stopping abruptly before the woman who had confronted him, he asked: "How do you know all these things about my past?" "A little bird told me." "'Sdeath!" he hissed; "another round-robin!"—*Washington Star.*

In Kansas.—"Here's an example of how familiarity breeds contempt," he said, as he looked over the top of his paper at the rest of the family. "What is it?" "This is a Kansas paper, and under the head of 'Local Jottings' it says: 'Three or four cyclones ripped through the village since our last issue.'"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Speaking from Experience.—MASTER: "Tombs, this is an example in subtraction. Seven boys went down to a pond to bathe, but two of them had been told not to go in the water. Now, can you tell me how many went in?"

TOMBS: "Yes, sir; seven."—*Tit-Bits.*

Deliberate.—"You villagers seem to be a rather deliberate lot of people." "I s'pose we be. There wuz a feller drowned down in the creek a spell ago. He yelled 'Help, help!' afore he went down th' last time, an' th' editor of th' village paper heard him an' went back to the office an' put in his paper two 'help wanted' ads. an' charged 'em up to th' estate, by gum!"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

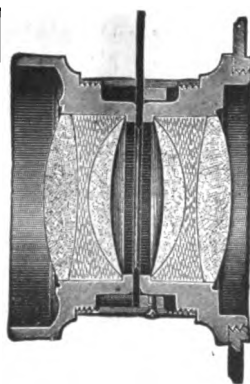
Poor Dewey.—"It's too bad," said Mrs. Corn-tassel. "What's the matter?" inquired her husband. "I'm kind o' sorry for Mr. Dewey. He seems to be a nice accommodatin' man, who wouldn't want to hurt anyone's feelin's. But if he drinks all the drinks an' wears all the clothes that have been named after him he's goin' to be mighty uncomfortable."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Held Up.—MRS. JAGGS (time 2 A.M.): "What in the world kept you so late?"

MR. JAGGS: "W-why (hic), m'dear, jus'as I was comin' (hic) 'long, frsht shing know'd was held up by shix or sheven highwaym'n on (hic) darksh street."

MRS. JAGGS: "Well, it's a good thing they happened to be there to hold you up. You never could have done it yourself."—*Chicago News.*

Confused.—"Well," said the Filipino chief, "have you succeeded in inciting those back-country Tagals to rebellion?" "I made some progress," was the answer; "I have at least made them realize there is some sort of unusual disturbance in progress." Did you fire their hearts with patriotism? "Not exactly. It'll take time. I asked one of them who the greatest Filipino is, and he



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said he wasn't sure whether it was Atkinaldo or Aguinson."—*Washington Star.*

The Ways of Providence.—WIDOW JACKSON: "W'y, it was like dis way, parson. My husband wen up on de hill-top to pray for rain and got struck by lightning."

PARSON JOHNSON: "But yo' musn't lose faith in prayer, sister."

WIDOW JACKSON (complacently): "Oh, no, parson! Dat proves de Lord do answer prayer. Not always in de way we ask for it, but in a way dat'll be best for all hands."—*Judge.*

Out of Date.—"What's that?" asked the rich man, who was buying a few paintings. "That's Pegasus," replied the dealer. "Pegasus, you know, was a winged horse." "Send it back to the artist and tell him to put the wings on an automobile, and I'll buy it," said the rich man.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Current Events.

Monday, August 28.

—The Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment is enthusiastically received at Pittsburg, and President McKinley makes a speech in honor of the American troops in the Philippines.

—The American Bar Association meets at Buffalo.

—The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in cases involving the relative rates on export and domestic traffic is made public.

—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Havana writes that "the Cubans are ripe for annexation."

—Admiral Dewey is enthusiastically received at Nice, France.

Tuesday, August 29.

—D. W. Schackelford, Democrat, is elected in Missouri to succeed the late Congressman Richard P. Bland.

—It is announced that the taking of the Cuban census will be begun October 1.

—The battleship *Alabama* makes her trial trip.

—It is announced from London that Russia and England have agreed to settle their difficulties at Hankow, China, by arbitration.

—M. de Freycinet, ex-Premier of France, testifies before the Dreyfus court-martial.

Wednesday, August 30.

—Ohio Democrats nominate John R. McLean for governor.

—The insular commission submits to Secretary Root a code of laws providing for the establishment of a civil government in Puerto Rico.

—A provisional government is proclaimed in San Domingo by the adherents of Jimenez.

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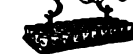
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Thursday, August 31

—Secretary of the Navy Long asks for \$18,000,000 for the coming year.

—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions is made public.

—President Figueroa of the Republic of San Domingo resigns at the demand of the revolutionists.

—The Belgian Chamber of Deputies rejects a motion to revise the constitution.

—An attempt is made to assassinate the President of Chile with a dynamite bomb.

—A treaty of commerce and navigation is signed between Japan and Greece.

Friday, September 1.

—It is announced that Admiral Sampson, at his own request, will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic Squadron, after the Dewey celebration.

—Five of the negro rioters at Darien, Ga., are convicted by the jury.

—General Alger declines a nomination for mayor of Detroit.

—The resignation of President Figueroa of San Domingo leads to disorder and rioting at the capital.

—Six hundred lives are lost by floods in Japan.

Saturday, September 2.

—The President and Mrs. McKinley return to Washington.

—The War Department makes public a report from Gen. Leonard Wood on the sanitary and social conditions in Santiago and Puerto Principe.

—It is announced that all of the Detroit breweries have been purchased by the American Malting Company.

—The Sixth Infantry captures the Filipino town of Argogula; President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, holds a long conference with the President and Secretary of State.

—It is reported that the Transvaal government has consented to a conference with the British agent at Cape Town.

Sunday, September 3.

—General Otis reports the completion of the railroad from Manila to Angeles.

—The state officials of Georgia present a claim of \$90,000 for arms and ammunition purchased before the Civil War.

—General Brooke reports from Havana that the Cuban army has been paid at the rate agreed upon and that of the \$3,000,000 set apart for that purpose, there is a balance of \$400,000.

—The Secretary of War designates the Hongkong and Shanghai banking corporation as depository of the department of the Philippine Islands.

—Almost complete returns from the Referendum on the question of Australian Federation shows 31,500 votes in favor of, and 27,000 against.

Monday, September 4.

—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa arrives in Washington and confers with the President.

—The thirty-third National G. A. R. Encampment is opened in Philadelphia with a parade of naval veterans reviewed by the President.

—The Columbia defeats the Defender by more than ten minutes in the last of the trial races off Newport.

—At the Dreyfus court-martial, an alleged Serbian refugee testifies against the prisoner; President Loubet has summoned the French Senate to sit as a high court to try all persons accused of treason.

—Admiral Dewey arrives at Gibraltar and is warmly received by the British commandant.

—The Trades Union Congress opens at Plymouth, England.

—A site is granted by the corporation of Dublin for the proposed statue to Charles Stewart Parnell.

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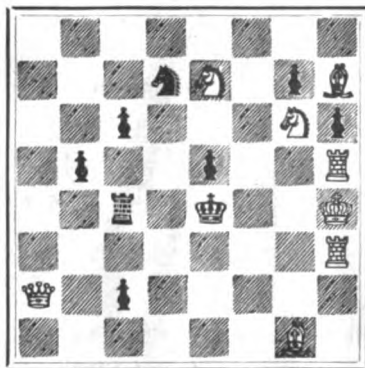
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Problem 412.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Second Prize Brighton Society Tourney.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

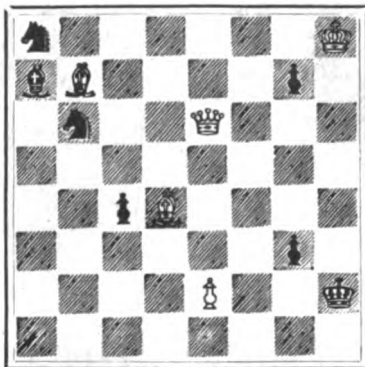
White mates in two moves.

Problem 413.

Contributed to THE LITERARY DIGEST

by W. A. SHINKMAN.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 406.

Key-move, Kt-B 5.

No. 407.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. P-B 4 | 2. Q-Q R 3, ch | 3. B-K 7, mate |
| 1. K-Kt 5 | 2. K x Q (must) | 3. B-B 7 Q mates on Q 6, Q 3, or K 5 |
| 1. K-Q 5 | 2. Any | 3. Q-K 7, mate |
| 1. B x P | 2. K-Q 3 | 3. P-R 3, mate |
| 1. P x Ktor-Kt 8 K x P | 2. K-Kt 5 | 3. Q-B 7, mate |
| | 2. Q-K 5, ch | 3. Q-B 7, mate |

Very many solvers were caught by P-B 7, answered by B-Q 7; If 2 Q-K 5, K-B 3; and no mate next move.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; W. Müller, New York City; V. Brent,

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Comments (406): "As finely spun, as quickly done"—I. W. B.; "A very fine 2-er"—F. H. J.; "Very enjoyable"—C. D. S.; "Easy but pretty"—C. F. P.; "A gem"—J. G. L.; "Excellent"—V. B.; "Delightful"—A. K.; "A first-class 2-er"—F. S. F.; "Surely near record-mark for a 2-er"—W. R. C.; "Neat and slick"—M. M.; "A puzzler"—S. W. J.; "Very fine"—H. W. P.

(407): "A capital combination, with a cute and curious key"—I. W. B.; "First-class"—F. H. J.; "Quite a puzzler"—C. D. S.; "Beautiful"—C. F. P.; "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth"—J. G. L.; "No machine-work in this"—T. R. D.; "It's the last move one would choose to do the trick"—W. M.; "Fine combination"—V. B.; Ranks with the best"—A. K.

A. K. got 404 and 405; T. R. D., 405; C. D. D. D. E. T., and W. A. P., 404; J. G. L., 403. W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 402, 404, and 405.

For New Solvers.

Several new solvers have written concerning time-limit for solution, etc. We haven't any time-limit. Send solution as soon as possible. If you do not see your name with the solvers of a problem, you will understand that your solution did not reach us in time, or else you failed.

The Saratoga Tournament.

NEW YORK WINS INTERSTATE MATCH.

The twelfth annual midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association began at Saratoga on August 28. In the match for the *Staats-Zeitung* Cup Lipschutz won. In the Interstate match, Massachusetts failed to send a team, so that the old rivals—New York and Pennsylvania—had it all to themselves. New York was represented by Lipschutz, Halpern, Marshall, Hanham, Karpinski, Weeks, and Roething. Pennsylvania sent Kemeny, Voigt, Bampton, Stuart, Young, Shipley, and McCutcheon. The score stood:

New York.		Pennsylvania.	
Lipschutz.....	6½	Kemeny.....	4½
Marshall.....	4½	Shipley.....	4
Halpern.....	4	Bampton.....	4
Weeks.....	3½	Voigt.....	3½
Roething.....	3	D. Stuart.....	2½
Karpinski.....	2½	Young.....	2
Hanham.....	2½	McCutcheon.....	2
Total.....	26½	Total.....	22½

Lipschutz won first prize, Kemeny and Marshall divided second and third prizes, and Shipley, Bampton, and Halpern divided fourth and fifth prizes.

In 1897, New York won by a score of 25½ to 23½, while last year Pennsylvania made the astonishing score of 30 to 19.

Nebraska Chess-Association Tournament.

The first summer tournament of the Nebraska Chess-Association was played at Dannebrog, August 2, 3, and 4. The date selected was unfortunate, inasmuch as more than half of the members who expressed a desire to be present were, for a variety of reasons unable to attend. Only nine took part in the tournament, but they had an enjoyable time and played very good Chess for amateurs. Those present were Dr. A. E. Bartoo and C. O. Rettenmayer, Arcadia; F. W. Biddle

and J. M. Bruner, Omaha; John L. Clark, Platte Center; C. Q. De France, of Lincoln; Nelson Hald and M. F. Winchester, Dannebrog; and Judge S. H. Sedgwick, York. Thirty-four out of 36 scheduled games were played. Mr. Biddle won first place with the title of Over-the-Board Champion of the Association for 1899.

The following game between N. Hald and C. Q. De France, president and secretary respectively of the association, shows how the secretary played a Pillsbury trick on the unsuspecting president.

Ruy Lopez.

DE FRANCE.	HALD.	DE FRANCE.	HALD.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	10 Kt-B 3	B-B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	11 B-K 5	Q-K 5
3 B-K 5	Kt-B 3	12 Kt-K 4	Q-K 5
4 Castles	Kt x P	13 Kt-B 6 ch	P x Kt
5 P-Q 4	B-K 2	14 B x P	P-Q 4
6 B x Kt	Kt-Q 3	15 Kt x 5	B-K 4
7 P x Kt	Kt P x B	16 Q-R 5	Kt-Q
8 P x P	Kt-Kt 2	17 Q-R 6	Resigns.
9 R-K sq	Castles		

Games from the London Tournament.

LASKER AND PILLSBURY'S SECOND GAME.

The first game between these two young masters was a Draw. The second game should also have been a Draw; but the American wasn't satisfied with this, and in trying to win, he lost. The turning-point of the game is Black's 22d move. He had put up an almost perfect defense, but now he attempts an attack, which permitted the white Lasker to institute proceedings which weakened Black's King's-side Pawns and, finally, won of them. This is a splendid example of Lasker's end-play.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

LASKER.	PILLSBURY.	LASKER.	PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	39 R-R 7 ch	K-Q 5
2 Kt-K B 3	P-Q B 4	40 P-B 3	R-K 5
3 P-K 3	Kt-Q B 3	41 B-Kt 4	B-Kt 4
4 P-B 4	B P x P	42 B-K 7 ch	B-B 3
5 B P x P	Q x P	43 B-Kt 5	P-B 2
6 Kt-B 3	Q-Q R 4	44 R-R 5	K-Q 2
7 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	45 R-R 7 ch	K-B 3
8 Q x Kt	P-K 4	46 R-B 7	R-K 8
9 Q-Q 5	Q x Q	47 B-R 6	R-K 7
10 Kt x Q	Kt-Q 3	48 K-B 5	P-Q 3
11 B-R 4	Kt-K 2	49 K-K 6	R-Kt 7
12 Castles	B-K 3	50 B-Kt 7	R-Kt 3 ch
13 R-Q sq	B x Kt	51 K-B 5	R-Kt 6
14 B x B	Kt x B	52 K-K 4	R-Kt 4
15 R x Kt	Castles, Q R	53 B-B 6	R-R 4
16 B-Q 2	B-B 2	54 R-K 1	P-B 4
17 R x R ch	R x R	55 R-Kt 6	K-Q 2
18 B-B 3	P-B 3	56 P-Kt 5	B-K 2
19 R-Q B sq	P-Q Kt 3	57 K-B 5	B-B 4
20 K-B sq	K-Kt 2	58 R-Kt 7 ch	K-B 7
21 K-K 2	P-Q R 4	59 K-K 6	R-K 7
22 P-Q R 4	P-Q Kt 4	60 R-K B 7	R-K 7
23 P x P	R-Q 4	61 R-B 5	E-Q 3
24 R-Q R sq	R x P	62 P-K 4	R-R 6
25 K-R 4	K-Kt 3	63 B-K 7	B-B 2
26 R-R 4	P-R 3	64 B-Kt 4	R-R 3 ch
27 R-K Kt 4	P-K Kt 4	65 R-B 6	R-R 4
28 R-Q B 4	F-B 4	66 K-Kt 5 ch	K-Kt 4
29 P-K Kt 4	P x P	67 B-Q 6	R-R 2 ch
30 R x P	K-B 4	68 K-K 6	B-Q sq
31 P-R 4	P x P	69 R-B 8	B-B 5
32 R x P	R-Kt 3	70 B x P	K-B 3
33 K-Q 3	R-Q 3 ch	71 R-B 8 ch	K-Kt 2
34 K-K 4	R-K Kt 3	72 R-K R 8	R-K 2 ch
35 P-Kt 4 ch	P x P	73 K-Q 6	R x B
36 B x P ch	K-B 3	74 K x R	B-K 8
37 B-B 3	R-Kt 7	75 K-K 6	Resigns.
38 R x P ch	K-Q 2		

SHORT AND FULL OF SNAP.

Bishop's Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN.	SCHLECHTER.	TSCHIGORIN.	SCHLECHTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	10 B x Kt	P x B
2 P-K B 4	P x P	11 Kt-Q 5	B-R 4
3 B-B 4	Kt-K B 3	12 P x P	Q x P
4 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-B 3	13 Kt-Kt 5	Q-Kt 3
5 Kt-B 3	B-Kt 5	14 Kt x B P R	x Kt
6 Castles	Castles	15 Kt-K 7 ch	Kt x Kt
7 P-K 5	Kt-Kt 5	16 B x R ch	Q x B
8 P-Q 4	P-Q 3	17 R x Q	Resigns.
9 P-K R 3	Kt-K 6		

Chess-Nuts.

Miss Mary Rudge is Woman Champion of the World.

Paris is to have the next great Tournament. The masters will make 1900 an epoch-making year in Chess-history.

A correspondence match between twelve players representing King's County, N. Y., and Cook County, Ill., known as the Brooklyn-Cook match, has been finished after two years' play. Brooklyn won by the score of 6½ to 5½.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE RECONVICTION OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

ON Saturday last the court-martial at Rennes which retried Captain Alfred Dreyfus on the charge of treason returned a verdict of guilty. After deliberating behind closed doors for two hours, the President, Colonel Jouaust, put the following question (the form prescribed by the Court of Cassation in its instructions for retrial):

"Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the General Staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means therefor, by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 3, 1897?"



CAPTAIN ALFRED DREYFUS.

(Portrait made by the Paris police after his degradation, showing how his buttons and insignia of rank were removed.)

By a vote of 5 to 2, the president voting last, the verdict of guilty was recorded. The court agreed that "there are extenuating circumstances," and set the punishment at ten years' imprisonment in a French military fortress—in Corsica, according to the newspaper reports. The condemned man received his doom quiet-

ly. He is given a month's respite before sentence begins. At this writing, it is not clear whether his five years' solitary imprisonment on Devil's Island will affect his new sentence, he himself and some others believing it will wipe out the new penalty, and that he will be freed next month. Colonel Jouaust, president of the court-martial, and Major Coupois, clerk of the court, however, hold that he must serve the full ten years. Application for appeal to the Court of Revision was made by Dreyfus immediately after the verdict.

The European press, so far as quoted in the cablegrams, is generally unsparing in its condemnation of the verdict.

According to the cablegrams, the English papers are unanimous in condemning the outcome of the trial. *The Daily Mail*, London, says, "Rennes is France's moral Sedan." *The Daily Telegraph* declares: "This infamous judgment disgraces France, dishonors her army, insults the Kaiser, and offends the best principles of humanity. There seems nothing left for France but a revolution and a war that will reduce her to the level of Spain."

The German press is represented to be especially indignant. The *Cologne Gazette*, one of the most influential of German dailies, says:

"It is a cowardly verdict, in the barbarous spirit of the Middle Ages. By this crime the judges have imposed a line of demarcation between France and the rest of the world, which, altho it will not prevent diplomatic intercourse or stay the common exchange of products, will, according to all the notions of right, justice, honor, tolerance, and ethics which the civilized world bears with it in the twentieth century, form a barrier only to be removed by time and laborious effort."

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, remarks that "even the worst enemy of France could not have wished what has happened."

The Russian press also joins in the chorus of condemnation. The revisionist papers of France are bitter. *Le Siècle* has opened a subscription for a monument in front of the Palais du Justice at Rennes "to remind future generations of this outrage on justice." Journals of Austria have already begun to agitate against sending exhibits to the Paris Exposition next year, on the ground that "the present state of things in France renders it unsafe to send exhibits." Two or three of the clerical journals of



MAJOR ESTERHAZY,
Who Wrote the Bordereau.

Rome, and the antisemite press throughout Europe, approve the verdict.

The tone of American newspaper comment is strongly condemnatory, and is fairly represented by the following quotation :

A Blow against Christianity and Humanity.—"The verdict at Rennes is not a crime against the Jews wholly. Insensate and diabolical racial hatred was undoubtedly one of the incentives to the Dreyfus persecution. This was an active provocative of the conspiracy, but it is nevertheless a minor consideration. The offense is much broader than that. It is a blow at Christianity and humanity as well. The chorus of indignant protest in the United States and in England lifts the unjust condemnation of Dreyfus into a grievance of civilization itself. It is a blur on the escutcheon of the French republic, in whose welfare the sister republic beyond the sea has fraternal interest. Almost everything has happened in France. Is the tragic and ghastly history to be reenacted?"—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia*.

The Shame of France.—"With the conviction of Dreyfus, France has entered upon a new epoch. She has cast aside the garb of civilization and donned that of a Dyak of Borneo—a mere head-hunter.

"With this unjust verdict, directed primarily against the Jews,

she has placed herself in the rear guard of civilized nations. Her watchwords: 'Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality,' should be changed to 'coercion, hatred, and bigotry.'

"These new judges have well earned their ignoble epaulets. The grand army will reward them.

"But how will France expiate the crime? In blood, perhaps. Most certainly in a cycle of shame and reproach.

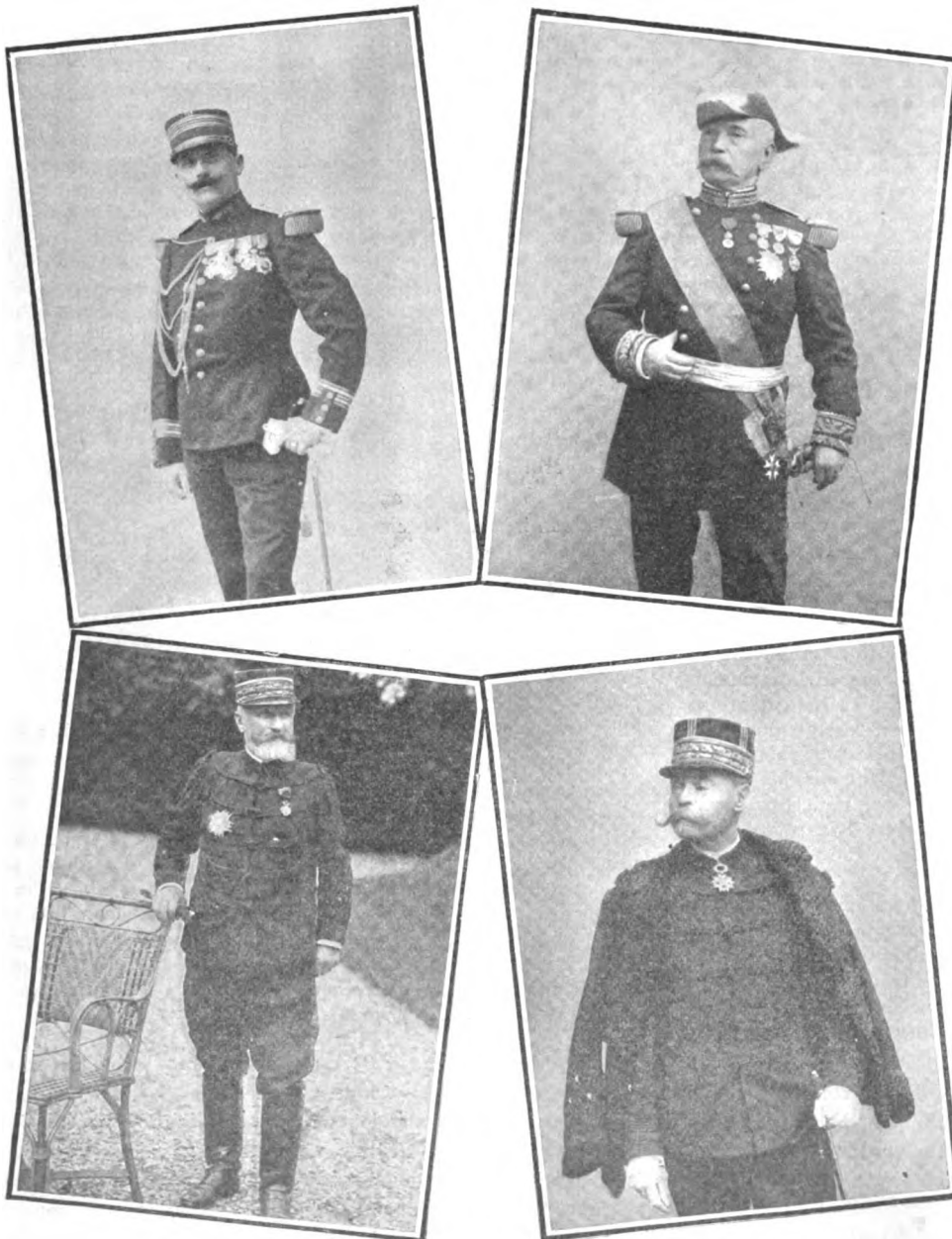
"The conviction of Dreyfus is only the beginning of the national humiliation. With every day, week, and month of the long years of Dreyfus's imprisonment the cloud will grow, and blacken and broaden until 'French justice' becomes a proverb whereby to typify the judicial murder of an innocent man."—*The Journal, New York*.

The Crime of the Century.—"It is, in truth, the crime of the century which the majority of the second court-martial have committed, for, in their purblind resolve to shield from castigation a gang of military scoundrels, they have conspired not only to sacrifice an innocent man, but to aim a deadly blow at the repute and welfare of their country. Neither let them imagine that no Nemesis awaits their perfidious and cruel deed. If the foul wrong shall be unredressed by the military Court of Review or by the Court of Cassation, there lies an appeal to the great assize wherein the nations are arrayed as jurors. The voice of that sovereign tribunal is already heard. Heartfelt compassion will attend the unfortunate Dreyfus to the prison to which he is reconsigned, and scorn will chase his judges to their dishonored graves."—*The Sun, New York*.

"What is it that has brought France so low? The disease that is sapping her life is militarism. If not actual war, it has been an 'armed peace' so long that the only conception of national strength and safety now current in the country is bounded by firing manuals, rapid-fire guns, and 'autumn maneuvers.' The birth-rate is hopelessly declining, the limit of the taxing power of the nation has been reached, and now the military idol must have its sacrifice in the person of the hated Jew. This is a national tragedy. It forms a chapter worthy to follow Waterloo and Sedan."—*The Republican, Springfield*.

"It does not seem possible, under the circumstances, that the Government of France can permit the punishment of this alleged crime to take place. If Dreyfus had been acquitted, the course of the Government and the condition of the country could have been foreshadowed with some degree of certainty. As it is now, the future of France is doubtful and dubious in the extreme. To have Dreyfus sent back to punishment would constitute a seeming victory for the military party; but it would arouse such a tide of indignation among the intelligent, thinking portion of the French people that either the present military system would go down before it, or a political revolution fatal to republican institutions would take place in France."—*The Herald, Boston*.

Various phases of the trial which are likely to be of permanent interest are discussed in the following extracts:



Colonel du Paty de Clam.
General Chanoine, former Minister of War.

General Billot, former Minister of War.
General Zurlinden, former Minister of War.

SOME OF THE ENEMIES OF DREYFUS.



COLONEL SCHWARZKOPPEN
Former German Military Attaché at Paris.



ALPHONSE BERTILLON,
The Handwriting Expert.



COLONEL PANNIZZARDI,
Former Italian Military Attaché at Paris.

French Distinction between Public and Private Law.—"French justice," as witnessed in the Dreyfus case, is a thing scarcely conceivable to those whose ideas of justice are rooted in the principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. In France the doctrine prevails that the administration of government ought to be free to act upon its views of the public welfare, without let or hindrance from the courts of the law. Hence, in France, private law, or the regulation of the rights and duties of individuals among themselves, is treated as one branch of jurisprudence; while the law, which deals with the principles of government and the relations of individuals to the state, is regarded as something of an entirely different kind.

"On the other hand, the Anglo-Saxon draws no distinction between public and private law. To him all legal rights and duties of every kind form one universal system of positive law, and so far as the functions of public individuals are not regulated by that law, they are purely matters of personal discretion. It follows that every legal question, whether it involves the power of a public officer or the construction of a private contract, comes, under our system, before the ordinary courts. In France, as in every other country, questions of justice must indeed arise in the course of public administration; but as these do not concern the rights of man against his neighbor, they are not classed in France with private law. On the contrary, it is felt that, unlike questions of private law, they ought not to be decided solely by the application of abstract principles of justice between man and man, but must be considered from the standpoint of public policy.

"Here, then, we have explanation of what, to our thinking, seems an utter travesty of justice in the Dreyfus case. France is morbidly sensitive about the army. Fear of betrayal is deeply rooted; and tho Dreyfus may not be guilty of treason, and almost certainly is not, yet French sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of his punishment as a deterrent of treason and warning to traitors. Public policy, it is insisted, demands it; and, even tho Dreyfus be innocent, 'What,' they ask, 'is the suffering of one man compared with the safety of France?'"—*The Oregonian, Portland.*

A Medieval Heritage.—"Testimony has been admitted in the Dreyfus trial day after day which would be excluded from a hearing as to disorderly conduct in the average American police court. The procedure followed seems to have been devised with the view of defeating rather than advancing the cause of justice. Counsel for the defense must sit in silence while witnesses for the prosecution are making speeches calculated to arouse the prejudices of the court. Military chiefs in the chamber of the Lycée, whose evidence has been heard over and over again, are permitted to jump upon the platform and make contradictions and explanations at their pleasure. The counsel for the government is of so little consequence that the presiding judge now and then bids him keep silent, and it is noticeable that when he is permitted to talk he has nothing to say. . . .

"The judges and counsel alike are the victims of a Middle-Age system, and have become inured to it. Measured by our standard, it is an abominable system, but our standard can not be applied to France, because the French do not think as we do. The bloodist revolution that the world has known, and one that tore feudalism to pieces, wrecked thrones, and destroyed dynasties, was not able to disturb a code which had come down with little change from the days of Charlemagne. Even the great Napoleon could only modify and amplify it in places. He was not able to reform it.

"French law under the republic to-day is in many respects the same as it was under Henry IV. and Louis XVIII. It is the one relic of barbarism that France has never been able to shake off completely."—*Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

Are the French Becoming Crazy?—"Only one thing is clear. That is, that their hearts and souls are corrupt. They suspect everybody. They fear everybody. Germany is an incubus upon them always, and the harlot is their succubus. Their hatred is the evidence of their terror. 'Anger is the egg of Fear.' Fear explains all the unreason of the trial, an unreason which reaches its climax in justifying forgery and perjury as necessary to truth. Dreyfus is guilty, they say. But there is no proof! Very well, they forge it. The attorney of Dreyfus points out the forgery. What of it? Yes, it is a forgery, but, nevertheless, Dreyfus is guilty. Every document incriminating Dreyfus is forged. Even the scrap-book called the dossier is crammed with forgeries. Nevertheless the Jew is guilty. Fear of the Jew is so great that, when they can't maintain the forgeries, the Jew-baiters attempt to murder his lawyer. Fear of the German is not all the fear that fills France. They fear England, Russia, Austria, Italy. They fear Truth and Justice. The court which tries Dreyfus sits under the gaze of the superior officers of the army, and those superior officers arise from time to time and solemnly asseverate their belief that Dreyfus is guilty, but they don't produce a fact against him. They call on him to prove a negative. They state no facts. Therefore, he can not disprove them. They admit that their documents are false. And they talk like strutting fools. Their speech is pompous, bombastic fustian. Never once does any one in the drama seem to realize that he is absurd, or that his pose is preposterous. They are all straining after Hugoesque sententiousness. Tartarin is in them all. Their heroics are all opera bouffe. Could there be anything funnier than Jules Guérin, barricaded in his shop, and defying the authorities in hectic and frothy French, while sympathizers stand beneath the windows and applaud? Think of writers like François Coppée and Maurice Barres shrieking for Dreyfus's life, solely because he is a Jew. And then the Jew-haters turn against the Jesuits, altho another faction believes that the Jesuits are behind all antisemitism. Furthermore, the leading organs opposed to Jews are controlled by Jews. Behold anarchists joining hands with monarchists and Bonapartists! See the brave mob breaking crucifixes and

images of Mother Mary, and spitting in the holy-water fonts, and trampling the eucharist under foot! Behold a member of the nobility in charge of the army, and protecting the republic under the peasant President, Loubet! Was there ever such a patch-work, such a crazy-quilt performance under the sun? Hardly. Carlyle might master a descriptive article on the chaos, but no one else would dare attempt it—this portrayal of a colossal funny episode, without a gleam of perception of humor by the dramatis personæ. Humor is sanity. The French are crazy—except about five men, Loubet, De Galliffet, Zola, Piquart, Labori. As for Dreyfus—there's no such real person. This creature who is the center of the lunatic turmoil is an illusion and delusion. The real Dreyfus, the innocent Dreyfus, is not seen. The French, with fear-crazed brains and hate-distorted vision, see only a monster. It is much to be feared that the crazy crowd will not be brought to its senses until De Galliffet wheels out the Gatlings, and makes them sputter death into the mob."—*Commercial Appeal, Memphis*.

Influence of the Army.—"The honor of the army dominates French society and patriotism like an insensate fetish. No matter what is revealed, the army must be revered as impeccable. The acquittal of Dreyfus will be an impeachment of the General Staff."

"Not one of the officers composing the court is a general. The president is but a colonel. For such a court to give more weight to the testimony of Colonel Picquart and officers of inferior rank than to the elaborate arguments of the procession of generals who have appeared before it to secure confirmation of the previous judgment would be little less than mutiny, according to French military ethics. In the language of athletic contests, all the high officers of the army are doing 'team work' against Dreyfus, and the spectacle is calculated to demoralize the courage of every dissenting subordinate who has not the faith and conscience of a martyr."—*The Herald, Boston*.

"A Bas les Protestantes."—"The fact that French Protestants were conspicuous in the effort to bring about a revival of the Dreyfus case has attracted the notice of *The Outlook*, and an incomplete but representative list of these non-Jewish 'Dreyfusards' is reprinted in that paper. On the roll appear such names as Brisson, formerly Premier, Krantz, formerly Minister of War, Scheurer-Kestner, formerly vice-president of the senate, Loew, presiding judge in the criminal branch of the Court of Cassation, Senator Jules Siegfried, Jules Laroche, ex-governor of Madagascar, Dean Bruston of the University of Paris, several other distinguished educators, and Francis de Pressense of the *Temps*.

The anti-Dreyfusards noticed this conspicuousness of the Protestant element in the ranks of their opponents long ago, and made a characteristic use of it. Paris has heard 'Down with the Huguenots!' this strange year, as well as 'Down with the Jews!'—*The Courant, Hartford*.

Not Evidence Enough to Hang a Dog On.—"But two facts have been brought out against the prisoner. One is, that Dreyfus did have special facilities for obtaining the secret information indicated by the caption of one of the five documents enumerated in the bordereau—the points of concentration for the troops of couverture in the Eastern territorial region in the event of mobilization. Dreyfus himself has admitted this now, altho he denied it at first. This tells against him. The other point established so far is that Dreyfus was of a prying, inquisitive disposition. It is needless to say that proof of the latter would not be considered admissible evidence in an American court. The first fact brought out against him, the proof of opportunity, is, after all, merely an inculpatory presumption, having its interest and importance in the fact that unlike almost all the other evidence so far advanced by the prosecution, it constitutes evidence that would be admitted and would have weight in an American court.

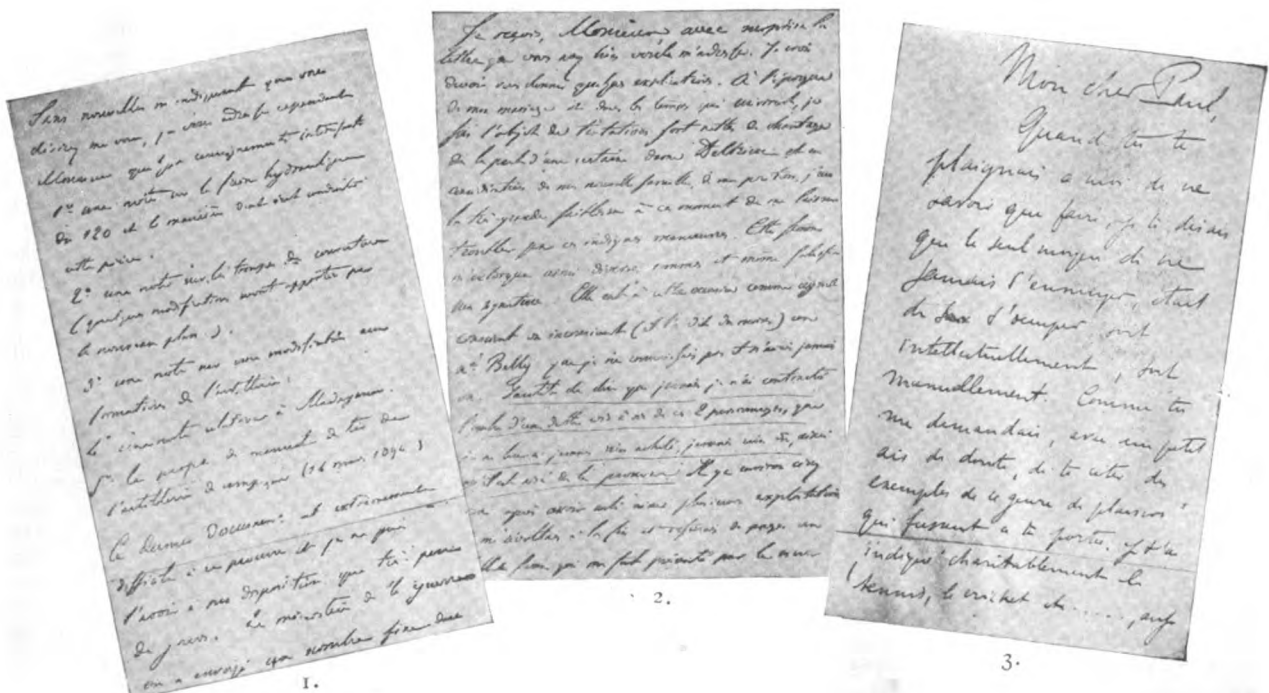
"This is the position, therefore, of the case to-day—two points established by the prosecution, one trivial and inadmissible in any court where truth and justice are desired, the other merely affording ground for an inculpatory presumption. But giving these facts all the weight and more than they deserve, there has not been evidence enough produced against the prisoner to hang a dog on. They count for nothing in the face of such duplicity and such plain proof of a conspiracy as were shown by Captain Freystaetter's confrontation of Mercier and Maurel."—*The News, Baltimore*.

A GEORGIA citizen who has a son fighting in the Philippines has addressed the following rimed note to General Otis:

"Ginrul Otis,
Please take notice—
Yonder, 'crost the foam,
We need field hands
In these here lands—
We're wantin' Billy home.

"He's fit an' fou't
Fer nigh about
Six months thar, 'crost the foam
We jest won't mention
Any pension
If you'll send Billy home."

—Frank L. Stanton in *The Constitution, Atlanta*.



1. The original bordereau upon which Dreyfus was convicted. 2. Letter written by Esterhazy. 3. Letter written by Dreyfus.

THE BORDEREAU AND ITS AUTHORSHIP.

THE PRESIDENT'S PHILIPPINE POLICY.

IN two speeches made recently, one at Ocean Grove, N. J., before the Methodist camp-meeting, and the other at Pittsburgh, in welcoming the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers back from Manila, President McKinley laid down, in terms more definite than any used by him before, the Administration's policy in the Philippines. At Ocean Grove he declared this policy to be:

"Peace first; then, with charity for all, establish a government of law and order, protecting life, property, and occupation, for the well-being of the people, a government in which they shall participate under the Stars and Stripes."

To the Pennsylvania regiment, and through it, to the nation at large, he recounted how the war in the Philippines was brought about through "the treachery and duplicity of the insurgents"; how, pending the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain, orders from Washington forbade any act on the part of our army at Manila that might provoke hostilities:

"The first blow was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley—no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established."

Our rights and status in the Philippines he defined in these words:

"Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The Senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the Constitution. It became our territory and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American Senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom."

While the policy laid down is criticized severely by anti-expansion journals, general satisfaction is expressed at the fact that it has been so definitely outlined. The support of the policy is represented in the following comment by the *Chicago Evening Post*, which, tho generally independent, is one of the strongest supporters of the present Administration.

What is to Follow Peace?—"The President takes all the responsibility for the Philippine war, and he announces that there will be no more parleying, 'no pause until the insurrection is suppressed and the American authority acknowledged and established.'"

"And what is to follow peace? 'A government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States, a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of these distant peoples and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.' The Philippines, in fine, are treated now as American territory, as much as Puerto Rico and Alaska, as much as Louisiana was after the purchase. This is the executive's policy. This is the policy he is now pursuing and commending to the people. The people, acting through Congress, are at liberty to modify this policy. They have the right and the power to give the Philippines independence at any time. The executive has not the authority to take any such step. He keeps the fruits of the war, the fruits of the peace negotiations. As we have already said, the Republican Party will follow the President and come out for permanent retention of the Eastern islands. The Democrats will oppose it and appeal to the electorate. We shall thus have a great, a vital, a truly paramount issue, dictated by events not manufactured by politicians of brief authority."—*The Evening Post (Ind.)*, Chicago.

The People Behind the President.—"We do not believe he [the President] has greatly mistaken the will of the people. We believe that what he has done in the Antilles and the Philippines has been a correct as well as a faithful interpretation of what the

people of the United States desired to have done, so far as they knew their own desire. . . . Doubtless there have been mistakes, and even blunders; but we have all been equally concerned in them, and the President is without question more anxious than anybody else can be to retrieve them. It is to be hoped they may yet be retrievable. We believe the people of the United States are behind the President in this matter. And in any case, we repeat, it is cruel and outrageous to impose solely upon him a responsibility that, at every stage and every step, he has shown himself willing and even anxious to divide with us."—*The Times (Dem.)*, New York.

Adverse comment is along the lines of the following:

The Weakness of the Argument.—"Perhaps the weakness of his argument lies in his assumption that the Filipinos had no right to take advantage of our ignorance and our inability to understand their aims and purposes. 'Our humanity was interpreted as weakness,' complains the President, 'and our forbearance as cowardice.' This is all true enough; but whose fault was it? If we could not understand the Filipinos, how could we expect them to understand us? The plain truth of the matter is that the United States undertook a job that they had no fitness for. This Government was utterly lacking in experience in dealing with the Oriental peoples. It was ignorant of the nature of the people it was trying to deal with. The Administration knew nothing about their manners, their customs, their laws, or their methods of thought. The belief was prevalent that if we chuckled them under the chin and promised them a wise government in the event of their being good, they would be good, and patiently wait for the Administration to toss them sugar-plums and bon-bons.

"Our own ignorance is largely responsible for the fact that the Filipinos failed to realize that our intentions were good and our purposes philanthropic. A little intelligent diplomacy might have prevented any conflict whatever; but we had none of that brand of diplomacy in stock, and out of our own inexperience trouble was bred. Even when the insurrection began the Administration failed to appreciate the seriousness of the situation. An insufficient force was sent to the islands to coerce the natives, and a commission was appointed to persuade them to be good at a time when the Krag-Jorgensen was the only argument that could carry conviction to their minds. . . .

"It had been better if the Administration had realized the difficulties of its task at an earlier day; but there is nothing to be gained now by crying over the spilt milk. It is the future that the American people are chiefly interested in, and if the Administration has finally realized that the Malay mind is more susceptible to the crack of a Krag-Jorgensen rifle than to the rhetorical niceties of a proclamation, there is a possibility that we shall see the speedy end of a situation that reflects no credit whatever upon the intelligence or the resources of the American people."—*Evening News (Ind.)*, Detroit.

"AGUINALDO'S CASE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

A FILIPINO, writing from Paris as "an authorized personal representative of Aguinaldo," but who, "for diplomatic reasons, considers it unwise to attach his signature," presents in the September *North American Review* a notable statement of "Aguinaldo's case against the United States." The American people, he declares, are deceived as to the Filipinos and the state of affairs in the Philippines—deceived by General Otis, who has been "deliberately falsifying the reports of the Philippine campaign to suit public vanity." "We Filipinos," he says, "have all along believed that if the American nation at large knew exactly, as we do, what is daily happening in the Philippine Islands, they would rise *en masse* and demand that this barbaric war should stop." We have been deceived, he maintains, all along the line:

"You have been greatly deceived in the personality of my countrymen. You went to the Philippines under the impression that their inhabitants were ignorant savages, whom Spain had kept in subjection at the bayonet's point. The Filipinos have been described in serious American journals as akin to the hordes of the Khalifa; and the idea has prevailed that it required only

some unknown American Kitchener to march triumphantly from north to south to make the military occupation complete. We have been represented by your popular press as if we were Africans or Mohawk Indians. We smile, and deplore the want of ethnological knowledge on the part of our literary friends. We are none of these. We are simply Filipinos. You know us now in part; you will know us better, I hope, by and by."

There are savages in the Philippine Islands, he admits, but "we are not on that account a barbarous, uneducated people, as our records show. Your Senators even admit that our political documents are worthy of a place in the archives of any civilized nation." To the charge that the Filipinos can not govern themselves, he replies:

"With equal reason you might have said the same thing some fifty or sixty years ago of Japan; and, a little over a hundred years ago it was extremely questionable when you also were rebels against the English Government, if you could govern yourselves. You obtained the opportunity, thanks to political combinations and generous assistance at the critical moment. You passed with credit through the trying period when you had to make a beginning of governing yourselves, and you eventually succeeded in establishing a government on a republican basis. . .

"Now, the moral of all this obviously is: Give us the chance; treat us exactly as you demanded to be treated at the hands of England, when you rebelled against her autocratic methods."

Reviewing the history of the war with Spain up to the arrival of General Merritt at Manila, he says:

"You went to Manila under a distinct understanding with us, fully recognized by Admiral Dewey, that your object and ours was a common one. We were your accepted allies; we assisted you at all points. We besieged Manila, and we prevented the Spaniards from leaving the fortified town. We captured all the provinces of Luzon. We received arms from you. Our chiefs were in constant touch with your naval authorities. Your consuls vied with each other in their efforts to arrange matters according to the promise made to us by your officials. We hailed you as the long-prayed-for Messiah.

"Joy abounded in every heart, and all went well, with Admiral George Dewey as our guide and friend, until the arrival of General Merritt. Either on his own responsibility, or by orders from the Government at Washington, this general substituted his policy for that of Admiral Dewey, commencing by ignoring all promises that had been made, and ending by ignoring the Philippine people, their personality and rights, and treating them as a common enemy.

"Never has a greater mistake been made in the entire history of the nations. Here you had a people who placed themselves at your feet, who welcomed you as their savior, who wished you to govern them and to protect them. In combination with the genius of our countrymen and their local knowledge, you would have transformed the Philippine Islands from a land of despotism, of vicious governmental methods and priestcraft, into an enlightened republic, with America as its guide—a happy and contented people—and that in the short space of a few months, without the sacrifice of a single American life."

Our first mistake was in assuming that we could purchase from Spain that which she "never had in her possession and never would have had the right to sell if it had been under her control." The responsibility for the deception practised upon the American people and President is laid upon General Merritt, with his "ultra-military ideas" and then upon General Otis and his censorship:

"Therefore, we Filipinos say: 'Recall General Otis, give the Peace Commission a free hand, try rather methods of fair dealing, make our countrymen believe that you are sincere, and be sincere and just in your dealings with them. Suspend the order for these rabble volunteers, the scum of your country, whom you propose to send across the sea to die of the effect of the climate, and you will find you can do more in a month than you will do by force in twenty years. Your scheme of military occupation has been a miserable failure. . . .

"Our friend, Admiral Dewey, will undoubtedly have something to say to your President when he reaches home. He caught the genius of the Philippine people, and if he had been left alone

many valuable lives would have been spared and many millions of treasure saved."

Admiral Dewey's views on the Philippine question have been eagerly and persistently sought for the past year, but the admiral's modesty and dislike of publicity have baffled the interviewers. A considerable newspaper discussion has been had over an alleged interview with Dewey on August 21, at Naples, by a correspondent of the London *Daily News*. In it the admiral was represented as opposing the retention of the Philippines, as declaring that he was never in favor of violence toward the Filipinos, and asserting his confidence in their ability to govern themselves. A number of cablegrams to him elicited the reply that he would neither affirm nor deny the interview.

On May 24 last the New York *Journal* published an interview with Admiral Dewey at Hongkong, in which he was reported as saying:

"We will never part with the Philippines, I am sure, and in future years the fact that anybody should have seriously suggested it will be one of the curiosities of history."

Press opinion on the alleged *Daily News* interview is shown by the following representative comments: The New York *Evening Post*, which opposes expansion, asserts that, without claiming the interview to be authentic, the "sentiments are in accord with the admiral's already expressed views":

"If Admiral Dewey said this, it would be, we maintain, only a logical development of the views he has publicly expressed. If the Filipinos are capable of self-government, then a war upon them to make them submit to our yoke is indeed an abnormal state of things which should at once cease. If we began to use violence through a criminal blunder, the sooner we admit our hideous mistake the better all round."

The New York *Times*, which favors expansion, declares that even if the interview were authentic, which it regards as not in the least probable, it does not see how the advocates of the "drop-'em-and-run policy" can extract much comfort from the interview, especially as the admiral is represented as saying that the insurgents "will have to submit to law," altho the interview does not make him state definitely what law and how it is to be applied.

The action of the mass-meeting of Chicago-platform Democrats at Cooper Union, this city, on Labor Day, in cheering for Aguinaldo, has also been the subject of warm newspaper comment. At this meeting, Congressman John J. Lentz, Democrat, who represents the Twelfth Ohio district, in a speech on imperialism, said:

"When the great citadel of American liberty is being destroyed it is time for us to abandon the question of monopoly, and to rush to the rescue of the institutions founded by Jefferson and fostered by Lincoln. If you murder Aguinaldo you destroy one of the heroes of the world. Why should not Aguinaldo be honored and cheered for saying with Patrick Henry, 'Give me liberty or give me death'?"

This declaration was received with loud and prolonged cheering. Ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, also spoke in praise of Aguinaldo. The "imperialistic" press denounce this as treasonable. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says, under the heading "Disloyal Silver Men":

"It looks as tho the free-silver Democrats were getting ready to make Aguinaldo their party leader. At the meetings held the last two days in Rhode Island ex-Governor Altgeld, of Illinois; Congressman Lentz and Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio; Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and other of the most prominent advocates of Bryan have made addresses. They all praised Aguinaldo in a way that would amaze foreigners. . . . That Aguinaldo started a war on the Americans and has been killing just as many of them as possible is nothing to the Bryan anti-imperialist crowd. They seem to regard Aguinaldo's success in killing Americans as commendable.

"The old veterans gathered in Philadelphia can remember

what would have happened during the Civil War if a public meeting had been held here or in Rhode Island to cheer Jefferson Davis and denounce Lincoln as a 'murderer.' But the gathering addressed by Altgeld, Lentz, and others in Rhode Island was not a bit more disloyal than would have been a gathering in the North during the Civil War to cheer Jefferson Davis and denounce Lincoln. It is a strange thing that at a Democratic free-silver meeting the name of the man responsible for the loss of so many American lives should be cheered as that of 'one of the world's heroes.'"

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Ind. Rep.) calls Lentz's speech "treason and anarchy," and points out

"that men like Altgeld and Lentz, when they are telling the people that their liberty is in danger and that the republic is going to smash and all that diabolical idiocy, never seem to remember that they themselves are living examples of the fullest liberty. How long would such men be permitted to utter treason and give aid and comfort to an enemy in any country in Europe? They would be in jail."

The Washington *Times* (Dem.) thinks that such speeches will only serve to help the Republican Party. It says:

"The Lentz position lacks originality as well as respectability. It infringes the patent of Hoar and the copyright of Atkinson in their own territory. We are in favor of protecting them against that sort of thing, especially when their vested rights in the infamy of supporting Tagal rebels against the Stars and Stripes are assailed by outsiders. The country can readily understand how a Nestor of political Pecksniffs like the senior Massachusetts Senator can laud and morally assist the enemies of his country. Medford rum and sugar are sufficient to account for that. Neither is it difficult to appreciate the attitude of Atkinson. St. Elizabeth's is full of abler anti-expansionists than he. But there is naturally some astonishment, which in the present instance we do not share, when a male person calling himself a Democrat deliberately attempts to steal the treason thunder of the Boston Filipino Junta, to preach it to men who have imbibed the honest, expansive Americanism of Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk with their mothers' milk.

"What people of the Lentz order think they are working for we are at a loss to conceive; but we can tell them what the result of their anti-American idiocy will be without the slightest doubt. It will give the Republican Administration, with its shameful record of Eaganism, Sampsonism, Algerism, Carterism, and a return to the political spoils system in the civil service a new lease of power. The American people will never put a party in control whose representatives throw mud on their flag and apotheosize murdering rebels against its authority."

The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says the Democratic Party should not be held responsible for an individual's opinion:

"In a general way, these episodes are to be expected. They belong to the heat of the moment. When a very earnest man feels a call to enter a protest against events that seem to him to be carrying the republic away from its traditions, it is natural that he should give a vigorous turn to his language. But the fact to which we desire to call attention is this—that Mr. Lentz is merely giving loose reins to his own opinions, and, in these Filipino matters, does not represent the Democratic Party which as yet has made no definite declaration on the subject."

AMERICAN SENTIMENT ON THE TRANSVAAL DISPUTE.

THE press of America have not entered very largely upon the question of the rights and wrongs involved in the controversy between Great Britain and the Transvaal Republic. Editorial reviews of the subject are confined for the most part to the chances of war and to its probable results if it comes. On the latter point there can hardly be said to be two opinions. Great Britain, it is thought, will win because she can not afford to lose; but the Boers will give her army the hardest task it has had for many years.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Washington *Times* are the most outspoken of American journals in opposition to the Boers. "There is a narrow spirit in the Transvaal," says *The Eagle*, "that must be widened by force if there is no other way to do it. The country. . . needs a larger infusion of the modern life and methods that the English will put into it. If it persists in ignoring the progress that is expected of other nations it does so at the peril of its statehood."

The Times says:

"The defiant stubbornness displayed by the Boers, in the face of their hopeless position, would be incomprehensible in any other people. Being what we know them to be, it is not surprising. Great Britain will be put to a terrible expense in blood and treasure to teach them the lesson that Sir Evelyn Wood should have been allowed to administer when he had them cornered at the end of the former war. The statesman [Gladstone] responsible for his not doing so, as well as for the murder of Gordon Pasha, is dead and gone, but the evil results of his paltering policy live after him."

Many other journals blame both parties to the dispute, the Boers for their unprogressiveness, the English for their aggressiveness. The Boston *Herald* thinks the contest a needless one, "provoked by wrong-doing on both sides." The Memphis *Commercial Appeal* thinks that Britain is "technically and legally wrong," but "right on general principles," the Boers having "violated the fundamental principles of popular and representative government."

Far the larger number of American journals that express any decided views on the merits of the controversy side with the Boers, while admitting that they are open to criticism. The New York *Times* thinks that overt interference by the English is "outrageous" and armed interference will be "infamous." The New York *Sun* regrets to see the British Government "drifting toward a conflict in which it may have neither a legal nor a moral right to claim the sympathy of the world." The Boston *Journal* thinks that Mr. Chamberlain is not after increased representation for the Uitlanders, but after "the crushing of the independence of the Transvaal." The Baltimore *American* thinks the grievances of the Uitlanders "grossly exaggerated," and that they are the excuse, not the cause, of the present British attitude. The Kansas City *Times* finds a likeness in the British attitude to our attitude in the Philippines, and thinks this double attempt at "shooting republics to death" suggests a reversion to fifteenth-century methods. The Omaha *World-Herald* runs the same parallel, the attitude of each nation being that of "a great power seeking the destruction of the weaker for the purposes of gain and conquest." Great Britain's position is "nothing but simple robbery." The Chicago *Inter Ocean* argues against the English claims point by point, and finds that Mr. Chamberlain's real purpose is "the subjugation of the Transvaal." The Chicago *Chronicle* fears that one result of war will be a horrible uprising of the natives against all the whites of South Africa, for which Great Britain will be responsible, and "the stain upon its escutcheon will be redder than the color of its banner." The Tacoma *Ledger* entitles its editorial "Cecil Rhodes's Oppression," and thinks the Boers "have the sympathy of other nations."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE earth makes a revolution every twenty-four hours, and Santo Domingo is a close second.—*Chicago Journal*.

CARROWS: "I see Aguinaldo has again been driven back." Sutherland: "Is that an official despatch or the truth?"—*Life*.

IN case Mr. Bryan should succeed next year there would be a chance of Mr. Hogg succeeding Mr. Root in the War Department.—*Washington Post*.

ANY one who knows whether or not Oom Paul is bluffing can impart the information to the British Foreign Office and receive a reward.—*Chicago Record*.

LETTERS AND ART.

GIRLS' NOVELS IN FRANCE—AND AMERICA.

IT is admitted that England invented the modern novel for girls. Charlotte M. Yonge, Rosa Nouchette Carey, "The Duchess," and numerous other widely known writers have had for an audience a multitude of English *jeunes filles*. But the young girl across the Channel was long guarded from this kind of reading. Since the time of the second empire, however, a school of French writers, of which Mme. Craven is the acknowledged head, has arisen, who seek to teach the *jeune fille* of Paris and the provinces how to look upon life—chiefly from the standpoint of love and marriage. In *The North American Review* (August), Mme. Yetta Blaze de Bury devotes an article to this branch of French fiction, and her conclusion is that such romantic books as the "Récit d'une Sœur"—now in its fortieth edition—are laying up widespread unhappiness for whole generations of *jeunes filles* by mischievously teaching them to regard their future husbands as lovers, instead of promulgating the orthodox French doctrine that husbands are "mere embodiments of marriage and the family." She says:

"The weak point in this innovation would appear to be that it reveals to our young girl readers only the noble and generous side of love, and too easily persuades these young hearts that men are, as a rule, chivalrous and only too ready to marry girls without fortune.

"Already the so-called harmless 'Tauchnitz' had sown hurtful illusions in the minds of those who were destined to the '*mariage de raison*,' since the awakening was much more bitter for girls that had regarded their husbands as lovers than for those that had taken the common-sense view and looked upon their future husband as the embodiment of marriage and the family.

"If every book in the Tauchnitz edition showed, together with the infidelities we seek to hide from our girls, the hard lessons taught by such conduct, as Goldsmith does in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' then 'girls' novels' would be reasonable enough. The sentimentality of Saxon marriages, set forth in English and American novels, has led so many French girls to transform the solicitor's clerk who marries them into a hero of the romantic kind, that one might almost conclude there is a 'Tauchnitz' in the innermost heart of many of our 'Emma Bovaries.'"

It was upon the English novel for girls, as represented in the Tauchnitz editions, that the new French school of Mme. Craven, Mme. Bentzon, and Mme. Caro was founded. In conclusion, Mme. de Bury says:

"In our opinion, the true 'girls' novel' is the one that accentuates the rôle of personal responsibility instead of diminishing it, the novel, in fine, such as it is conceived by Mme. Caro and Mme. Bentzon, the novel which enables girls to see clearly into their own hearts. The taste for the things of the soul, the preference the French woman has for seeking to know what is going on in the heart, is peculiarly manifest in the child, who among us will be much more interested in Cinderella's thoughts and feelings than in the splendor of the godmother's coach."

The London *Academy*, in commenting on this dictum, says:

"A sense of personal responsibility is exactly what the 'young person' lacks, especially in France, where nothing but marriage gives to a woman the license to think for herself. Therefore, if the young person's novels are to be didactic, let them be didactic in fostering this sense. Here springs up a larger question, Should the young person's novels be didactic? Why must the young person, any more than the emancipated wife, be compelled to eat bread with her cake? Why should she learn out of school hours? Why, in her special case, should fiction be strained beyond the simple sincere presentation of life, or part of life? We fancy that Mme. de Bury, had she chosen to touch these points with precision, would have declared against any sort of overt or covert didacticism; her phrase, 'accentuate the rôle,' might mean anything or nothing. But, the fact is, Mme. de Bury

is not disposed to take the girls' novels of France, even the best, too seriously. Her concern for them is strictly that of the disinterested observer, as would be expected from a lady who is not afraid to satisfy a more jaded taste. Nearly at the beginning of her article she inquires: 'What necessity is there for a girl to read novels?' We should reply, 'In France, none.' In France, where girls not only act but think at the word of parental command, it would certainly be simpler to forbid all girls' novels by general social edict. No revolution would follow.

"But in England, where the girl is a force, and in America, where the girl is paramount, the question of girls' novels has, or should have, an authentic importance. It would richly repay consideration; and, like most questions which would richly repay consideration, it is neglected by sociologists. If Mme. de Bury had written, for instance, on 'Girls' Novels in America,' she would have performed a service instead of merely producing a diversion. Who, except American girls, knows anything exact of girls' novels in America—one of the great influences everlastingly at work in the formation of the national character? Probably, since in the republic of letters the United States form a suburb of London, the girls' novels of America are much like the girls' novels of England. If so, we take them to be sufficiently feeble."

The fame of Laura Jean Libby and Bertha M. Clay apparently has not reached the academic shades of London.

Very little is really known of girls' tastes, says *The Academy*—even by their mothers:

"We are apt to assume that they are what we think they ought to be—an absurd and perilous assumption. We may be sure that whatever the literary taste of the average girl is, it is not catholic. In this connection there never was a wilder theory than that which says: 'Turn the average healthy girl into a good library and she will instinctively choose what is good for her.' She will do nothing of the kind, for girls are human beings, tho we use every effort to conceal the fact from them and from ourselves."

THE LOVE-LETTERS OF BALZAC.

THE pathos of Balzac's life, the disappointments and chagrins from which the man of genius should have been free, become more and more apparent as one reads his letters to Mme. Hanska, published in the *Revue de Paris*. Mme. Hanska was the love of his life, the friend of his soul; to her he writes of his hopes and his fears; he tells her his every anxiety, and talks to her without circumlocution or reserve.

On July 3, 1840, he writes to her as follows:

"I have come to the end of my patience. I think that I shall leave France and carry my bones to Brazil in a foolish enterprise which I choose because of its folly. I shall burn my letters and my papers and leave only the Jardies [Balzac's home], and I shall confide the little things which I wish to keep to the friendship of my sister. She will be a most faithful dragon and will guard these treasures.

"I shall give power of attorney to some one to sell my works, and then seek the fortune which fails me here. I shall return rich, or no person shall know what has become of me. It is a project long delayed, but this winter shall see it put into execution with a relentless tenacity. My work here will never pay my debts; it is necessary to do something else. I have only about ten years of real energy left. If I profit not by them, I am indeed a man lost. Out of all the world you are the only one who shall know of this. Certain circumstances may hasten my departure; however, you shall in any case receive my adieux. A letter stamped from Havre or from Bordeaux will tell you all.

"You ask certain details of the life of Victor Hugo. Victor Hugo is an excessively spiritual man; he has as much common sense as poetry. In conversation he is delightful, a little like Humboldt, but superior to him, and he admits more dialog. He is full of middle-class ideas. He execrates Racine; he speaks of him as a secondary man; he is mad on this subject. He has left his wife for Juliette, and gives this silly reason' that his wife has too many children. You will remember that Juliette has no chil-

dren. On the whole, there is more of good than of bad in the man, and the best things are due to his pride. However profoundly we may dissect him, he is an amiable man, besides being a great poet. He has lost a great many of his best qualities, his force and his valor, by the life which he has led. He has loved a great deal."

In August Balzac writes:

"I have attempted a last effort; I have alone made the *Revue parisienne*, as Karr has made *les Guepes*. The first volume has appeared. I still put off my project regarding Brazil. One loves France so much! I can not resist her. I shall undertake now to understand the *Scènes de la Vie Militaire*."

In March, 1841, Balzac, who had just returned from a visit to George Sand, writes:

"Chopin is always there. She [George Sand] smokes *cigarettes* and nothing else. She does not rise until four. Then Chopin has finished giving lessons. One must mount a straight and narrow staircase in order to reach her. Her bed-chamber is in brown; her bed is two mattresses upon the floor à la *Turque*. *Ecco, contessa!* She has pretty little hands like a child. . . .

"I doubt the possibility of living in France in the horrible struggles which consume my life. After my visit to you I think of going to St. Petersburg, and of renouncing France. But I must make a last effort to draw myself from the claws of the publisher to whom I owe 100,000 francs. By working day and night, and engaging myself again for six months in these Herculean literary works, I shall be able to pay this 100,000 francs.

"Besides this, I owe 150,000 francs, and altho age advances and work becomes each day more painful, I have conceived the hope that I may finish paying this horrible debt in eighteen months, especially if I do that which my attorney wishes. It is that the *Jardies* shall be sold, and bought for me under an assumed name, with my funds, in order that I shall be no more pursued by my creditors, and not be obliged to pay interest and costs; and when I no longer owe anything I shall inhabit it again. On the other side, my mother has been ruined by my brother Henry, who is in the colonies, and I have her with me. At last I have almost a majority for my election to the Academy. All this has caused me to renounce the project of going to Russia, and I have signed a contract for ten new volumes to be written this year. I have articles due for the *Presse* and for the *Siccle*; it is necessary to write them before making my journey. Finally, my dear one, I have signed a contract for a complete edition of my books, which are to be brought out by a grand book and publishing house, with an edition *de luxe* and a low price. All these things so great, so important, and so capital, have entered into my last letter; but I have not written, and published, and looked after my business without some reward.

"During two months this letter has been delayed, because I have not had time to write, nor to do anything more than what was forced upon me. The *Jardies* were seized by a creditor who put it to sale; it was necessary to find 50,000 francs in a month, and I found them! It was necessary to publish my books, my articles, and attend to some business, and I was without money, exactly without money. It rained in torrents, and I went on foot to Tassy where my business was, trotting all the day, and writing all the night. First, I have not become mad; second, I have fallen ill. From it comes the necessity of a journey; as soon as I have obtained the result of the diagnosis. The doctors call it a coagulation of the blood, which may affect the brain. I shall go to Touraine in Brittany for fifteen days. On my return, M. Nacquart has condemned me to a bath of three hours each day, and I am to drink three pints of water, and to take no other nourishment while my blood coagulates. I came out of this barbarous but heroic treatment with a clear skin, refreshed, and ready for new struggles. Behold my history in short; if I should enter into details, it would take volumes.

"Dear, I have not received from you one little word since your number fifty-seven, dated December 29. Oh! what is wrong when one is loved as you are loved by me; you are alone in my heart with the misery and the labor, two incorruptible guardians. But why abandon me thus, when you are my only thought, the end and the aim of my life? Since then I have had Wierchowonia in painting, and have found nothing in my thoughts which will compare to your lawn, and the pond beneath your windows, to

your rose garden and to your carpet of green. Oh! what remorse has grasped your heart? Some thought must have detached itself under the brilliant light of your candle, in the evening, in order to say to you: there is one who thinks of you only! Is there nothing to plead for the unfortunate, for the one who suffers; who passes his nights in writing articles and books, for the pretended poet, for myself in fact, for the traveler to Neuchâtel, to Geneva, and to Vienna, who does not find himself at your side this moment because the journey will cost a thousand crowns—to speak to you in the abhorred language of business—and a thousand crowns and the library are two terms irreconcilable?

"Yes, it is six months since your last letter to me. I have always some real reason for my silence, and you have none for yours. You should write three times to my one, and it is I who write two letters to your one! Ungrateful heart! Here are my excuses: I have published the 'Priest of the Village' (a work still incomplete); I have just put into three parts the 'Memories of Two Brides,' which will appear in a month; I have just published 'A Mournful Affair'; I have published in the *Siccle*, 'Les Lecarnus'; I have published in the *Presse* 'The Two Brothers'; I am about to publish 'The Peasants.' I have done a great deal of useless work in order to live—work that I call useless because it is outside of the work of my life, and so, if it is money gained, it is time lost. Oh! my dear, to have the woman I love, a little bread, and a corner, tranquillity, and moderate work is all I wish. . . .

"My sister wishes me to marry. She has among her friends a god-daughter of Louis Philippe, the daughter of the son of this braggart who has been elevated to the throne of the French. I laughed aloud; in the first place, I said to her, I do not wish to marry a woman younger than thirty-six, or even forty."

We make one more quotation, from a letter of July 15:

"No letters from you; this gives me the greatest anxiety. I began to give myself up to the most absurd ideas. At last I have been to consult a somnambulist to find out whether you are ill. Several days after, I went to have the cards read for me by a very famous sorcerer. After making the combinations with his cards, this fortune-teller, in explaining the possibilities of the future, told me, with an incredible exactness, of particular happenings in my past life. This man, without an education and extremely vulgar, uses the choicest expressions while he is with his cards. The man with his cards is another being from the man without his cards. He did not know me from Adam or Eve, and I did not know at two o'clock that I should consult him at three, and he told me that until to-day my life had been a continuation of struggles where I had always been victorious, but now I am going soon to have my tranquillity. I hope, indeed, that he speaks the truth. After all, he has not told me whether I shall be married soon, and this was my grand curiosity."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SECOND NEWLY DISCOVERED DUMAS MANUSCRIPT.

WE have already spoken of the first of the two stories by the elder Dumas, recently discovered in manuscript, and shortly to be brought out in England (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 15 and 24). Mr. Home Gordon, to whom the task of translation into English has been assigned, now gives further information about the second story, which, he says, will probably become the more popular of the two. In *The Outlook*, London, he thus speaks of the plot and chief characters in the tale:

"The scene is no longer laid in Derbend, as in the first tale, but is shifted farther north, into what is now geographically termed the Terek territory. . . .

"With his wonted keen sense of the picturesque and tragic, Dumas has chosen an interesting hero, who forms an unconventional figure. The concluding lines of the volume show that to all posterity, since 1819, his name has been transmitted as a traitor to both Tatars and Russians. Torn between his love for the daughter of a turbulent chieftain and his growing affection for the Russians, he has been taught to regard as his hereditary

foes, the young hero acts with an impulsive cruelty which entails hopeless ruin.

"The story commences with a lively description of a Tatar village festival interrupted by a squabble between some Russian troops and the unruly tribesmen. The latter are instigated by the *noukers* of an indomitable insurgent, Achmet Khan. This fierce chieftain violates the laws of hospitality, which are so strong in the East, in the house of Ammalat Bey. The latter sees nothing for it, after the treacherous murder committed under his roof, but to cast in his own lot with Achmet, who is the chieftain of Avarie. Received as the guest of the Khan in his castle of Khurzuk, Ammalat falls in love with his host's daughter, Seltanetta, who is only sixteen. If all Tatar maidens enjoy such liberty before marriage, and are subsequently guarded with such severity after the holy ceremony, it seems a matter of surprise that they ever decide to plight their troth."

After giving further details of the incidents in the tale, the writer thus characterizes the tale, which he thinks from its striking interest is likely to have a large sale among English readers:

"In many ways this romance is sharply contrasted with its companion. To begin with, it possesses one of those elaborate prefaces in which Dumas reveled. He professes to be rearranging for French readers the skeleton of a novel left by a Russian sent to Siberia. This is a characteristic touch very familiar to students of the prolific writer. In the present tale, no patches of humor are introduced, but the story is taken in rather an irregular fashion without any prolix digressions, and is seen to be gradually emerging from a series of almost separate tho vivid scenes.

"In this story, as in the previous one, the abstract of which I gave in another article, the feminine interest is subordinate. This is appropriate and true to Mohammedan life, in which women play so subordinate a part. Even the Koran is a gospel for men, and the female followers of the Prophet have to enter Paradise in the guise of houris, thus in heaven only existing to gratify the sterner sex."

It is a curious and almost unprecedented fact that this posthumous story by a great writer will first see print in a foreign tongue; for it may be years before copyright arrangements are made with the French publishers of Dumas's works.

MAETERLINCK ON THE DRAMA OF TO-DAY.

IN the opinion of many close observers of literary and dramatic tendencies, the drama of the present day—in spite of much that is shallow and ephemeral, and in spite of much local degradation of popular taste—shows indications of a revival along lines of essential human interest and depth of treatment which may again make it the popular vehicle of the world's best thought, such as it has been at recurrent intervals of history. A great modern master of the drama, Maurice Maeterlinck, in an article in *The Cornhill Magazine* (August), gives an interesting analysis of the present conditions of the drama as contrasted with those of other days, in the course of which he enlarges considerably on his idea of the "static drama" (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, August 13, 1898):

"The first glance that we throw on the drama of the day would seem to reveal, as its chief characteristic, the weakening, the progressive paralysis, so to speak, of exterior action; further, a most ardent tendency to penetrate ever more deeply into human consciousness, and attribute still greater importance to moral problems; and last of all we are struck by the search, so far still very timid, for a kind of new beauty that shall be more spiritual, more abstract, than was the old. It can not be denied that adventures on the stage of to-day have become far less extraordinary and far less violent. Bloodshed has grown less frequent, passions less turbulent; heroism has become less rigid, courage less material and ferocious. People still die on the stage, it is true, as in reality they still must die; but death has ceased—or will cease, let us hope, very soon—to be the indispensable setting,

the inevitable end, of every dramatic poem. It is rarely, indeed, in our own life—which, tho it be cruel perhaps, is cruel only in hidden and silent ways—it is rarely indeed in our life that death puts an end to the more violent of our crises; and for all that the theater is slower than the rest of the arts to follow the evolution of human consciousness, it will still be at last compelled, in some measure, to take this into account."

The legends of the ancient fatalistic drama, the romantic adventures of Italian, Spanish, and Scandinavian legend which form the groundwork of the Renaissance drama of England and the Continent and also of the Romantic period of the French and German stage, no longer, says Maeterlinck, correspond with "a deep, and actual, and living reality":

"If a youth of our own time loves, and is confronted by obstacles not unlike those which, in another order of ideas and events, beset Romeo's love, we know perfectly well that nothing of all that which made the poetry and grandeur of Romeo and Juliet's love will shed beauty upon his adventure. The entrancing atmosphere of a magnificent, passionate life no longer abides with us; nor have we the brawls in the street, the sanguinary or sumptuous episodes, mysterious poisons, or fastidious tombs. Gone, too, is that grand summer's night—the night that owed all its grandeur, its charm, its comprehensibility even, to the shadow of an heroic, inevitable death, that lay heavy upon it. Strip the story of Romeo and Juliet of all those beautiful ornaments, and we have only the very simple and ordinary desire of a noble-hearted, unfortunate youth for a young girl whose hand is denied him by her obdurate parents. . . . And the same remarks would hold good if we chose to imagine a man of our time to be as jealous as Othello was jealous, possessed of Macbeth's ambition, as unhappy as King Lear, or, like Hamlet, wavering and restless, crushed by an impossible, harassing duty."

Maeterlinck thinks that the drama of to-day can not, if it is a genuine and true art, revive the themes of olden days. Such dramas are necessarily artificial, "an impossible marriage of past and present." He continues:

"Let us consider the drama that actually does represent the reality of our time, as the Greek drama and that of the Renaissance represented the reality of theirs. It is in a modern house, and between men and women of to-day, that this drama unfolds itself. The names of the invisible protagonists—which are the passions and feelings—these are the same more or less, as of old. We see love, hatred, ambition, jealousy, envy, and greed; the sense of justice and idea of duty; pity, goodness, devotion, piety, apathy, selfishness, vanity, pride, etc. But altho the names of these ideal actors have not changed, how great is the modification of their aspect and qualities, their extent, and habits, and influence; not one of their ancient weapons is left them, not one of the marvelous ornaments of days long gone. It is seldom that cries are heard now; and bloodshed is rare, while tears are but seldom seen. It is in a small room, round a table, close to the fireside, that the joys and the sorrows of men are determined. We suffer or bring suffering to others, we love and we die, there, in our corner, wherever we happen to be; and it were by most singular chance that a window or door would for one instant fly open under the pressure of extraordinary despair or rejoicing. Accidental, adventitious beauty exists no longer; nor is there poetry now in externals. And what poetry is there—if we choose to probe into the heart of things—but borrows nearly all its charm, nearly all of its ecstasy, from external elements?"

But altho the modern dramatist will strive to probe deeply, as did Shakespeare, into the inner thought-world of man, *action* will always "be the sovereign law, the essential demand of the theater." The new French drama initiated by Dumas *fils*, which exists almost solely on the portrayal of exceptional problems—such as "should the 'faithless' husband or wife be forgiven?" "Is it well to revenge 'infidelity' by 'infidelity'?"—is in Maeterlinck's opinion too adventitious in its interest and too abnormal in its content to fill the place of a universal drama of human life. It is from the Teutonic stock that we find this great drama chiefly unfolding:

"The loftiest point of human consciousness is reached by the

dramas of Björnson, of Hauptmann, and, above all, by the dramas of Ibsen. Here we attain the limit of the resources of modern dramaturgy. For, in truth, the further we go into the consciousness of man, the less struggle do we find. We can not penetrate far into any consciousness unless that consciousness be very enlightened; for it matters not whether the steps we take in the depths of the soul that is plunged in darkness be one or a thousand, we shall find therein naught that is new, that we have not expected; for darkness everywhere will be like unto itself. Whereas a consciousness that is truly enlightened possesses passions and desires that are infinitely less exacting, more peaceful and patient, more salutary, abstract, and general than are those that have their abode in the ordinary consciousness. And therefore it follows that we shall come across far less struggle, or that at least the struggle will be far less violent, between these passions that have been enhanced and ennobled by the mere fact of their having become loftier and vaster; for if there be nothing more savage, destructive, and turbulent than a dammed-up stream, there is nothing more tranquil, beneficent, and silent than the river whose banks ever widen."

Apparently Maeterlinck's new drama will be a drama of the Golden Age to come, when the human soul is no longer a stunted or warped soul. In this good time "prejudices that call for tears will no longer be found there, or the justice that demands unhappiness. . . . No duties will be discovered therein but one alone, which is, that it behooves us to do the least possible harm and the utmost good, and love others as we love ourselves." This is a charming picture, and no doubt the drama that pictures it forth will be equally so. Unhappily even Ibsen, who is forced to take the human heart and its incomplete ideals and passions as he finds it at the present day, surrounded by a life of hollow conventions, and confronted by the cant moralizings handed down by an ancient line of grandmothers, must deal with the problems of the half-regenerate man:

"Here we descend at times very far into the depths of human consciousness, but the drama remains possible only because in our descent there goes out with us a singular light—red, as it were, and somber, capricious; unhallowed, we might almost call it—a light that illumines only strange phantoms. And in truth nearly all the duties which form the active principles of Ibsen's tragedies are embittered and morbid; they are duties whose home is without, and no longer within the healthy, enlightened consciousness; and duties we believe to have discovered outside this zone are often most closely akin to a sort of morbid and gloomy madness. It must not be imagined, however—as it would indeed be far from my thoughts—that these remarks of mine in any way detract from my admiration for the great Scandinavian poet. And, indeed, if it be true that Ibsen has offered but few helpful examples, elements, precepts, to the morality of our time, he is still the only dramatist who has seen a new poetry and set it forth on the stage, and succeeded in enwrapping it with a kind of somber, ferocious beauty and grandeur (too ferocious and somber even for it to be general or definite); as he is the only one who has borrowed nothing from the poetry, beauty, and grandeur of the violently illumined dramas of antiquity and the Renaissance.

"But until such time as the human consciousness shall contain more useful passions and fewer nefarious duties, and the theater of the world shall consequently present to us more happiness and fewer tragedies, we must still recognize the existence, at this very moment, deep down in the hearts of all men of loyal intention, of a great duty of charity and justice which undermines all the others. And it is perhaps from the struggle of this duty against our egoism, indifference, and ignorance that the veritable drama of our century shall spring into being. Hauptmann has made the attempt in 'Die Weber,' Björnson in 'Au delà des Forces,' Mirbeau in 'Les Mauvais Bergers,' de Curel in 'Le Repas du Lion,' but, all these very honorable endeavors notwithstanding, the achievement has been not yet. Once this gap has been bridged, on the stage as in actual life, it will be permissible perhaps to speak of a new theater—a theater of peace and happiness, and of beauty without tears."

DREYFUS AS THE "ELEVENTH MUSE."

THE interest felt by the whole world in the trial at Rennes has been displayed, among other ways, in so profuse a downpour of verse that a London weekly, *The Outlook*, remarks that Captain Dreyfus is rapidly becoming a sort of Eleventh Muse—apparently Mr. Kipling is the Tenth. Besides the array of poetasters who have essayed to touch the lyre to this theme, two well-known poets—one English and one American—have lately struck some resounding notes in the cause of freedom and justice. The London *Chronicle* of August 24, prints the following lines by Mr. Stephen Phillips, in appeal to France:

"Oh, by that soldier whom thou couldst not shake,
That ever-breaking heart thou couldst not break,
That dying body that refused the dust,
That solitary brain that would not rust;
With suicide an opiate put by,
And madness a rejected luxury;
And by that woman sleepless for a sail,
That widow with no grave whereon to wail;
By all the inflaming injury and sense
Of most intolerable innocence;
Arise! Arise!"

The most notable utterance in verse that has thus far appeared is the following poem by Edwin Markham, in *McClure's Magazine* (September):

I.

"A man stood stained: France was one Alp of hate,
Pressing upon him with the whole world's weight.
In all the circle of the ancient sun
There was no voice to speak for him—not one.
In all the world of men there was no sound
But of a sword flung broken to the ground.
"Hell laughed its little hour; and then behold,
How one by one the guarded gates unfold!
Swiftly a sword by Unseen Forces hurled . . .
And now a man rising against the world!"

II.

"Oh, import deep as life is, deep as time!
There is a Something sacred and sublime
Moving behind the worlds, beyond our ken,
Weighing the stars, weighing the deeds of men.
"Take heart, O soul of sorrow, and be strong!
There is One greater than the whole world's wrong.
Be hushed before the high Benignant Power
That moves wool-shod through sepulcher and tower!
No truth so low but He will give it crown:
No wrong so high but He will hurl it down.
O men that forge the fetter, it is vain;
There is a Still Hand stronger than your chain.
'Tis no avail to bargain, sneer, and nod,
And shrug the shoulder for reply to God."

NOTES.

STEVENSON'S works have taken a great "slump" in the market, according to the London correspondent of the *New York Times*. He attributes it to over-puffing, and especially to the policy followed by his publishers of printing every schoolboy scrap and piece of nonsense verse they could obtain until the public, between expensive editions and cheap editions, became "satiated and nauseated."

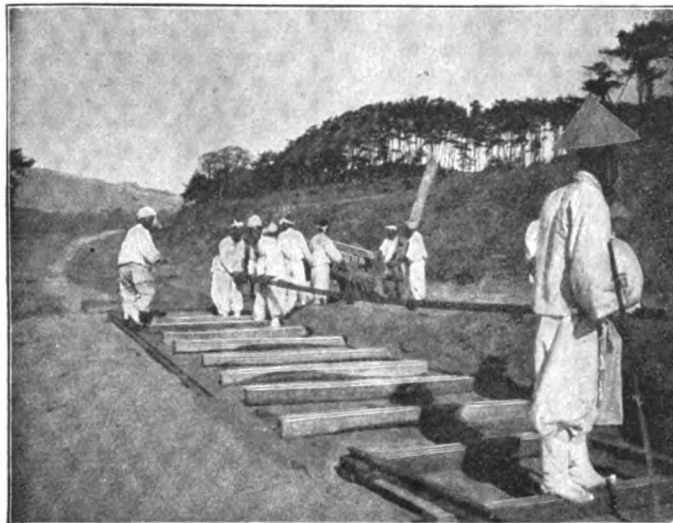
MR. W. L. ALDEN writes from London that "David Harum" has reached a second edition there, but can hardly be called popular. He says (in the *New York Times*): "People apparently buy it to find out why the book has had such a run in America. The dialect and the people of 'David Harum' are too foreign to be appreciated by the English reader. You might as well expect an American to appreciate a story written exclusively in the dialect of Somersetshire."

APROPPOS of some recent talk of a dramatic censorship in imitation of the English one, of which the English themselves are heartily sick, the following true story of the Turkish dramatic censor (from the Springfield *Republican*) is of interest. "The London *Daily News* tells how a Greek benevolent society in the Turkish capital recently issued a printed appeal to the Hellenic society in Stamboul for some benevolent object, and backed up the plea with a citation from one of the epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians. Two days later a police official called to demand the address of Paul, who was to be charged with the use of seditious language. The printer prudently kept a grave face, but deferentially hinted to the official that Paul had been dead a long time. 'How dare you trifle with me?' roared the commissary, and forthwith the offending printer was arrested. When he told the same story to the censor, that official was equally enraged, and the publisher languished in jail until the Greek patriarch confirmed the statement that Paul was not accessible for prosecution."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A TROLLEY ROAD IN KOREA.

THE opening of the first trolley line in Seoul, Korea, through American enterprise, is made the subject of an interesting descriptive letter from the spot by a correspondent of *The Railway Age* (Chicago, July 21). The occasion offered many striking



TRACKLAYING OUTSIDE THE CITY NEAR THE IMPERIAL TOMBS.

Courtesy of *Railway Age*.

KOREAN LABOR—GRADING AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER DAY.

Courtesy of *Railway Age*.

opportunities of contrasting the applied science of the West with Oriental ways and modes of thought. Writes the correspondent:

"The opening of an electric railway in Seoul, the capital of Korea, on the first instant caused great excitement throughout the country, many Koreans coming from a distance to be present on the occasion.

"It was difficult to ascertain what were the expectations of the people, as they imagined all sorts of things, but it seemed that the majority expected the overhead trolley wire would pull the cars along. One very gratifying feature, however, was the entire absence of all superstition, forming a marked contrast to the fears of the Chinese a few years back when railways were first introduced in that country.

"When the machinery was set in motion at the power-house the scene was truly a gay one. All the cabinet ministers, many officials of the Emperor's household department, military and civil officers, city officials of all kinds, etc., were present, and formed a typical Oriental picture. In their rich and handsome silken costumes, all eager to participate in the introduction of a 'progressive step' so great as an electric railway.



The First Car—Leading Stockholders Sitting in Front.



Leading Stockholders.

confidence, and all of them quickly found seats. The streets had been lined with soldiers, but notwithstanding these precautions the greatest care was necessary owing to the enormous throngs of people.

"An average speed of five miles per hour was maintained, except in one instance, where the track was well guarded, and it was impossible to resist the temptation of discomfiting the police, a number of whom had been instructed to run ahead of the cars; a rate of twelve miles was made for a short distance, quickly leaving the worthy policemen in the rear, to their great consternation and the indignation of their chief, who was riding in the car. No mishap of any kind occurred, and after returning to the

power-house a messenger arrived from the Emperor requesting that a special trip be made in order to afford him and his suite, and the crown prince and his suite, an opportunity of inspecting the cars. This was promptly complied with. His majesty and the court generally looked on the scene from the palace gates, near the United States legation, and the Emperor expressed his pleasure and approval of the new enterprise and its successful introduction. Prince Ye Chai Toon, the head of the household department

a little later on toasted the electric company and said many nice things concerning America and its people.

"Some of the rules established for the operation of the railway are curious. For instance, it is not considered necessary in America to announce that females may ride as well as males; but this forms the subject of the first rule in the schedule issued by the Seoul Electric Company. Can it be possible that so practical a thing as a street-car will eventually lead to the destruction of the custom, centuries old, of secluding women, and permit them to travel in open carriages instead of being shut in a closed chair, little else than a closed box?

"Again, the company, like others we have heard of in Europe and America, has been confronted with the 'hat' difficulty. This time it is in regard to the men and not women. For ages past men in Korea have worn huge straw hats when in mourning for the loss of a relative. These hats are truly of enormous size—at least as large as a bushel basket—and the Koreans have drifted into the custom of wearing them as sunbonnets. But it now appears that another of their ancient practises is in jeopardy; for the bushel basket must go or treble rates must be charged the wearers.

"The fares vary, according to distance, from 2 to 15 cents. This creates surprise, because the people can not understand why it costs less to ride so rapidly in a beautiful carriage than in a sedan chair, which can only be carried by coolies.

"In order to accustom the citizens of Seoul to the new method of traveling, and to facilitate the operations of the company afterward, the opening celebrations were practically continued for a full week, until it became possible to run cars, quite as crowded as a Chicago State Street car, at a high rate of speed, and the sum-total of accidents amounted to breaking the leg of a dog, who was rather indifferent about getting out of the way. This fortunate result was largely contributed to by the aid of the officials of the United States legation, who were indefatigable in securing arrangements that assisted in preventing accidents . . . a task involving much anxiety, when the fact is remembered that the Koreans knew nothing of railways or of electricity, and that in Cairo, Egypt, about sixty people were killed during the first week of the street cars in that city."

A SCIENTIFIC SPECULATION.

WHAT would an observer, moving away from the earth at nearly or exactly the velocity of light, see when his eye was directed toward our globe? This question was discussed long ago by those fond of curious scientific speculation; but Abbé C. Begon, who writes in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 1), arrives at some novel conclusions. He says:

"Suppose that the eye moves with the luminous waves and at an equal speed with them. In this case, according to the author of a recent article, it will see an infinitely small phase of the phenomenon at which it looks, but it will continue to see this phase forever.

"Is this quite certain? It seems, on the contrary, that the luminous object, after appearing to the eye with the rapidity of lightning, would then disappear forever. The reason is that, in order that the retina may perceive the waves of light it must be disturbed by these waves and thus participate in the vibratory movement of the source. Now, the eye that moves with a light ray is at rest with relation to it; nothing, therefore, will be perceived. The well-known comparison with waves formed on the surface of water may aid us in understanding this. If a small floating body is in the path of these waves it receives a vertical to-and-fro movement, and participates in the oscillations of the liquid surface without being displaced horizontally. But if this floating body has a horizontal speed equal to that of the waves, what will happen? If it is on the top of a wave, it will stay there.

If it is in the trough between two waves, it will stay there also, and because of its horizontal motion it will have no oscillatory movement. It should be the same, one would think, with the eye, in the case we are discussing. It receives a vibration only at the moment when it begins to be transported by the light-waves; immediately afterward the vibration ceases and it perceives nothing more.

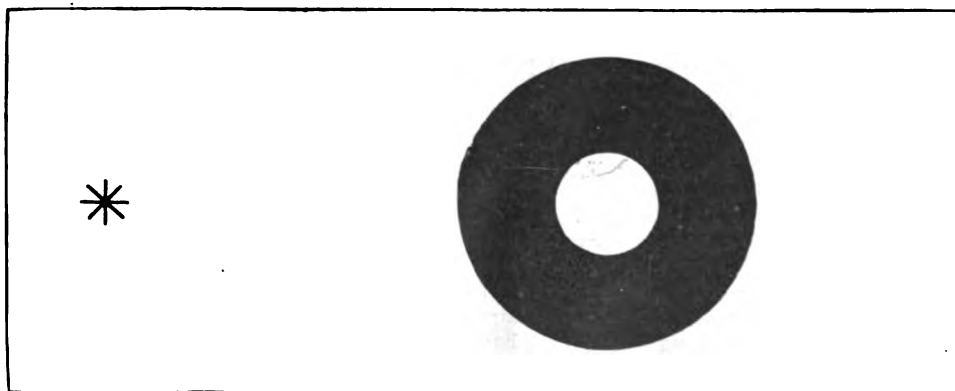
"Suppose now that the observer moves faster or slower than the light-waves. The duration of the phenomena will be evidently increased or diminished, as other writers have shown, but the luminous object will generally appear of new colors, which will completely alter its appearance. Something should happen analogous to the effect obtained with a phonograph. When the speed of a tune increases or lessens with the velocity of rotation of the cylinder, the pitch falls or rises at the same time.

"For our hypothetical eye, the colors of the luminous object ought to change from the red end of the spectrum toward the violet or from the violet toward the red, according as the duration of the phenomenon seems to be lessened or increased. We may even add that if the speed of the eye is too great with relation to that of the light, the colors of the object will mount above the violet and will become invisible to the ordinary eye. In like manner the colors might fall below the red and also become invisible. But if we assume that the eye in question has an infinite sensitiveness, and perceives both infra-red and ultra-violet radiations, it will see entirely new colors, which may be varied at pleasure."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "BLIND SPOT" IN THE EYE.

ALL students of physiological optics know that the retina of the eye is not uniformly sensitive to light, but contains a small spot that is practically blind. We are not usually conscious of the existence of this spot, but it may be revealed to us by careful and appropriate observation. A French experimenter has recently discovered a new and more direct method of observing it, which is described by Dr. Curt Schmidt in an article on "Electro-optical Miscellany" in *Der Stein der Weisen* (Vienna, July 1). Says Dr. Schmidt:

"As is well known, the place where the optic nerve enters the eye (the optic papilla) is very slightly sensitive to light, and is hence named the 'blind spot.' Its existence may be shown by means of a diagram like the accompanying one. One eye is closed with the hand and the diagram is held about 25 centimeters [10 inches] in front of the face, so that the upper boundary is horizontal, the star being before the closed eye and the black ring before the open one. If the head be held upright and the star be regarded fixedly, the white area in the center of the ring will fall on the blind spot of the retina and will therefore be



invisible, so that the ring will appear as a complete black disk. The white center will be seen again whenever the eye looks at some other spot than the star, or the diagram is held at a less or a greater distance.

"Ordinarily the blind spot is not recognized as a deficiency in the field of vision. August Charpentier has described in the Pro-

ceedings of the Paris Academy (1898) two experiments in which it is possible to make the blind spot directly visible. In a dimly lighted room, before a uniform white wall, open and shut the eyes several times a second so that the field of vision is suddenly lightened and darkened alternately. Two oval dark spots will then be noticed whose position and size show that they are the projections of the two papillæ. These dark spots, with proper timing of the movement of the eyelids (four a second with Charpentier's eyes) become alternately lighter and darker than the background—darker when the eyes are opened and lighter when they are shut. The experiment succeeds equally well with one eye.

"Still more surprising is the second experiment. Hold the eyes lightly closed in daylight, so that the field of vision appears uniformly red. If the eye be now directed suddenly and strongly inward and somewhat downward, the neighborhood of the papilla is distorted. It appears as an oval bright ring, and the papilla itself shows within it as a green, more or less dim spot, very well defined and clearly distinguished from the background."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL ELECTRICITY GIVE US HIGH SPEED?

A GOOD deal has been written recently on the coming high-speed electric transit, the prophets varying in their estimates from 80 to 200 miles an hour. Meanwhile steam locomotives are occasionally doing short spins at the former speed, and the highest achievement of electricity is represented by 30 miles an hour or so. *The Engineering News* in a recent editorial (August 17) is inclined to laugh at all these high-speed prophets and to decry the merits of electricity as a developer of great velocities. It says:

"It is a little curious how universally it appears to be assumed that if it were desired to run trains at speeds of say 100 miles per hour, electricity would be the power adopted. In the present state of the art it must be said that nothing has ever yet been accomplished in the way of high speed on an electric railway, even experimentally, beyond what the steam locomotive is doing in actual service, week in and week out. The fast schedules on the New York Central and on the Philadelphia and Reading's Atlantic City line have proved that locomotives can be regularly run at speeds up to 70 miles per hour and upward, and that with safety and regularity. If it is desired to increase these speeds to 100 miles per hour, locomotive designers could be found, we are sure, who would undertake to provide a machine to accomplish the work, assuming, of course, that the train load would also be lightened. It is frequently said that the fact that the locomotive is a reciprocating machine, while the electric motor is a rotary one, gives the latter an advantage in the matter of high speeds. As an abstract proposition this is doubtless true, but the locomotive has by no means reached its limit in the matter of speeds. Larger driving-wheels, lighter reciprocating parts, and more careful balancing are some of the means by which higher speeds could be made as feasible as are the speeds at present reached. It is worth noting that none of our present-day locomotives use drivers as large as those in use many years ago on some famous English locomotives of high speed. Another argument occasionally heard is that the high-speed electric motor would be much less severe on the track than the locomotive; but this argument, again, is based on theory rather than practise. As a matter of fact, the standard electric railway track now uses a rail nearly twice the depth of the standard steam railway rail, and this practise has been forced upon the electric railways by the impossibility of keeping up their joints with any lighter construction.

"Evidently the electric-motor designers have also some problems to solve before they will be ready to put in bids for a 100-mile-per-hour service."

A New Incandescent Lamp.—The accompanying illustration shows a new form of electrical glow-lamp which has been experimentally successful in France and is about to be manufactured there on a large scale. The lamp, which is named the Desaymar, from its inventor, will give, it is claimed, a considerably brighter light than the ordinary glow-lamp of the same size,

at a less cost. Says *The Western Electrician*, which gives credit for its data to *L'Electricien*, Paris: "A glance at the picture will show the peculiarities of this lamp, which, like all incandescent lamps, has the bulb, the vacuum, and the filament through which the current courses, heating the carbon to incandescence. The carbon, in place of being simply a loop, however, is made to coil around a vertical tube in the center of the bulb. This tube is made of a special composition, and is said to give to the lamp a much greater illuminating power, in addition to that obtained by the peculiar form of the filament, at an economy, it is claimed, of 40 to 50 per cent. of the current used. Ordinary incandescent lamps of 16-candle power, says the French journal [cost] . . . about 8 centimes [1.6 cents] per hour. Many experiments have been made which give results showing that the Desaymar lamp of 16 candle-power shows a maximum cost of 4 to 5 centimes [0.8 cent to 1 cent] per hour. This economy in an extensive plant would be no inconsiderable item, and should be an incentive to the more rapid installation of electric plants. An important establishment is being installed at Rueil for the manufacture of these lamps, based on the experimental tests, which have been carefully and extensively made."



DESAYMAR LAMP.

A SOCIETY FOR COMMUNICATION WITH MARS.

PROPOSITIONS for communicating with the supposed inhabitants of Mars have not been altogether confined to the yellow journals, and it has remained for a member of the Astronomical Society of France to write a book on the subject, embodying a sober proposition to form a society and to raise funds for the purpose of opening communications with the Martians. This book, entitled "Communications with Mars," by M. A. Mercier (Paris, 1899) is thus treated by a reviewer in *Cosmos* (August 19):

"The author assumes in the first place that Mars is inhabited, and in the second place that its inhabitants are vastly more clever than we poor human beings. Then he inquires by what means we may establish communication with these celestial neighbors. Unfortunately, the author nowhere proves to us that Mars is inhabited; he presents very well some old arguments that seem decidedly out of date after the recent careful studies of the astronomers who have been lately occupying themselves with this planet. The arguments unfavorable to his thesis he completely neglects. Even admitting his claim that Mars is inhabited, why must we suppose also that these inhabitants are wise men? It would be a very narrow idea to clothe these beings with an intellectual organization analogous to our own—a mind (let us say the word, altho our author does not use it); we may just as well assume that the problematic dwellers on Mars are reptiles, occupied in eating each other up.

"As to the great engineering works on the surface of the planet, we know now what to think of all this.

"Finally, M. Mercier makes an appeal to the friends of science for a fund to be used in attempts to communicate with Mars.

Money might doubtless be invested in a more remunerative fashion, but if money thus placed would probably be lost, it would at least be lost honestly. There is no promise of dividends and none would be paid. A society that fulfils its engagements is a rare bird."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Measuring the Color of the Blood.—Measurements of the red coloring-matter of the blood have recently been described by Dr. George Oliver, who has used in making these measurements

Lovibon's ingenious tintometer by which the color of a substance or liquid is matched against standard colored glasses, graduated from colorless glass up to the strongest tone that can be graded accurately. Dr. Oliver, according to *Chambers's Magazine*, gave a full account of the method, which is now in use at most of the hospitals and universities, in the Croonian Lectures before the Royal College of Physicians of London last year. It is this red coloring-matter that conveys the oxygen from the lungs to wherever it is required in the body, and the general health depends largely on the presence of the correct amount of this material in the blood. An excess generally indicates gout, while a deficiency causes the disease known as anemia, so common among young women. It is painful to look down the scale of the curve and see what a pitiful condition it is possible to be reduced to by anemia. So delicate is the method that the variations in the blood between breakfast and bed-time can be traced quite easily. During the day a continual destruction of the red corpuscles is going on, and this deficit is made up during sleep. Among other interesting things, Dr. Oliver found that he and a companion who assisted him were as healthy in London as they were in Switzerland, taking the state of the blood as a criterion. His experiments were made twice a day for a considerable length of time, and the condition of his blood improves steadily the whole time, from which it would appear that a little systematic blood-letting is good for the constitution.

OPENING OF THE ATBARA BRIDGE.

THIS bridge was formally opened on August 26 last. The story of how an American firm, the Pencoyd Iron Works of Philadelphia, secured the contract for this bridge, needed by Lord Kitchener to complete, at short notice, his railroad to Khartoum, has already been told in these columns, and what a tempest in a tea-pot was raised thereby among British engineers and bridge-makers. *The American Machinist* remarks that no better commentary on the achievement could be desired than Lord Kitchener's speech at the opening of the bridge. He said, as quoted in that journal:

"The construction of this magnificent bridge, I think, may fairly be considered a record achievement. So far as the failure of the efforts to place the construction order in England is concerned, I think it demonstrates that the relations between labor and capital there are not sufficient to give confidence to the capitalist and to induce him to take the risk of establishing up-to-date workshops that would enable Great Britain to maintain her position as the first constructing nation in the world.

"But as Englishmen failed, I am delighted that our cousins across the Atlantic stepped in. This bridge is due to their energy, ability, and power to turn out works of magnitude in less time than anybody else. I congratulate the Americans on their success in the erection of a bridge in the heart of Africa. They have shown real grit far from home in the hottest month of the year, and depending upon the labor of foreigners."

Some of the English papers do not take such a kindly interest in our success as the Sirdar takes, and are suggesting that the bridge may be a failure. One of them (*The Evening News*, London) says:

"It now remains to be seen whether the bridge, built in America, on lines condemned by British engineers, will be able to stand the Atbara's rushing floods."

To this *The American Machinist* rejoins very pertinently:

"The floods, of course, can attack only the piers and abutments, which were not built in Philadelphia, and we really have built so many bridges as to have full confidence in the success and endurance of our work."

Discovery of Diamonds In China.—"It has recently been announced," says *Cosmos* (August 12), "that the Germans have discovered diamond-mines in their new concession in China, and that they base the most brilliant expectations on the report

of the geological expert by whom the discovery was made. M. Fauvel, a Frenchman, formerly a custom-house official in China, reminds us that this fact was already known and that Abbé David, the well-known missionary, announced it in 1875. He found diamond-dust and even small diamonds in the residue of the charcoal bricks that are used in Peking, and even in the street dust of the city, doubtless from the refuse of this combustible. Besides, the existence of the diamond was not unknown to the Chinese; altho they never employed it as a gem, their workmen had long used it for the tips of drills, especially those for piercing porcelain—another of our most recent inventions that has been known in China from time immemorial. The search for small diamonds for this purpose has little in common with the great enterprises that enrich or ruin men in a few days. Poor wretches put on straw sandals and walk along the beds of brooks that are reputed to contain the precious mineral. Small diamonds penetrate into the straw, where they are held, and the sandals, after removal from the feet, are burned; it only remains to recover the treasure from the ashes. This occupation, however, scarcely supports those who exercise it. It is plain that these small bits of diamond in the rivulets must come from some unknown deposit, and the location of these deposits is what the German scientists are seeking to determine."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Soda-Water to Relieve Hunger.—Water charged with carbonic-acid gas—in other words, soda-water—is now prescribed as a palliative for hunger, especially for an abnormal sense of hunger due to disease. Says *Modern Medicine*, which gives us this information: "Carbonic-acid gas has the singular property of lessening the sense of hunger, and may profitably be remembered in dealing with cases of diabetes in which bulimia [abnormal hunger] is a prominent symptom. The seat of hunger is found in the solar plexus. By the use of water charged with CO [carbonic acid] the branches of the solar plexus distributed through the mucous membrane of the stomach are influenced in such a way that the abnormal irritation of the plexus, which is the foundation for the ravenous hunger often present in diabetes and certain forms of indigestion, may be greatly mitigated, if not wholly appeased. Water charged with carbonic-acid gas may likewise be employed with advantage in many cases of hyperpepsia in which there is a sensation present in the stomach described by the patient as a gnawing sensation, 'goneness,' emptiness, etc."

The Maximum of Physical Force.—A German physician, according to *La Gazette Médicale*, Liège, Belgium, has been investigating this subject and details results obtained from 10,000 separate experiments made with a dynamometer of his own invention. "Represented graphically the average strength of a man in sound health is shown by a nearly parabolic, but irregular curve, whose apex is at the age of about thirty-one years. An adult of 17 years should be able without difficulty to raise a weight of 126 kilograms [277 pounds]; at 20 years his dynamometric strength is 144 kilograms [317 pounds]; at 31 it reaches 200 [440 pounds], descending to 154 [339 pounds] at 40 years, to 149 [328 pounds] at 50, and to 112 [246 pounds] at 70 years. From similar experiments made on the natives of Togoland it appears that the muscular strength of negroes—contrary to the general opinion—is nearly equal to that of the white race."

—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEWLY married couple in Portland, Me., who are both deaf and are trying housekeeping without a servant, have devised an ingenious substitute for a door-bell," says *Electricity*. "When a caller presses the electric button all the lights in the house flash up, and his presence is made known."

DR. DANIEL GARRISON BRINTON, M.D., the ethnologist, died at Atlantic City, N. J., on July 31, at the age of 62 years. He was born at Westchester, Pa., graduated from Yale College in 1858, and served in the medical corps of the army in the Civil War, receiving the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. "It was, however," says *The Scientific American*, "as an anthropologist that Dr. Brinton was known all over the world. He was most deeply interested in American ethnography and ethnology, and his knowledge of American languages enabled him to publish a series of books that won him world-wide reputation for profound learning."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE COMING THEOLOGY.

WITH the close of the nineteenth century progressive minds in all religious organizations are looking forward into the coming era, and forecasting in a hopeful spirit the religious conditions that will prevail as a result of the profound scientific, social, and theological movements which the present century has



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, SPIRITUALISM, HIGHER CRITICISM, THEOSOPHY, UNITARIANISM, LIBERALISM, INFIDELITY, RATIONALISM, SKEPTICISM, AND AGNOSTICISM.

(Courtesy of *Christian Cynosure*.)

inaugurated. A significant editorial article dealing with the future of Christian theology from an orthodox standpoint lately appeared in *The Interior* (Presb.). The writer points out that all the signs point to this as the beginning of a new epoch, and that just as in secular and religious history the new tendencies of the time have been materialized and brought into play, so to speak, by some great man—a Copernicus, a Luther, a Bacon, or a Darwin—so now we may expect the appearance sooner or later of some great modern religious in-

terpreter and prophet, who shall harmonize the new spirit of religion with the new life and ideals of man. The writer says:

"The present condition of theology is that of a great number and variety of partialisms. We have had no great theologian since the Reformation who was not a partialist, confining himself to one truth with its immediate foot-hills, and antagonizing other partialists who were exalting some other truth. Perhaps the most striking example is seen in Arminius and Calvin, both of them extreme partialists; the one carrying human freedom to the extent of absolute self-sufficiency, and the other carrying the divine Sovereignty to the extent of fatalism. Every denomination stands upon a partialism, some of their specialties so small and insignificant that to divide the disciples of Christ into warring sects over them can have no other source or motive than human obstinacy, egotism, and perversity.

"It is argued that these partialistic sects are necessary in order that each separate constituent of the whole body of theological truth may be maintained and emphasized. We agree with this view in the present conditions.

"The progress of knowledge in the past fifty years has been tremendous. The Baconian method of acquiring it has been pushed to perfection. All knowledge is nearly or remotely related to religion, so that religious faith is constantly seeing hidden sides under new lights. The result is a great increase and prevalence of doubt. This doubt is of all degrees and of all extents. And yet religious faith is not diminishing—it is increasing and becoming year by year more vigorous in its growth, and more fruitful. This is proof and demonstration of the unapproachably important fact that doubt does not go to the essentials of the Christian faith. It goes, as it can safely go, and beneficently go, to this or that partialistic explanation of the facts."

These are conditions, says the writer, which have preceded and led up to every great epoch in human history. The coming Christian prophet of the new era, the writer naturally thinks, will be a man who believes in the essentials of theology as viewed by the orthodox Christian body to which the writer belongs. Further, he says, he must have the following desirable qualities:

"He must be a man of great intellect and of great love for God and for his fellow men—a great head and a great heart; of great courage and steadfastness also, that he may not quail in the storm that will beat upon him from every side.

"It is possible, however, that he may come and go without observation. The Athenians laughed at Plato's *mots*, but they knew nothing of Plato the philosopher. Copernicus wrote in cryptograms, in order that he might conceal himself from his contemporaries. More than an hundred years passed after Shakespeare's death before the world knew that he had lived and written. So God sometimes comes in the thunder and the earthquake and fire, as to Moses, and sometimes in the still small voice as to Elijah.

"The nature of this reform, we may infer from those of the past—and indeed from every great epoch-making work of discovery—will be in divine simplicity. All the tendencies of human thought are toward that unity which concentrates in God.

"We may hope for such an epoch also, because the Scriptures point to it as the culmination of Christian history. Of those readers who have followed these thoughts, not a few will say 'True—but the prophet will not be a mere man. No man is adequate to such a work. The coming Man will be the returning Lord.' So may it be. 'Amen. Come, Lord Jesus, quickly.'"

WILL ENGLAND BECOME ROMAN CATHOLIC?

AN English Roman Catholic, Mr. Walter Bagot, has written a rather pessimistic article in the Italian review *Nuova Antologia* on the prospects of the Roman church in England. A translation of it appears in *The Living Age* (July 29). Mr. Bagot says:

"With the death of Cardinal Manning there died, as well, all true and genuine progress of the Roman church in England, and there was at the same time inaugurated an epoch of ecclesiastical agitators and demagogues whom Manning would never have encouraged. The truth is that Roman Catholicism in England, far from being a progressive movement, is and has been for several years quite stationary, if not on the decline.

"Yet the Catholic press, both English and foreign, assures us that no month passes without a considerable number of converts being received into the fold of the Roman church, and every little while their papers publish imposing lists of these conversions. We also read of new churches built, of the foundation of monasteries and religious houses—in short, of a general stir, which is supposed to signify an extraordinary activity and an increasing development on the part of the Catholic church of Great Britain. Now, in point of fact, no one has ever thought of denying the missionary zeal of the Roman church under all circumstances, but as for the spread of Catholicism among my fellow countrymen I shall try to show that it has only been a superficial movement, influencing neither the thought nor the real religious sentiment of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"Having seen the superb Catholic churches of London and the other English cities so crowded with devout worshippers of both sexes, while the functions of the Roman faith are performed with a luxury and pomp hardly to be found in Rome itself, what wonder if the foreigner remains impressed and goes away after mass firmly persuaded that the triumph of Catholicism in England can be the affair of but a few years at the most. How is the foreigner to know that of that crowd which he has seen present at the service three fourths are probably not Catholics at all and have not the slightest intention of submitting themselves to the spiritual authority of the Pope?"

The number of conversions are few, says Mr. Bagot, and of little weight as to their caliber:

"If we examine closely the much-vaunted conversions to Cath-

olicism we shall find that only a very few of the converts are of a caliber which enables them to exercise any strong personal influence over the thought of the people. Among the recruits that the Catholic church has enlisted in England during the last twenty-five years there are barely a dozen prominent persons. Men of science, of letters, and of politics, one and all, save for the rarest exceptions, are conspicuous by their absence from the list of the converted; it is not among these that Catholicism gains its new adherents.

"The majority of the conversions occur among tradespeople and women of the middle class in the great cities. Now, it is perfectly evident that to one who is concerned merely with the form of faith professed by a human being, the soul of a cheese-monger is just as valuable as that of a minister of state. But, from a practical point of view, the value of a conversion depends essentially on the intellectual or social position of the convert. . . .

"Now, while statistics show us that Roman Catholicism in England is stationary, with a tendency to retrograde, the international Catholic press and clergy assure us that it is steadily on the increase. How are we to reconcile these contradictory statements? That the spiritual part of Catholicism has made noteworthy progress during the last fifty years is an undeniable fact. The development of the 'Oxford movement' has led to a reform of the Anglican on the lines of the Catholic church. There is not a function of the Roman church which is not imitated by the Ritualists. 'But this would seem to show,' Italian readers will exclaim, 'that Catholicism is really becoming popular among the English!' Not at all! There is no Roman Catholicism without the Pope, and in the Anglican churches every one is free to be his own pope. One large section of the Anglican church has imitated the spiritual and dogmatic stand of the Roman church, but it has omitted all its political side and has raised up in these last forty years a self-styled Catholic church, which gets on very well without any pope and wants nothing to do with one.

"The hierarchy of the Roman church in England, no less than the Vatican, views this pseudo-Catholicism with scorn; but at the same time with a certain satisfaction, because they fancy that it is their game which the Ritualists are really playing when they accustom the English public to those dogmas and doctrines which belong in reality to the Holy Roman See. This supposition is, however, another illusion of which they will eventually be disabused. . . . Recent events in England show clearly that there is a limit to the tolerance of the Roman Catholic religion, which not even the Anglican church could pass without the traditional Protestantism of the English nation rising in revolt. Unluckily for the hopes of the Roman Catholic party this robust Protestantism explodes over precisely those doctrines which are integral and essential parts of the Roman faith, as the supremacy of the Pope and compulsory confession. . . .

"There are many other circumstances, social as well as dogmatic and political, which will always present insuperable obstacles to the conversion of my country to Roman Catholicism. To dogmatic questions I have not wished to allude, since my aim in this article has been to make clear to Italian readers the true position of Roman Catholicism in England, and to set before them arguments and official statistics which to my mind fairly prove that the international Catholic press and the English Roman Catholics are cherishing illusions which are founded on absolutely erroneous views of the religious and political opinions held by the vast majority of my countrymen."

This article has attracted wide attention, particularly from the Anglican press. *The Churchman* (August 12) says:

"The real test of the prospects of a church is less in the census than in the marriage register. Here we find that in every two hundred marriages one will be Jewish, eight Roman Catholic, twenty-four nonconformist, twenty-nine without religious ceremony, and an hundred and thirty-eight according to the Anglican rite. As far as statistics go, we may stop here. With one Roman marriage to seventeen Anglican, there can be no great peril for the coming generation.

"Indeed, it would be most wonderful and inexplicable if there were. As soon believe that a whole generation should 'eat of the insane root that takes the reason prisoner,' as that, with the memories of Edward the Confessor and Thomas à Becket, of 'the intolerable abuses and arbitrary injustices' (the words are Mr. Bagot's) of the curia before the blessed Reformation, of its 'in-

trigues and insatiable ambition' afterward, with the spectacle of southern Europe and Ireland before their eyes, and the glories of emancipated England in the spacious days of Elizabeth in their minds, Englishmen should invite a gratuitous national peril and their own individual humiliation."

Roman Catholic papers appear to avoid taking issue with Mr. Bagot directly, but several papers have devoted considerable space to an endeavor to prove from various sources that Catholic progress in England is steady. *The New York Catholic News*, for example, says:

"So much has been said in England to the effect that the Catholic church in that country is not growing at all, if it is not actually declining, that the *London Tablet* has taken up the subject of Catholic progress, and in a series of able articles that journal has demonstrated that Catholicity in England indeed is moving onward. Those who say that the church in England is at a standstill try to prove their assertion by referring to the marriage statistics. *The Tablet*, tho, by means of these very statistics, demonstrates the contrary. . . .

"*The Tablet* writer points out that two facts, however, remain for our consolation, and may serve to abate any undue pessimism founded on the marriage returns in England. 'First, our Catholic marriage rate goes on steadily increasing. Secondly, it now exceeds ten thousand, and never since the Reformation was higher than it is at the present moment. We do not wish to imply that it is as high or advancing as it ought to be, or that it is not adversely affected by a number of causes, religious, economic, and administrative, which we may hope to see remedied. But we wish to point out that the natural inference to be drawn from the facts and figures of the marriage rate is certainly not that the Catholic body is stationary or decreasing in numbers. On the contrary, they afford plain proof that we are increasing. But they prove also what was already abundantly well known to all of us, that owing to a variety of difficulties and drawbacks, probably most of all to the constant leakage among the children of the poor, and of mixed marriages, our Catholic progress, while solid and sustained, is not so great or so rapid as it could be and ought to be."

The Tablet, however, says that other statistics are available to prove that Catholicism in England is advancing. During the year 1897-98, no less than 8,366 converts were received in England and Wales, and the ocular evidence of the church's expansion is to be seen on every hand, in almost every town and district.

"The older and long-established churches in the towns see their far-reaching districts cut off into manifold separate missions, each with its own staff of clergy and its own congregation, while the mother church seems as well filled and flourishing as ever. The number of our clergy has trebled, and yet in almost every diocese there is need and work for more. Convents, monasteries, colleges and schools, centers of spiritual life and of learning, have multiplied throughout the land, and are constantly increasing. Such are, in main outline, the salient features of the actual record of the Catholic church in England. Only those who have a reason for closing their eyes or blindfolding the eyes of others, will question the plain fact written upon the face of the land that our Catholic progress in England is steady, solid, and undeniable. We do not forget for a moment that our progress is hampered in many ways by hostility from without, and by our own unworthiness from within, and that thus it is smaller and slower than it ought to be. But when we have said all this and more, it still remains true and a subject for devout thankfulness by every Catholic in the land that never since the days of the Reformation was our position more strong and our prospects more promising, and our work more consoling than they are at the present moment."

The *New York Observer* (Presbyterian), commenting on Mr. Bagot's article, attributes most or all of the apparent progress of Roman Catholicism in England to the influx of the Irish Roman Catholic working classes:

"Examining the actual conditions more closely, it appears that there are hardly any Roman Catholics of pure English race

among the lower classes, the most of those who profess that faith being of Irish descent. It is easy to judge what their influence will be in propagating the faith among the English people. Moreover, admitting the frequent conversions claimed by priests and the Catholic press, and that these converts remain faithful to the church, Mr. Bagot declares, 'that of these converts, among whom the feminine preponderance is overwhelming, about ninety per cent. are advanced in years. Among them are not a few clergymen, already married and fathers of Protestant families, who, with an abnegation worthy of the highest praise, have listened to the voice of their conscience and had the courage to sacrifice the goods of this world for love of that divine truth which they believe they have found in the Roman communion. A certain number of our male converts have become priests; a few women have entered convents. These naturally belong to the younger recruits; and there remains only a very small proportion likely to become the parents of future Catholics. This fact should be sufficient to convince the impartial observer that the so-called Catholic movement in England is sterile.'

POINTS COMMON TO CHRISTIANITY AND JUDAISM.

IN his "Over the Teacups" Oliver Wendell Holmes says: "If the creeds of mankind would try to understand each other before attempting mutual extermination, they would be sure to find a meaning in beliefs which are different from their own." It is in accord with the spirit of this passage that the Rabbi L. Weiss, in an article printed in *The Hebrew Standard* (August 11), endeavors to point out the teachings and customs which the Jewish and Christian systems have in common. He says:

"To draw a parallel between Judaism and Christianity at this late date, after Christianity has numbered nearly nineteen centuries since its birth, they would supposedly be utterly incomparable; and so they are, in theory and theology; but not in purpose. The theory of salvation through vicarious atonement, and the theology of three godheads in one, are decidedly un-Jewish; but the purpose, to perfect the virtue and morality of mankind, to lift the human character to loftier planes, to prepare the soul for a purer, holier life—in a life beyond this life—fully agrees with the aims of Judaism; only that the ways and methods of this preparation are different one from the other."

Many Jewish ceremonial customs which seem singular to Christians are in reality, says the rabbi, the origin of well-known usages among Christians. Thus the wearing of hats in the synagogue finds its Christian counterpart in the miter of the Catholic bishop and the biretta of the priests—for in the Jewish faith all worship with covered heads to indicate that all are priests, in accordance with the saying: "Ye shall be to me a kingdom of priests." Again, wine has been the symbol of strength and joy for unnumbered ages of the Jewish faith, and in orthodox synagogues, on the Sabbaths and other holy days, the reader raises a cup of wine and pronounces a benediction over it. Mass and Kiddush are thus the same in origin:

"The church fathers adopted simply different names and ascribed different meanings to the ceremony; but it is the same in appearance as that of the Jewish 'Kiddush,' meaning hallowing or sanctification. It was customary—and is still so with orthodox Jews—that on the eve of the Day of Atonement innumerable candles were burned in the synagogue, brought there by individuals in memory of some dear departed ones. To strangers it was an impressive scene, whether they knew their meaning or not. They greeted the eye with a solemn glimmer; and the Catholic church seems to have adopted the custom, thus having the many lights burning during its solemn mass. The mass itself is borrowed from the Jewish *Mazkir Neshamoth* (memorial for departed souls), which is held during the services on each concluding day of Jewish holy days, with this difference, however, that the Jews pray each for his own beloved ones, led by the reader, while in Catholicism the priest reads the mass."

The first fifteen bishops of Jerusalem, the earliest center of Christianity, were circumcised Jews, says Rabbi Weiss; therefore it is not singular that a religion whose first founders and apostles were almost wholly of the Jewish race should have drawn much of its ceremonial from Jewish sources, even altho later its wider contact with Hellenic, Roman, and Oriental religions should have added to this much from so-called pagan sources. So also there is practical identity between the chief ethical doctrines acknowledged by Jews and by Christian believers:

"Love thy neighbor as thyself!" they promulgate with Christian devotion, proclaiming as the doctrine of Jesus, their Savior; but whether or not they think to acknowledge that those were the words and teachings of Moses, given to Israel (see Lev. ix. 18) nearly two thousand years before the dawn of Christianity, it is a stubborn fact, nevertheless.

"Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye unto them," is the Golden Rule so sweetly declared as the teaching of the Savior; yet the fact is that Hillel, shortly before Jesus flourished, gave it as a maxim to a heathen inquirer in these words: "Whatsoever is hateful to thee, do it not to thy neighbor" (Talmud, Sabbath 21, b).

"In short, we have really more in common—more that is Jewish and Christian alike—than deep-hued sectarians are willing to recognize. We can readily agree with Lessing when he makes the Jewish Nathan say to the Christian monk:

"Heaven bless us!
That which makes me to you a Christian
Makes you to me a Jew."

"In other words, the same deeds, conduct, and dealing—the same virtues and qualities that make the Christian also make the Jew."

RELIGION AND JAPAN.

FOR a year past there has been much activity in religious circles in Japan. Each religious community, aware of the changes which the entrance of Japan into the family of great powers must bring about, has been endeavoring to extend its influence as much as possible. The Buddhists even demanded to be recognized as the state church, a claim resented by the Shintoists. The *Nippon*, Tokyo, which favors Buddhist pretensions, asserts that Shintoism "is not really a religion." It continues (as quoted in *The Japan Weekly Mail*):

"Shinto has to do with the past, and the past only. It rivets a man's attention on the graves of his ancestors and does not ask him to give any thought to what lies beyond his own grave. Buddhism, on the contrary, answers all the requirements of a religion, and has the immense advantage of having been long ago adapted to Japanese customs and traditions. It was, in fact, the religion of the state in pre-restoration days, and it has every title to be restored to its old place. . . . That the Christians should enjoy perfect freedom to profess and practise their faith is a constitutional principle. But there can be no question that the tenets of Christianity are opposed to the traditions which form the bases of Japanese nationalism, and that such a creed could not be officially recognized without doing violence to much which the nation cherishes. Besides, there is reason to think that official recognition of Christianity would involve complications with foreign powers. Official recognition carries with it the duty of inspection, and occasionally of interference. It is not in the genius of Christianity to endure interference of any kind. All intrusions of officialism would be resented, and the sequel would be troubles not unlikely to involve foreign intervention."

The Kobe *Herald*, the only secular foreign journal in the far East which, as far as we are aware, defends the theory that European and American civilization is in the first place Christian civilization, nevertheless admits that Christianity has little chance in Japan. In an article entitled "The New Era," the writer bitterly assails the Japanese idea that Japan has only to thank herself for the place she occupies to-day, and he is not sure whether

Japan's rejection of Christianity will not throw her back into barbarism. He says:

"The wave of agnosticism and materialism that swept over the Christian realms a decade or more since recoiled upon these shores. What wonder that Japan failed to see the wisdom of acknowledging the superiority of the only Eastern religion which has subdued and renewed the West? She could in a day or a year adopt the institutions which centuries of Christian thought and effort had evolved, and this she did. . . . Our only desire is to remind the statesmen of Japan and those who have entrusted to her power over the lives and liberties of Aryans that it has yet to be demonstrated whether she can, for mere considerations of policy, conform to the requirements of an ethical system whose key she has resolutely and proudly refused. In other words it has yet to be demonstrated whether this nation, which still holds doggedly to the superstitions of Shintoism, can keep pace with the Christian or so-called Christian nations whose trappings and externals she has so successfully copied."

Japanese religious papers treat the subject in very moderate language. They point out that Japan was highly cultured when the Christians of Charlemagne's time were barbarians, and that she never became barbarous after. The Japanese are unanimous in the conviction that no amount of refinement, of justice, of gentleness, would save Japan from being treated as an inferior if her good sword did not ward off the aggression of the Christian powers. But they have no objection to the admission of Christians to equal rights. A typical argument is the following summary from an article in the *Tetsugaku Zasshi*, Tokyo:

"Neither in Europe nor in America is the religion of Christ faithfully followed by any government. No amount of twisting of the meaning of texts would suffice to prove that the American worship of the almighty dollar, or that the seizure of territory practised by Europeans, is Christian. It amounts to this, then, that in the West the Christian religion is followed when it does not come into conflict with state interests, but no further. When Christ's commands and the exigencies of modern politics are in direct opposition to each other the former have to give way. With Christianity in Japan the same rule will doubtless be followed, says Mr. Kimura, and hence there is no real objection to Christianity being publicly recognized subject to the above condition."

The *Rikugo Zasshi* advances another argument against the granting of special privileges to Christians:

"If Christian sects be brought under the control of the government in this way, the confusion will be considerable, as there are at least thirty or forty sects to be represented. The only safe course for the government to take is to cut off its connection with all sects and to leave them to manage their own affairs."

Besides Christians, Buddhists, and Shintoists, other religious denominations are pushing themselves forward as much as possible. The Jews are not idle, and even the stylish Parsees demand a hearing which, considering the Quaker-like exclusiveness they practise in India, is extremely flattering to the Japanese. The *Tayo*, however, itself a Christian paper, points out that only one religion is really making converts in Asia—Mohammedanism. Mohammedanism, thinks that paper, seems to take hold more firmly among the masses of imaginative races than other faiths. It says:

"Of the 200,000,000 of converts to Mohammedanism, 60,000,000 are Africans, 700,000 Europeans, and about 130,000,000 Asiatics, distributed as follows: Central China, 40,000; Mongolia and adjoining provinces, 598,000; Siberia, 73,000; Asiatic Russia, 6,478,000; Afghanistan and Belochistan, 5,500,000; British India, 49,550,000; various East Indian islands, 31,700,000. While Buddhists are wrangling in Japan over state patronage and such like questions, the creed of the great prophet of Mecca retains its hold on the minds of millions of devotees without any state aid whatever, and shows itself to be stronger than any of the governments with which it comes into contact."

DREYFUS AND FRENCH CATHOLICISM.

IN a book recently published under the title "The Dreyfus Case," F. C. Conybeare, writing from the standpoint of an anti-Catholic Englishman, tries to trace the source of the trouble in France to the influence exercised over the French character by the Catholic church. The Dreyfus case has been possible, he says, because of "the general want of backbone and private judgment" among the citizens of France, and he proceeds to account for this lack as follows:

"This want of initiative and of moral courage is the result of Roman Catholic training, more especially of the confessional, which in Latin countries is so worked by the priests as to extinguish all faculty of private judgment, and even of independent moral criticism. Thousands of Frenchmen emancipate themselves on reaching manhood from the dogmas of their church, but not from the mental and moral habits which its discipline has impressed upon them. French Freemasonry, the religion of the anti-clericals, is in itself a symptom of these habits. Why need a secret society in order to combat the usurpations of the priests? Why not fight them in the open, as we would in England? The French Protestants and the Jews seem to be the only people in France who have a moral courage of their own, and the reason is that they have escaped Catholic methods of training. Indeed, to remain a professing Protestant at all in a country where the dominant religious traditions run the other way, demands considerable strength of character. These considerations explain why the Huguenots have almost to a man come forward from the first to protest against the iniquities of the War Office. To them belong such name as Réville and De Préssensé, and, I might almost add, M. Loyson."

Mr. Conybeare goes on to say that the conspiracy against Dreyfus has not provoked a single protest in "the great and dignified Gallican church," and that an appeal made by Mme. Dreyfus to the Pope some time ago "was ignored and treated with contempt," while the entire weight of the Vatican was cast against her. The old Royalist families "have captured the French army" and these families "are entirely swayed by the Jesuits."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A CLEVER contemporary, says *The Herald and Presbyter*, in referring to the Methodist Council on Long Island, which after investigating charges against a minister returned the somewhat novel verdict, "Not guilty, but unfit for the ministry," adds this comment: "A man need not be a knave to disqualify him for the work of the ministry. It is enough that he be proved a fool."

The Michigan Advocate advises the preachers of its denomination (Methodists) not to insist too strongly that the ladies of their congregations remove their hats. "One may get into trouble," it says, "by dictating in a matter wherein he is quite ignorant. The style of hat, the season, the weather, the amount of hair, its arrangement or disarrangement, are all factors. Be deferential and be careful."

IN Dr. H. K. Carroll's summary of religious statistics for 1898 in the *New York Christian Advocate* he shows that in the United States there were in 1890 111,036 ministers, 150,946 churches, and 20,618,307 communicants. In 1898 there were 143,320 ministers, 187,100 churches, and 26,657,060 communicants. In Dr. Carroll's compilation 148 denominations are represented. But he says: "There are only 29 which have 100,000 or more communicants each, while 26 have less than 1,000 each. Not a few are in progress of decay, and will soon disappear."

THERE are now three societies in America each claiming to be the sole representative of Theosophy. The first split, says the *London Light*, occurred when Mrs. Annie Besant made grave charges against Mr. Judge, the secretary of the American section of the Theosophical Society, a few years ago. The American section believed in Mr. Judge and declared its independence, but some lodges in America continued their allegiance to the International Theosophy Society, of which Colonel Olcott was the founder and is still the head. After Mr. Judge's death, and the retirement of Mr. Hargrove as president of the recalcitrant American society, Mrs. Tingley reigned in Mr. Judge's stead. Says *Light*: "Mrs. Tingley called a convention in Chicago, and constituted the 'Universal Brotherhood.' She had a resolution passed appointing her head and placing absolute control in her hands, retaining the power to expel members without trial. This was disapproved of by many, who split off in protest against the absolute power vested in Mrs. Tingley. They formed the Theosophical Society of America, under the leadership of Dr. Buck."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

JULES GUÉRIN AND THE ANTISEMITES.

ONE of the most embarrassing features of the Dreyfus case has been the fact that a large proportion of Frenchmen are firmly convinced that a conspiracy exists between the Jews and certain foreign governments, and that there is certainly a conspiracy for the overthrow of the republic. The *Echo*, Berlin, describes the situation as follows:

"The Government was aware that reactionary discontents would attempt to demonstrate against the republic. Tho it is difficult to tell what faction would gain the upper hand if the present form of government were overthrown, it is certain that monarchists of all shades hope to profit by the prevailing unrest. The Ministry, however, has acted. Royalists and imperialists, members of the Patriot League and of the Antisemite League, have been arrested. Unfortunately, one of the chiefs of the Antisemites M. Guérin, escaped with a number of friends to their club house in the Rue Chabrol, where they have barricaded themselves. The Government has no wish to make martyrs of these people, hence the police are content to blockade the place until the last of these would-be heroes is tired of his voluntary imprisonment."

At the present writing the antisemites still hold out in their stronghold. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"M. Guérin, we are informed, is really the most reasonable person in the 'fortress.' He realizes that his position is untenable. But he is as much the prisoner as the chief of his little band. The minds of these men have become disordered by the reading of sensational, partizan papers; they believe themselves heroes, and regard the men at the head of affairs as a collection of villains, bent upon destroying France and dishonoring her army. We believe the trouble could have been avoided if the authorities had acted with more promptness and secrecy in making the arrests which were deemed necessary."

The *Soir* believes that the Duke of Orleans is in the Rue Chabrol, and that the Government is anxious to get the Orleanist pretender into its power alive. But there is no foundation for this and other wild stories circulating among the people. Throughout the rest of Europe the press expresses confidence in the republican government. The establishment of a new monarchy requires above all things a strong man, such a towering individual as has not yet been found; and a peaceful French republic is more desired by the monarchist neighbors of France than a restless, unstable monarchy. The *Speaker*, London, says:

"The 'revolutionists' have been plotting, since February of last year, to rouse monarchical, Catholic, and anti-parliamentary feeling with the aid of a few 'ward politicians' and roughs; they have disseminated badges and political jewelry; they have kept their Pretender in readiness, and they have occasionally published their plans and expressed admiration of their own enterprise in their own press. But nobody can suppose they have any considerable following, even if they had among them the ability to run a revolution or to maintain their work when it had been achieved. . . . It is just possible that these conspirators might have succeeded, with the aid of their market porters and butchers' laborers, and the 'heelers' of these latter (if we may adopt an expression from the municipal politics of New York), in seizing the Ministers and upsetting the present régime. We do not suppose they could have kept together very long, or even agreed on the terms of a *plébiscite*. But they would have unloosed forces that they could not control, and then a general might have been welcomed by the comfortable classes and the peasantry as a savior of society, and the rank and file, which would not have followed in a merely nationalist or Orleanist movement, would have followed to restore order readily enough. The experience of this week at the Rennes trial does not, it is true, encourage the belief that such a leader is to be found among French generals to-day. But a *coup d'état* once made under such circumstances might have been accepted by the mass of the propertied classes and the peasantry, as the *coup d'état* of 1851 was accepted as a *fait accompli*.

It is true the French people are infinitely better politicians now than they were then. But they are also, perhaps, more pacific; they have more to lose, and they have had more abundant experience of social disturbance and suffering."

Yet the Antisemites are not without sympathizers outside of France. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, Berlin, the organ of the Prussian Agrarians and antisemites, points out that the Jews, tho they continually ask for equality, make it impossible for members of other religious bodies to grant it because a Jew is always ready to ridicule the faith of others, and always furious if his own religious conviction is not treated as something too sacred to be profaned by the *Goyims*. Referring to an article in the Berlin *Tagesblatt*, in which the writer compares Maitre Labori and his wife to Michelangelo's Pietà, the *Tages-Zeitung* says:

"That the Jewish penny-a-liner does not in the least realize the blasphemy of his comparison, we are quite willing to believe. And that is why we have often advised our Jewish fellow citizens to keep their hands clean, or otherwise, from Christian figures. If they are in need of a symbol for comparison, let them choose it among their own people and their own religion."

But even if antisemitism is strong in France, it is not sufficient to encourage a rebellion against the present régime, for the French Jews, as a rule prosperous, educated men, rarely commit the mistakes complained of by the German, Austrian, Russian and Hungarian antisemites whose organs are papers like the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*. Hence the opinion gains ground that ex-Police Commissioner Blanc is right in calling Jules Guérin's antisemitism "merely a cloak for royalist machinations."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FREDERIC HARRISON'S APPEAL TO LORD SALISBURY.

THE controversy between Great Britain and the Boers has brought out nothing more eloquent than the appeal addressed by the well-known English Positivist, Frederic Harrison, to the Prime Minister calling on the latter to take the reins from the Colonial Minister's hands and into his own. The appeal was published in *The Daily Chronicle* of London (Aug. 30), and reproduced in full in Cape Town papers.

Mr. Harrison begins by asserting that it seems an unnatural thing that the country should be on the verge of a formidable war while the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs (Lord Salisbury holds both offices) is "more or less in the background." That the moving power in this crisis rests with the colonial office is a mere accident, says Mr. Harrison, or detail of official arrangement; and he presses vigorously the point that "it is not the business of the colonial office to embark this empire in a foreign war." Such a war as seems impending is "an imperial question, if any can be." He speaks of the contest as "a tremendous international struggle, wherein the entire empire is certain to be strained, if not brought to extreme peril, by opening its vulnerable sides at once to all its enemies and its rivals." Mr. Harrison continues:

"No legal quibbling about suzerainty can persuade us that the South African republic is a part of the empire. If it is not part of the empire it must be a foreign state, even tho it be one over which by agreement Great Britain has some control. But this control is solely concerned with the external, not with the internal, relations of the republic. The point in dispute solely relates to the internal relations of the Transvaal. No one pretends that the dispute concerns the dealings of the republic with foreign nations. Therefore, the cause of war, if war there is to be, arises from matters between Great Britain and the home affairs of a republic which is not within the empire, not within the dominions of the Queen."

Mr. Harrison speaks further of the possible war as one "which

the majority of Englishmen know to be mean and unjust," due to the pushing power of "noisy, arrogant, and trading groups of men organized and intriguing for their own ends," whom the colonial department, face to face with local interests, is not strong enough to resist.

Leaving then the immediate object of his appeal, the transfer of the case from Secretary Chamberlain's hands, Mr. Harrison proceeds to argue the case for the Boers as follows:

"Measured by the compromises with foreign nations which you may justly claim to have brought to a successful issue, the concessions already accepted by the republic are indeed decisive. From nine years to seven years, from seven to five years, from one demand of the Uitlanders to another, the Boers have given way. They have already conceded the whole of the original demand made on them, and have even added more. And at every fresh concession Sir Alfred Milner is instructed to make further demands, until throughout the Transvaal, and we may well add at home, the impression prevails that it is not concession of claims which is sought from the republic, but submission, humiliation, and loss of independence. Is this how negotiations have been carried on when you, my lord, as head of the Foreign Office, have dealt with Russia, Turkey, France, or the United States? This is not negotiation. It is war—war of naked aggression; war wherein the Boers will not yield without a desperate struggle, and after bloody combats; a war which can not be closed by a few victories, nor the traces of it wiped out by a few promises or proclamations; a war wherein many true and patriotic Englishmen devoutly trust that the Boers may not be ultimately crushed. 'Bella geri placuit, nullus habitura triumphos.'

"The 'negotiations,' as the new diplomacy calls its efforts to goad the Boers into dogged resistance, are things unknown to the real diplomacy of our Foreign Office as understood by yourself and your predecessors. If the Transvaal is not part of the empire, within the colonial dominions of her Majesty, it must be an alien power. To force an alien power by threats of war to take over British subjects to its own allegiance, to convert loyal subjects of the Queen into alien republicans, this is a grotesque perversion of all public law, as understood between nations. As the sole object of forcing on an alien power a large body of new citizens is to enable them to betray their acquired allegiance, and to master the state in the interests of their confederates—to be, in fact, the Wooden Horse admitted into the Boer Troy—it is obvious that this irreducible minimum of the new diplomacy is a transparent trick. To play it upon any European power would arouse ridicule and contempt. It may seem fine policy to the Colonial Office, which is largely engaged with savages and their white masters; but it is unworthy of the Foreign Office and of the traditions which you uphold in its dealings with civilized powers."

"All the talk about 'suzerainty' and 'paramount power' which fills the Rhodesian press is mere darkening of the case, as irrelevant as the gossip and scandal rehearsed to the court at Rennes. Whatever 'suzerainty' means, or does not mean, it can not empower Great Britain to force her own citizens on the Boer republic. The burgher franchise is an absolutely domestic matter, and it is not claimed that 'suzerainty' covers domestic legislation. If 'suzerainty' gives no good title to the Queen to require that her own discarded subjects shall be taken over as alien republicans, still less can this right be due to the fact that she has the 'paramount power' in South Africa. For 'paramount power' is a phrase more vague and arbitrary than 'suzerainty'; and in the absence of specific treaties and conventions it can mean nothing more than a claim to be the strongest, the most preemptory, the readiest to put might before right."

"These are claims and pretensions which the best part of your public life, my lord, has been occupied in resisting. The United States have claimed to be the paramount power in the transatlantic continents, as France has on the Niger, as Russia has in the Balkans and Northern Asia. Our constant policy, our honorable traditions—they are very largely my lord, your policy, your traditions—have been to require that the paramount power shall submit to international engagements, to public law, and to justice as between the weak and the strong. We as a nation, you as Minister, have steadily resisted the claim of any power calling itself paramount to seize what it can and to coerce those who refuse to be despoiled. If the Colonial Office defies these honorable traditions, if the new diplomacy is to develop also a new moral-

ity, a new public law, whether moved by timidity or by pique, it remains for the chief Minister of the crown and the head of the Foreign Office to maintain our record of freedom and of justice, before we are dragged into a war the wickedness of which is certain, but the end of which no man can foresee."

WHY DREYFUS WAS MADE A VICTIM.

ON the theory that Dreyfus is an innocent and persecuted man, what motive can be assigned for the deep-seated hatred and vast conspiracy against him—an obscure captain of artillery? The explanation that this "conspiracy" was the beginning of an anti-Jewish movement was accepted until it appeared that no other Jews were forced from the army, altho there are many of them in it. The idea of an anti-Jewish movement that began and ended with one man had to be abandoned. The editor of *The National Review* (London) now advances the theory that the very men who have been testifying against Dreyfus are themselves the traitors, and that they have been making Dreyfus their scapegoat, depending upon anti-Jewish feeling to aid them. The editor of *The National Review* says:

"What was the original motive for this hideous plot against an innocent and obscure man? Why from the first was it deemed necessary to destroy Dreyfus? Whose interests were involved? The answer to these questions is so obvious as often to escape notice. Prominent members of the French headquarters staff, all of whom, remember, are miserably underpaid, from General de Boisdeffre, with his £1,000 a year, down to Commandant Henry with his £200, were engaged in 1894, as for years past, in increasing their incomes by selling confidential information to the foreign military *attachés* in Paris, of whom Major von Schwarzkoppen (as he then was representing Germany) was the most important. Esterhazy acted as the outside broker. He received, in addition to a regular retaining fee from that *attaché*, special fees for any specially valuable documents he might be able to deliver. As he was only an ordinary regimental officer he could only be of use as the conduit pipe of the traitors inside the War Office, with whom he necessarily had to share the plunder. We know that when he originally offered his services to Major von Schwarzkoppen, the latter at once said to Esterhazy, 'Show me your credentials,' and only consented to employ him on being satisfied that 'the firm R' commanded all the secrets of the War Office. That the gang made a pretty good haul is indicated by the report of a French Ambassador at a foreign capital, who, in 1897, informed his Foreign Office that Esterhazy was said to have received no less than 200,000 francs (£8,000) from this traffic. The reader will at once point out that such being the state of the case it was the interests of the gang to keep things quiet, and, above all, to avoid the sensation and scandal of a court-martial. Unluckily, some one not in the swim—probably Colonel Cordier—had seen the *bordereau*, which Esterhazy had left for Major von Schwarzkoppen in the ordinary course of business, together with the packet of documents enumerated therein. Major von Schwarzkoppen duly received the enumerated documents, which the German War Office possesses to this day, while the Italians possess facsimiles thereof, but he never received the *bordereau*, and never knew of its existence until it was published in a French newspaper, for it was stolen by a French spy from the German Embassy and brought to the French War Office, and there seen by the outsider before the guilty parties had a chance of destroying it. To save Esterhazy, whose detection would have involved their own exposure, it was imperative to fasten this compromising document upon some one who would act as 'a lightning conductor,' in Mr. Conybeare's expressive phrase. Dreyfus was selected because, being a Jew, he would arouse the frenzy of the anti-semites, who at that time were rather graveled for matter. Having denounced him as guilty of their own crimes the gang commenced to forge and lie in order to procure his conviction, and having secured it, it was equally necessary to maintain it by similar methods. The 'leakages' from the War Office were greater after Dreyfus was in the Devil's Island than they had been before."

"It will be seen that we must not insult the intelligence of such as Generals Boisdeffre and Gonse and the Colonels Henry and

du Paty de Clam by suggesting that they ever thought Dreyfus guilty. General Mercier also always knew him to be innocent, but allowed himself to be terrorized by the gang, after which he became one of the worse criminals of all, and secretly submitted documents to the court-martial of 1894 which he knew to be irrelevant or false, as is shown by his subsequent suppression of them."

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

NOT a few Englishmen warn their Government that a war with the Transvaal may prevent Great Britain from displaying her power to the fullest advantage in the far East, where much more than a few gold-mines is at stake. Sir Lintorn Simmons, in *The Nineteenth Century*, expresses himself to the following effect:

Despite the famine, Russia is spending another \$40,000,000 on her fleet. At the same time countless millions are sunk in the Siberian Railroad. Is it reasonable to suppose that Russia means peace? She already has 120,000 men in the far East, but these are dependent upon ocean communication for their food and ammunition. Once the railroad is finished, China will become the vassal of Russia. British capitalists are unwise if they hasten that evil day. No European power can stop Russia. Japan alone is able to do so. But the most effective bar to Russian aggression would be an efficiently trained and organized Chinese army. Russia can not be ready before 1904. By that time China should be placed in a state of defense.

This is a much more pessimistic view than is expressed in the "John Downright Letters" to the *London Letter*. In these the writer maintains that Great Britain is mistress of the situation, but that it would be wise to obtain the help of the United States and Japan. The writer says:

"I suppose that we can not at the present day prevent Russia encroaching on Manchuria and Mongolia so far as opposing her by land is concerned, but with an alliance on the lines above set down we could readily check her advance on the seaboard or on the neutral territory, as we should only have to capture or destroy her fleet—a simple matter—and from time to time as a means of protesting when occasion demanded, we could blow up Vladivostok, Port Arthur, and Talien-Wan. We could turn the gulf of Pechili into the far eastern Black Sea, holding the Dardanelles in the shape of Wei-hai-wei on the one side and Korea on the other. . . . No doubt, the Germans would be glad enough to work in with the above-mentioned alliance; and, in fact, I should be for 'letting 'em all come' within reason. We might even take in France, when she has had enough of her one-sided alliance with Russia; for a very doubtful modicum of *la gloire*, whatever that may be, can not prove satisfying in the long run."

Lord Charles Beresford, in his work on the breaking up of China, declares that China can be kept alive, politically speaking, if she is given time; and *The Edinburgh Review* suggests as a first step the choice of a new capital, further from the Russian frontier. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, nevertheless fears that the reform of China is impossible, as corruption and lying are too firmly established. It says:

"Throughout the land in almost every yamen justice sides with the biggest purse. Magistrates are allowed a good deal of rope even under the shadow of the walls of Peking. But near the central Government things are, generally speaking, conducted in a fair way, as compared with the cruel and wanton oppression by the officials of outlying parts. It would be good policy for the Chinese to keep friendly with the Mohammedans of Kansuh and northern Shansi and Chihli, but the reverse is the case. . . . But altho the Mohammedans are treated in a more cruel way than others, the Chinese themselves are dreadfully oppressed by the bad class of officials one so often comes across on the borders of the country. Their conduct would be tolerated in none of the quieter parts, but they take full advantage of their isolation and the usually disturbed state of their districts to line their pockets in the most glaringly illegal ways. Thus they have estranged, and are continuing to estrange, the hearts of the people from the

government of Peking. . . . Russia is having her way prepared for a southward march by the very men who should be on the alert to stop her."

Another great difficulty is that the Chinese Government seems utterly unable to comprehend the value of truth in official documents. "To this day the people in the interior are not aware that the great powers are not exactly China's vassals," says the *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd*, and it quotes from an official Chinese publication to show how an official censorship is utilized to impress the Chinese with an undue idea of their country's importance and prestige. Thus the momentary check received by Italy, when that country made its first attempt to acquire San Mun, was described as follows:

"The rebellion of the Italians has been quelled, and their emissary has been sent home for the present. It is to be hoped that the heralds of the other tributary states have learned the lesson and will in future show the respect due to China, their high suzerain. Not to say that our Government will be wanting in generosity. There is no objection to granting coaling-stations and the like to these poor foreigners, if they humbly ask for such favors, for our generous and wise government still believes with the Great Sage [Confucius] that mercy should temper stern justice."

The Chinese Government, however, is under no delusion, and despite information to the contrary—drawn chiefly from English sources—people who should know declare that China has begun to accept Japan's overtures, and that a powerful Asiatic alliance is a probability. The Kobe, Japan, *Herald* says: •

"The presence of Messrs. Liu and Ch'ing in Tokyo has given rise to a considerable amount of discussion in the Japanese papers, and the opinion at first entertained—that no significance should be attached to their visit—has given place to the view that they are here for a special purpose of the highest importance. . . . Japan being particularly friendly the question of a reciprocal alliance was broached through Li Sheng-tu, the present Minister at Tokyo, but as there were several matters of the most vital importance on which the shrewd Empress Dowager wished to consult with the Mikado and his highest ministers, the treatment of which, moreover, required the utmost secrecy, she cast about for some trusted person or persons to act as secret envoys for her. . . . Liu and Ch'ing were accordingly telegraphed for, and being willing to do whatever they were commanded, the Empress Dowager penned an autograph letter to the Mikado as credentials for her envoys."

On the other hand, Japanese envoys have visited China, but the two governments deem it unnecessary to inform the press with regard to these affairs. The *North China Daily News* says:

"So important was secrecy considered to be that the Japanese admiral took no interpreters from Japan with him, one of the chancellors of the Japanese consulate-general at Shanghai being specially detailed for that purpose. One object of the Japanese admiral's visit to the Yangtze is stated in reliable quarters to be a demand or proposal that Japan be given the monopoly to exploit mines and lay railways in one of the Liangkiang provinces. But whatever errand he is now engaged in, one thing seems to be certain, that British interests in the Yangtze valley are totally ignored by China."

The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, declares that Japan actually offered to return to China the fleet taken from her in the war of 1894-95, if China would permit her navy to be trained and supervised by Japanese officers. The *Neue Freie Presse*, Vienna, quotes a German diplomat recently returned from the far East to the following effect:

The partitioning of China is not likely to take place in the near future; the jealousy of the powers is too great for that. Moreover, China has undoubtedly found a strong backer in Japan, and much of the resistance offered to European powers is due to this fact. Marquis Ito was actually intended for the position of Prime Minister by the Chinese Emperor, and he would have begun to reform China had the Emperor been able to maintain himself in power.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY SYSTEM
IN JAVA.

THE Government of Java, which is regarded throughout Europe, except perhaps in Great Britain, as the best model of colonial administration, has managed to reduce the opium habit in some parts of the colony. A kind of "dispensary system," similar to that in force in South Carolina for the sale of liquor, has been employed, which is thus described by the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*:

"The main object was to take the trade out of the hands of the opium-joint keepers, who were mostly Chinese. This was done by furnishing good opium at low prices at the government stores; but as the vendors have no interest in the matter, and as the natives are taught to notice the degrading effects of opium-smoking, the demand for the drug has fallen off. In 1895, 16,223 taels were sold, 14,408 in 1896, 11,391 in 1897. No doubt the decrease is slightly due to business depression, but there are better reasons. Smuggling has been rendered less profitable than when the trade was in the hands of Chinese dealers.

"Many opium-smokers have left the colony, many have died, and but few persons have been led to contract the habit. This last is the result of government supervision. Formerly the Chinese did their best to find new customers. Opium was given away free to the laborers, and much was sold on credit. If a smoker reformed, he received notice that he would be denounced as an opium smuggler and sent to prison, a small quantity of opium being secreted among his belongings to produce proof of his guilt. Poison was often mixed with the opium, so that the reformed smoker should suffer pain if he abjured the pipe, and erroneously ascribe these pains to the abstinence from opium. In fact, a smoker can abstain from pure opium without ill effects. On the other hand, opium was recommended to the sick and the young as a panacea for all ills.

"All this has ceased since the Government has become the only dealer in opium. When once the entire colony has been freed from dens, when only an insignificant number of smokers remains, stricter rules may be applied, and the time may not be far off when natives who 'hit the pipe' will be rare indeed."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

One Way of Catching the Trade of China.—The enterprising merchant who turns to foreign countries for new markets is often seriously disappointed by the refusal of the foreigner to buy his goods. In China, the label and the wrapper seem to have a surprising effect at times upon the sale of an article. The Prussian Secretary for Trade and Industry publishes a paper on the subject, from which we take the following:

Some articles are regarded as distinctly European in China, and may safely be presented in wrappers of European pattern. Others, not exclusively manufactured abroad, must be sent with wrappers and labels to suit the taste of the natives. Glaring colors should be used, especially green, light blue, and red. Chinese ideas of humor must be taken into consideration. Thus the tiger is a very popular label, but he must not be represented as he is. He should be presented with an extraordinarily long body, enormous tail, and in all sorts of fantastic attitudes. Another very popular figure is the ape. Picture him standing on his head, the hind legs stretched upward, the tail, as it were, lashing the sky. But any grotesque animal may strike the fancy of the Chinese customer. Pictures of umbrellas, tobacco and opium pipes, temples, ships, flags, are also popular, as well as scenes depicting parades, weddings, etc. The best quality of goods may be rejected unless the wrapper and label advertise them in such a manner as to suit the fancy of the customer.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

To Germans, Frenchmen, and Americans, who are used to regard the uniform of their country with respect, the contempt with which the average Englishman treats the Queen's soldiers is a revelation. Two American ladies who invited a soldier, a distant relation, to dine with them at a swell hotel were informed that a private soldier could not be served. It should be remembered, however, that until recently the British soldier was nearly always from the dregs of the nation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK TWAIN ON THE JEWS.

EARLY last year Mark Twain published an article in *Harper's Magazine* relative to the recent antisemitic outbreak which he had witnessed in the imperial Parliament in Vienna. His description of the violent, deep-seated hatred of the Jewish race disclosed in that remarkable scene of riot and disorder made a deep impression on many Hebrew readers, and letters have continued to reach him from Jews in America asking him to give his explanation of this widespread racial hatred, evidenced in so pre-eminent a degree in Russia, Austria, and France, and even occasionally showing itself in America. One Jew writes to him:

"The show of military force in the Austrian Parliament, which precipitated the riots, was not introduced by any Jew. No Jew was a member of that body. No Jewish question was involved in the Ausgleich or in the language proposition. No Jew was insulting anybody. In short, no Jew was doing any mischief to anybody whatsoever. In fact, the Jews were the only ones of the nineteen different races in Austria who did not have a party—they are absolutely non-participants. Yet in your article you say that in the rioting which followed, all classes of people were unanimous only on one thing, viz., in being against the Jews. Now will you kindly tell me why, in your judgment, the Jews have thus ever been, and are even now, in these days of supposed intelligence, the butt of baseless, vicious animosities? I dare say that for centuries there has been no more quiet, undisturbing, and well-behaving citizens, as a class, than that same Jew. It seems to me that ignorance and fanaticism can not alone account for these horrible and unjust persecutions.

"Tell me, therefore, from your vantage-point of cold view, what in your mind is the cause. Can American Jews do anything to correct it either in America or abroad? Will it ever come to an end? Will a Jew be permitted to live honestly, decently, and peaceably like the rest of mankind? What has become of the Golden Rule?"

In the current (September) number of *Harper's Magazine*, Mark Twain tries to answer these questions. More than once, he says, Jews have observed to him that in all his works there can be found no uncourteous reference to their race; and he declares himself wholly free from all prejudices of race, color, caste, or creed, except one national prejudice—apparently anti-Gallic. He even has no prejudice against his Satanic majesty; indeed, he thinks that the acknowledged lord of four fifths of the human race deserves consideration and a fair chance to narrate his side of the case. With all these qualifications, therefore, Mark thinks he is particularly well fitted to discuss the Jewish question. He finds that there are six points worthy of consideration in the letter given above:

- "1. The Jew is a well-behaved citizen.
- "2. Can ignorance and fanaticism *alone* account for his unjust treatment?
- "3. Can Jews do anything to improve the situation?
- "4. The Jews have no party; they are non-participants.
- "5. Will the persecution ever come to an end?
- "6. What has become of the Golden Rule?"

Mark Twain thinks we must grant point number 1, for many reasons:

"The Jew is not a disturber of the peace of any country. Even his enemies will concede that. He is not a loafer, he is not a sot, he is not noisy, he is not a brawler nor a rioter, he is not quarrelsome. In the statistics of crime his presence is conspicuously rare—in all countries. With murder and other crimes of violence he has but little to do; he is a stranger to the hangman. In the police court's daily long roll of 'assaults' and 'drunk and disorderlies' his name seldom appears. That the Jewish home is a home in the truest sense is a fact which no one will dispute. The family is knitted together by the strongest affections; its members show each other every due respect; and reverence for the

elders is an inviolate law of the house. The Jew is not a burden on the charities of the state nor of the city; these could cease from their functions without affecting him. When he is well enough, he works; when he is incapacitated, his own people take care of him. And not in a poor and stingy way, but with a fine and large benevolence. His race is entitled to be called the most benevolent of all the races of men. A Jewish beggar is not impossible, perhaps; such a thing may exist, but there are few men that can say they have seen that spectacle. The Jew has been staged in many uncomplimentary forms, but, so far as I know, no dramatist has done him the injustice to stage him as a beggar.

"The Jew has his other side. He has some discreditable ways, tho he has not a monopoly of them, because he can not get entirely rid of vexatious Christian competition. We have seen that he seldom transgresses the laws against crimes of violence. Indeed, his dealings with courts are almost restricted to matters connected with commerce. He has a reputation for various small forms of cheating, and for practising oppressive usury, and for burning himself out to get the insurance, and for arranging cunning contracts which leave him an exit but lock the other man in, and for smart evasions which find him safe and comfortable just within the strict letter of the law, when court and jury know very well that he has violated the spirit of it. He is a frequent and faithful and capable officer in the civil service, but he is charged with an unpatriotic disinclination to stand by the flag as a soldier—like the Christian Quakers.

"Now if you offset these discreditable features by the creditable ones summarized in a preceding paragraph beginning with the words, 'These facts are all on the credit side,' and strike a balance, what must the verdict be? This, I think: that, the merits and demerits being fairly weighed and measured on both sides, the Christian can claim no superiority over the Jew in the matter of good citizenship.

"Yet in all countries, from the dawn of history, the Jew has been persistently and implacably hated, and with frequency persecuted."

As to point 2, the writer thinks that fanaticism *alone* does not account for this, indeed for hardly any of it, tho he once thought otherwise before he had studied the question. He refers to the ancient story of Joseph and his attempt to corner a stupendous corn market in Egypt, centuries before the crucifixion. The same hatred and distrust were present then. Again, he comes down almost two millenniums later to the time of one of the Latin historians. Christianity was then hardly known to the world at large, but the historian says that "some Christians were persecuted in Rome through error, they being *mistaken for Jews*." Clearly, then, the prejudice is international and interracial, independent of religion or epoch.

What *is* the origin of the feeling? Take note of the fact, says the writer, that in Egypt, in Rome, in Austria, and in other countries of the world, the Jew has lived as a *nation apart*. With all his "splendid capacities and all his fat wealth, he is today not politically important in any country." Yet there are 6,000,000 Jews in Russia, 5,000,000 in Austria, and 250,000 or more in the United States. Contrast with this the history of the Irish race, who, tho alien in blood, religion, and customs to the great mass of the people among whom they settled, have taken an important part in the government of the country from the day they first set foot on the soil. It is, Mark Twain thinks, this failure of the Jewish race to take an active interest in the government of the several peoples among whom they have settled—even more than their exceptional ability to crowd out their competitors in business, or than the alleged unpleasant personal traits which ages of almost exclusive devotion to commercial ideals would naturally bring with it—which is accountable for the suspicion and dislike with which they are regarded in every nation of the earth.

With respect to points 3 and 4, he thinks the situation *can* be improved, and he makes the following suggestion:

"In our days we have learned the value of combination. We

apply it everywhere—in railway systems, in trusts, in trades unions, in Salvation Armies, in minor politics, in major politics, in European concerts. Whatever our strength may be, big or little, we *organize* it. We have found out that that is the only way to get the most out of it that is in it. We know the weakness of individual sticks, and the strength of the concentrated fagot. Suppose you try a scheme like this, for instance: In England and America put every Jew on the census-book *as a Jew* (in case you have not been doing that). Get up volunteer regiments composed of Jews solely, and, when the drum beats, fall in and go to the front, so as to remove the reproach that you have few Massenas among you, and that you feed on a country but don't like to fight for it. Next, in politics, organize your strength, band together, and deliver the casting vote where you can, and where you can't, compel as good terms as possible. You huddle to yourselves already in all countries, but you huddle to no sufficient purpose, politically speaking. You do not seem to be organized, except for your charities. There you are omnipotent; there you compel your due of recognition—you do not have to beg for it. It shows what you can do when you band together for a definite purpose.

"And then from America and England you can encourage your race in Austria, France, and Germany, and materially help it. It was a pathetic tale that was told by a poor Jew in Galicia a fortnight ago during the riots, after he had been raided by the Christian peasantry and despoiled of everything he had. He said his vote was of no value to him, and he wished he could be excused from casting it, for indeed casting it was a sure *damage* to him, since no matter which party he voted for, the other party would come straight and take its revenge out of him. Nine per cent. of the population of the empire, these Jews, and apparently they can not put a plank into any candidate's platform! If you will send our Irish lads over here I think they will organize your race and change the aspect of the Reichsrath."

As to points 5 and 6, Mark Twain thinks that on the score of religion the persecution has already ceased; on the score of trade and race prejudice, he thinks it will continue:

"I suppose the race prejudice can not be removed; but he can stand that; it is no particular matter. By his make and ways he is substantially a foreigner wherever he may be, and even the angels dislike a foreigner. I am using this word foreigner in the German sense—*stranger*. Nearly all of us have an antipathy to a stranger, even of our own nationality. We pile gripsacks in a vacant seat to keep him from getting it; and a dog goes further, and does as a savage would—challenges him on the spot. The German dictionary seems to make no distinction between a stranger and a foreigner; in its view a stranger *is* a foreigner—a sound position, I think. You will always be by ways and habits and predilections substantially strangers—foreigners—wherever you are, and that will probably keep the race prejudice against you alive."

The Golden Rule still exists and continues to sparkle, says Mark Twain; but, unlike Mayor Jones, he thinks it has no relevancy to business; and the Jewish persecution is a business passion. In conclusion, he says:

"If the statistics are right, the Jews constitute but *one per cent.* of the human race. It suggests a nebulous dim puff of star dust lost in the blaze of the Milky Way. Properly the Jew ought hardly to be heard of; but he is heard of, has always been heard of. He is as prominent on the planet as any other people, and his commercial importance is extravagantly out of proportion to the smallness of his bulk. His contributions to the world's list of great names in literature, science, art, music, finance, medicine, and abstruse learning are also away out of proportion to the weakness of his numbers. He has made a marvelous fight in this world, in all the ages; and has done it with his hands tied behind him. He could be vain of himself, and be excused for it. The Egyptian, the Babylonian, and the Persian rose, filled the planet with sound and splendor, then faded to dream-stuff and passed away; the Greek and the Roman followed, and made a vast noise, and they are gone; other peoples have sprung up and held their torch high for a time, but it burned out, and they sit in twilight now, or have vanished. The Jew saw them all, beat them all, and is now what he always was, exhibiting no decadence, no infirmities of age, no weakening of his parts, no slowing of his energies, no dulling of his alert and aggressive mind. All things are mortal but the Jew; all other forces pass, but he remains. What is the secret of his immortality?"

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Refrigerated beef coming from America is admitted into France in accordance with the official decree of May 26, 1888, concerning fresh meats imported from abroad. Such meat must be imported through the customs office specially designated for that purpose and must undergo a sanitary inspection at the port of entry. The tariff for this inspection is 1 franc (19.3 cents) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), and for no fraction of that weight. In accordance with this decree, the meat should be presented as complete animals, either entire or cut in halves or quarters, according to the usual custom of the butchers. The different pieces must correspond exactly, with the lungs naturally attached, and the adhering intestines of the chest and stomach should bear no trace of "scraping or scratchings."

Fresh pork is not allowed to enter France. In accordance with a decree of December 4, 1891, salted pork alone can be imported under certain conditions, the most important being that the pork must be thoroughly salted.

As to preserved meat (so called), up to the present time its importation has not been subjected to any sanitary regulations on the part of the French authorities. Its introduction is subject to the payment of the duties provided for in article 19 of the customs tariff, as follows: Preserved meat in cans, 20 francs (\$3.86) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds), if direct to France from the United States, or 23.60 francs (\$4.54) if through another European port or depot. This includes the weight of the tins or pots and the exterior packing.

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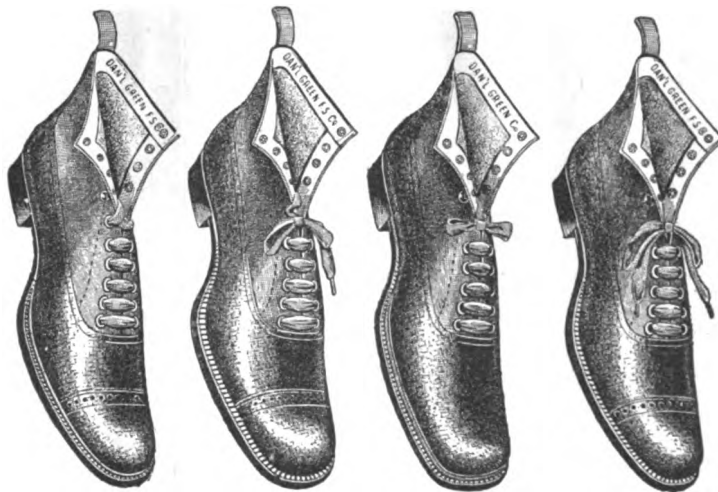
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there have been exported from the consular district of Rotterdam, Holland, to these new possessions large quantities of cheese and candles. During the past six months (October 1 to March 3), there have been issued at this consulate and the agency at Schiedam two hundred and thirty-eight invoices for the islands named, and, with the exception of a few shipments of gin, these invoices have mostly covered shipments of cheese and candles. To Cuba there have been shipped 514,974 pounds of cheese and 44,000 pounds of candles; and to Puerto Rico 121,682 pounds of cheese and 435,188 pounds of candles. To Manila a considerable quantity of these two articles has also been shipped, but the exact amount can not be ascertained, as invoices for the Philippines are not always taken out, merchants here claiming it is unnecessary. The cheese has principally been of the "Edam" and "Gouda" varieties, and the candles mostly the ordinary stearin articles for domestic use.

Consul Thackara sends the following from Havre, under date of April 27, 1899:

"I have to report, for the benefit of American shippers, that the Campagnie Générale Transatlantique is about to inaugurate an additional regular freight and emigrant service between Havre, Bordeaux, Pauillac, and New York, and vice versa. This service will be carried on by chartered English cargo boats, the first steamer being the *Woolloomooloo*, of 3,521 gross tonnage, sailing from Havre May 9 next and from Pauillac May 12. The departures for the present will take place every three weeks, and the average time to New York from Havre, via Pauillac, will be fourteen days. The rates of freight, which will be considerably reduced, are subject to special agreement. I have been informed by one of the officials of the company that the tariff will be about one half that of the regular rates. The emigrant service has not been perfected as yet."



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PERSONALS.

SARASATE, the Spanish violinist, was born in Pamplona, Spain, in 1844. While a very little boy he was taken to Paris, and at the age of twelve years was entered to study music at the conservatoire. In 1859 he began a series of successful tours, visiting all parts of Europe and North and South Africa. He has composed a number of brilliant fantasies, and has brought out several delightful arrangements of Spanish airs.

PETER PORTER, of Niagara Falls, claims to have proved, by long and careful study, that it was Champlain and not Cartier who made the first reference to Niagara Falls in literature.

THE *New York Tribune* says that Zygmunt Milkowski, the Polish author and soldier, has sent word to the Polish National Alliance that he will visit his countrymen in the United States and attend the demonstrations in memory of Frederic Chopin, for which the Poles are preparing. Milkowski has written a number of historical works under the pseudonym of "Theodore Thomas Jez." He was born on March 23, 1824, and was graduated from the Odessa University.

ADMIRAL DEWEY has written to some of his old friends in Vermont this story about his colored cabin boy, Jim: When a war-ship goes out for target practice it is the custom to place all glass, chinaware, and other fragile articles in the hold of the ship—as close down to the keel as possible—in order to prevent their breakage by the concussion that follows the firing of the guns. This led to an amusing incident at Manila, after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Life on board the *Olympia* was gradually settling down to its accustomed routine and dulness, when one day at luncheon Commodore Dewey asked Jim where some dish that he missed from the table had gone.

"I ain't had no chance to git it yit," was Jim's answer, "since I put it in de hol' just befo' dat target practice you had de udder day, Commodore."

ÉMILE ZOLA, during his enforced exile in England, was almost always busy with his pen. On arriving in London he went first to the Grosvenor and later he lived at Wimbledon and at Norwood, in lodgings. He was in need of socks one day, and, after a search of some length, finally found a shop in Buckingham Palace yard and a very dull shopman in charge of it. "Here," the romance-maker has recorded in his diary, "were socks of all sorts, to suit all tastes, all purses, and all climates—but all of them so huge! I look at one pair; it is too large. Then the shopman shows another, and another—all too big. Then impatiently, and perhaps rather abruptly, I hold out my fist for the man to measure it, and thus gage the length of my foot, as is done in Paris. But he does not understand me. He draws back close to his shelves, as if he imagines that I want to box him. And when I again lift my foot to call his attention to its size, he shows even greater concern. Fortunately an idea comes to me. I take one of the mammoth socks that are lying on the counter, and fold parts of it neatly back, so as to make it appear very much smaller than it is. Then the shopman suddenly brightens, taps his forehead, climbs his steps again, and pulls yet more boxes and parcels from his shelves. And here at last are the small socks! So I choose a pair and pay the bill. And the man bows his thanks, well pleased, it seems, to find that in thrusting out my fist and raising my foot I had been actuated by no desire to injure him."

It may cause surprise in America that a man of Zola's attainments and wide experience of men and affairs should not have picked up enough of the English language to enable him to do a little ordinary shopping in England. But it is true—and this incident illustrates it—that at least one hundred English-speaking persons learn French where one Frenchman or Frenchwoman learns English. There is some reason for this, but not enough to justify the wide disparity.



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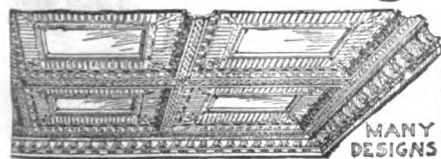
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So English.—WILLIE: "I see you wear an American flag in your buttonhole, deah boy?" GUSSE: "Yes, old chap; it's so deucedly English, doncher know!"—*Puck*.

An Effective Threat.—MOTHER (to little Freda, who had been taken to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled): "Freda, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist's again."—*Tit-Bits*.

Scraping an Acquaintance.—"What are you doing, doctor?" asked a man who entered as a physician was vaccinating a patient. "Scraping an acquaintance," was the reply.—*Harlem Life*.

In the Same Business.—Like Father Like Son: "Well, Jeffries and his preacher father are much alike." "How so?" "Both make it their business to knock the devil out of people."—*Town Topic*.

Hardly.—MR. PENN: "One physician says that the tramp instinct is a disease."

MR. PITT: "Does he recommend a change of scene as the remedy?"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

Contempt of Court.—"She scorned all her wooers so long that now she is doomed to be an old maid for the rest of her life." "Well, that seems like a just sentence for such contempt of court."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Tanned.—"I expect I'll be frightfully tanned," she said; "I'm going to the sea-shore."

"I was frightfully tanned yesterday," broke in her small brother; "I was shut in the wood-shed with father."—*Chicago Evening Post*.

Not a Bad Idea.—RAISOR: "Don't put too much water on my hair. My head might leak, and I'd have water on the brain."

BARBER: "Why don't you have your hair shingled, then?"—*Princeton Tiger*.

Coming Hero.—JIMMY: "Come an' see me fall in deriver."

SAMMY: "Wot fer?"

JIMMY: "A actor is goin' to be there an' jump in an' pull me out."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The Difference.—SHE: "Have you many poor relations?"

HE: "None that I know of."

SHE: "Many rich ones?"

HE: "None that know me."—*Exchange*.

Progress.—"Do you think the cause of arbitration is making any headway?" "Certainly," answered the German diplomat; "haven't we already gotten so far as to be willing to arbitrate upon the question of whether we will arbitrate or not?"—*Washington Star*.

His Denomination.—During the first years of his career as an actor Colonel W. F. Cody had in one of his theatrical companies a Westerner named "Bronco Bill." There were Indians in the troupe, and a certain missionary had joined the aggregation to look after the morals of the Indians. Thinking that Bronco Bill would bear a

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little looking after also, the good man secured a seat by his side at the dinner table and remarked pleasantly, "This is Mr. Bronco Bill, is it not?" "Yaas." "Where were you born?" "Near Kit Bullard's mill on Big Pigeon." "Religious parents, I suppose?" "Yaas." "What is your denomination?" "My what?" "Your denomination?" "Oh—ah—yaas. Smith & Wesson."—*Ar-gonaut.*

The Tactless Preacher.—A story comes from Oklahoma which shows that a clergyman may have a pretty wit, and yet be a little lacking in tact. In the course of his sermon, the Rev. Mr. Newby, new pastor of the Christian church at Guthrie, interjected the question, "How many of you have read the Bible?" Fifty hands went up. "Good!" said the preacher. "Now how many of you have read the second chapter of Jude?" Twenty-five hands were raised. A wan smile overspread the minister's face. "That's good; but when you go home read that chapter again, and you will doubtless learn something to your interest." Of course, they found that there is no second chapter of Jude, and, of course, no matter how they may attempt to laugh it off, the victims of the clerical pleasantry are not likely to love their pastor any the more because of the "rise" he took out of them at that time.—*Boston Transcript.*

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Current Events.

Monday, September 4.

—A member of the 202d New York Volunteers named Bentheim repeats under oath, at Atlanta, his story of the innocence of Dreyfus and accuses the United States vice-consul at Sonneberg, Germany, of being an agent in the spy work of the German government work in France.

—The Thirty-third National G. A. R. encampment is opened in Philadelphia; President McKinley makes a speech.

—The *Columbia* defeats the *Defender* in the last of the trial races off Newport.

—John P. Altgeld, ex-governor of Illinois, and Congressman Lentz of Ohio address a mass-meeting of Chicago platform Democrats at Cooper's Union, this city.

—The prosecution at the Dreyfus court-martial calls to the witness stand an alleged Servian refuge named Cernushi; President Loubet appoints the French Senate to sit as a high court to try all persons accused of treason.

—Admiral Dewey is warmly received by the British commandant at Gibraltar.

—The corporation of the City of Dublin grants a site for the proposed statue of Charles Stewart Parnell.

Tuesday, September 5.

—President McKinley visits Admiral Sampson's squadron and reviews the G. A. R. parade at Philadelphia.

—The new battle-ship *Kearsarge* makes 17½ knots on her trial trip.

—The 25th annual convention of the American Bankers' Association is opened in Cleveland.

—John Y. McKane dies at Sheephead Bay.

—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands writes to Queen Victoria appealing to her to intervene in the interests of peace in the South Africa Republic.

—Lawyer Labori sends a personal appeal to the Emperor of Germany and King Humbert of Italy to call Colonels Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi to give testimony at the Dreyfus trial.

Wednesday, September 6.

—Maryland Republicans renominate Governor Lowndes, indorse the Administration, and declare for the gold standard.

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—The cruiser *Detroit* is ordered to La Guayra, Venezuela, to protect American interests in case of an expected revolution.

—The Filipino insurgent government issues \$3,000,000 in paper money, the acceptance of which has been made obligatory.

—The Transvaal reply to the British Government is received in London.

—The United States Minister at Tokyo, Japan, notifies the State Department that the Japanese Government has opened to foreign trade 22 additional ports under the operation of the new treaties.

Thursday, September 7.

—It is announced from Washington that "there will be a vigorous renewal of the campaign in Lazon as soon as the rainy season ends; there is no intention of superseding General Otis."

—The preliminary agreement regarding an Alaskan boundary *modus vivendi* has been reached between Secretary Hay and the British chargé d'affaires in Washington and sent to London for approval.

—The National Encampment of the G. A. R. elected Col. Albert Shaw commander-in-chief and appoints a committee to see the President with regard to pension matters.

—Senator Beveridge of Indiana, recently returned from the Philippines, has a long conference with the President.

—General Otis cables to the War Department that the inhabitants of the Island of Negros have accepted the sovereignty of the United States, and have expressed a desire for the establishment of a republican form of government.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy presents the claim of Venezuela before the Arbitration Commission at Paris.

Friday, September 8.

—General Shafter, in a letter to a friend in Chicago, makes his first public denial of the charge that he was not under fire at Santiago.

—John D. Archbold testifies in defense of the Standard Oil Company before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

—Rear Admiral Henry H. Pickering, commandant of the Boston navy-yard, dies at Boston.

—The British cabinet council considers the Transvaal troubles and announces that "England will not relinquish her suzerainty over the South African Republic."

—Eduardo Romana is inaugurated president of Peru.

Saturday, September 9.

—Captain Alfred Dreyfus is again condemned by the court-martial at Rennes, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment; the verdict is received calmly at Paris, but riots take place at Rennes.

—The Transvaal accepts England's proposition for a conference, and the outlook is less warlike.

—James B. Eustis, former Ambassador to France, dies from pneumonia after a short illness at Newport.

—The President approves the recommendation of Secretary Gage that Appraiser Wakeman be not removed.

Sunday, September 10.

—France quietly accepts the rendering of the verdict in the Dreyfus case. Great indignation over the verdict is expressed in Great Britain, Germany, and the United States.

—Admiral Dewey sails on board the *Olympia* from Gibraltar for New York.

—News from the Peary expedition is received at Newfoundland; all the party are well.

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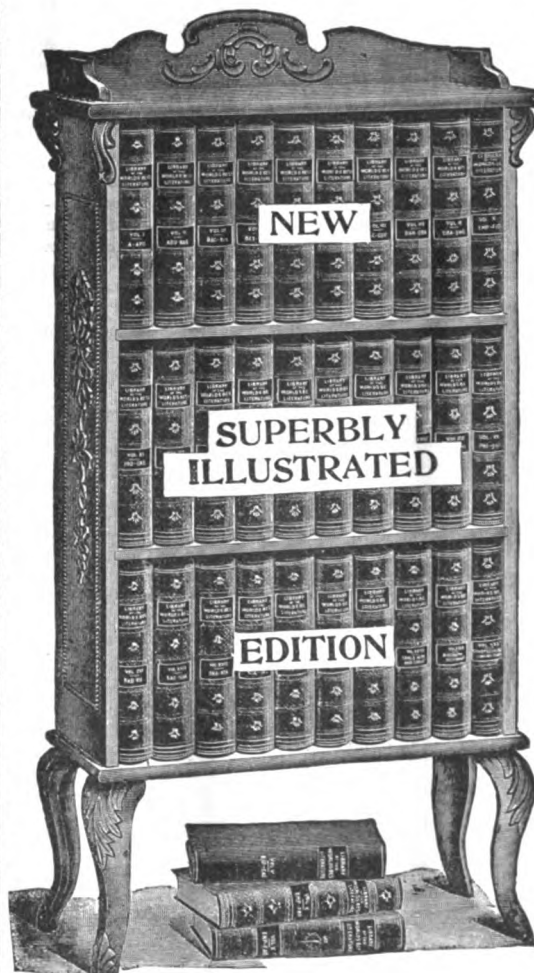
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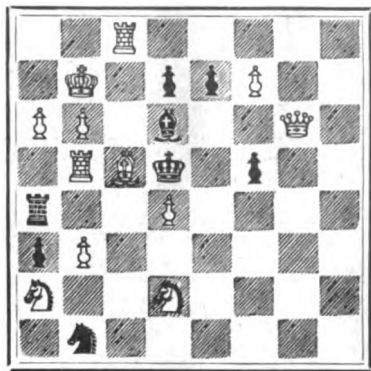
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Problem 414.

Contributed to THE LITERARY DIGEST

BY WALTER PULTIZER.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

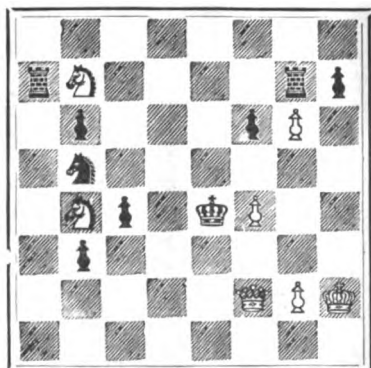
White mates in two moves.

Problem 415.

BY FRANTISEK DITTRICH,

Prize-Taker, Bohemian Chess-Association.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 408.

Key-move, K-B 4

No. 409.

1. B-B 8	2. Kt-B 7, ch	3. P-K 5, mate
1. K-K 4	2. K-B 3	3. B-B 5, mate
1. K-K 6	2. K-Q 5	3. B-R 6, mate
1. Kt-B 3	2. K-B 5	3. B-Q 6, mate
1. Kt-B 3	2. Kt-Kt 5, ch	3. B-R 6, mate
1. Kt-B 3	2. K-K 4	3. B-R 6, mate
1. Kt-B 3	2. K-K 6	3. B-R 6, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. II., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; W. Müller, New York City; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; the Rev. J. G. L. W. Walhalla, S. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; C. R. Oldham, Mounts-ville, W. Va.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; D. B. Thomas, Center, Ind.; J. H. M., St. Albans,

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Comments (408): "An interesting curiosity"—M. W. H.; "An aggressive, brilliant crusade"—I. W. B.; "Up with the average of 2-ers"—F. S. F.; "Odd and pretty. The key is somewhat of a stunner"—C. D. P.; "Quite an original concep-tion"—W. M.; "Very fine, with a lot of cute traps"—M. M.; "A useful problem-lesson"—W. R. C.; "A majestic move"—J. G. L.; "One of the best"—C. D. S.; "A granite structure"—A. K.; "Very good"—F. H. J.; "One of the best 2-ers you have published for some time"—C. E. L.; "Cunningly devised"—S. W. J.; "Unique"—J. R. W.; "Very neat, and symmetrical"—L. L. W.

Comments (409): "An elegant problem"—M. W. H.; "A beauty, burdened with blemishes"—I. W. B.; "Very clever"—F. S. F.; "Ingenious, tho easy"—C. F. P.; "A problem that can be reasoned out"—W. M.; "Beautiful"—M. M.; "Easy and clumsy, a foil to the unambitious"—W. R. C.; "A prelate problem"—J. G. L.; "Not so difficult"—C. D. S.; "Very creditable"—A. K.; "Rather tough"—L. A. L. M.

F. S. F., M. M., Dr. R. W. P., got 407; J. R. W., 404, 406; J. G. L., 405; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., 406, 407; S. M. Weeks, Newport, N. S., and Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va., 406; J. L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex., 404.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

SIXTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Ruy Lopez.

DR. J. B. TROW-PROF. A. S. BRIDGE.	HITCHCOCK.	DR. J. B. TROW-PROF. A. S. BRIDGE.	HITCHCOCK.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	17 B-B 5 sq	17 B-Kt 5
2 Kt-Q B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	18 P-B 4 (l)	18 P x P c. p.
3 B-K 5	3 Kt-Q 5 (a)	19 P-K R 3	19 Kt-B 3
4 Kt x Kt	4 P x Kt	20 B-K 3 (m)	20 Kt-R 4
5 Castles (b)	5 P-Q B 3 (c)	21 B-B 2 (n)	21 Q x P
6 B-B 1 (d)	6 Kt-B 3	22 P-R 3 (o)	22 B-Q 3
7 P-K 5	7 P-Q 4	23 Q-K sq	23 P-Q 5 (p)
8 B-K 2	8 Kt-Q 2	24 P-K Kt 4	24 Kt-B 3
9 P-K B 4	9 B-B 4	25 R-K Kt sq	25 R-K 3
10 P-Q 3 (e)	10 Castles	26 Kt-R 4	26 B-K 3
11 Kt-Q 2	11 R-K sq	27 B-B 3	27 Kt x P
12 P-Q Kt 3 (f)	12 P-B 3 (g)	28 B x Kt	28 B-Q 4 ch
13 P x P (h)	13 Kt x P	29 R-Kt 2	29 Q-R-K sq
14 B-Kt 2 (i)	14 Q-Q 3 (k)	30 Q-K Kt sq	30 B x R ch
15 K-R sq	15 R-B sq	31 K x B	31 Q-B 5
16 Kt-B 3	16 Kt-Kt 5	32 B x P	32 R-K 7 ch
			Resigns.

Notes by One of the Judges.

(a) This is the Bird defense, not often used, as it gives Black a cramped game.

(b) No need to hurry the castling. P-K 5 should now be played.

(c) If Black desires to drive the B, his better way is P-R 3.

(d) Loses a move; should have gone to K 2 at once. White fails to take advantage of the position.

(e) White is forced to make a defensive move, showing that Black has thus far outplayed him.

(f) An absurd move. B-Kt 4 is indicated. Followed by Kt-B 3, he frees his Q B and gets the better game.

(g) A very hazardous move.

(h) Evidently the best move for Black. B-R 5 is the move. If 13 B-R 5, P-Kt 3; 14 Q-Kt 4, Kt-B sq; 15 Q-Kt 3, and White has a powerful attack.

(i) Another lost and useless move. He needs his B on the K's side. He should play Kt-B 3. He refrains from getting his pieces into play, while Black is getting ready for an onslaught.

(j) Black had a stronger line of play: B-Kt 3, P-B 4; B-B 2, then Q-Q 3.

(k) What is the use of this move?

(l) Kt-K 5 is the move.

(m) Forced.

(n) Driving the B when he'll do most good.

(p) Black had a pretty thing here: 23... B x R P; 24 P x B, Q-B 4; 25 Kt-Kt sq, Q-K 4; 26 Kt-B 3, R x Kt.

Games from the London Tournament.

THE WINNING GAME.

"With this brilliant game Herr Lasker made sure of the first prize."—*The Field*, London.

Vienna Opening.

STEINITZ.	LASKER.	STEINITZ.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	17 K-B 2 (c)	17 P-K B 3
2 Kt-Q B 3	2 Kt-K B 3	18 R-K Kt sq	18 P-K Kt 4
3 P-B 4	3 P-Q 4	19 B x P (d)	19 P x B
4 P-Q 3	4 Kt-B 3	20 R x P	20 Q-K 3
5 B P x P	5 Q Kt x P	21 Q-Q 3	21 B-B 5
6 P-Q 4	6 Kt-Kt 3	22 Q-K Kt sq	22 B x R
7 P x P	7 Kt x P	23 Kt x B	23 Q-B 3 ch
8 Kt x Kt	8 Q x Kt	24 B-B 3	24 B-B 4
9 Kt-B 3	9 B-K Kt 5	25 Kt x P	25 Q-K Kt 3
10 B-K 2	10 Castles.	26 Q-Kt 5	26 P-B 3
11 P-B 3	11 B-Q 3	27 Q-R 5	27 R-K 2
12 Castles	12 K-R-K sq (a)	28 R-K 5	28 B-Kt 5
13 P-K R 3	13 B-Q 2	29 R-K Kt 5	29 Q-B 7 ch
14 Kt-Kt 5	14 Kt-R 5	30 K-Kt 3	30 B x B
15 Kt-B 3	15 Kt x P		Resigns.
16 K x Kt (b)	16 B x P ch		

Notes.

(a) Notice Black's development. Every piece is ready to strike.

(b) B-B 3 gives a fairly even game.

(c) If K x B, Black would mate in a few moves.

(d) He prefers to give the B for two P's than to be smothered by the P's.

Concerning Black's 17th move, P-K B 3, Emil Kemeny says: "He could have played B x R, and, having three passed Pawns on the King's side, his game would have been the preferable one; but it is doubtful whether a win could have been enforced. The move selected is far superior and deserves, perhaps, more credit than the sacrifice of the Kt or of the Bishop, tho it is pretty certain that Black had this continuation in view when he played (15) Kt x P. The object in view is to prevent White from freeing his game by playing Kt-Kt 5, or eventually Kt-K 5, and also to prepare the advance of the K Kt P, which will prove disastrous to White."

Lasker doesn't often do anything as brilliant as this, beginning with his 15th move.

SCHLECHTER TRIES "BRILL" ON LASKER.

Giucco Piano.

SCHLECHTER.	LASKER.	SCHLECHTER.	LASKER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	13 Q x Kt P (c)	13 B-B sq
2 K Kt-B 3	2 Q Kt-B 3	14 Kt x Kt (f)	14 B 3 (g)
3 B-B 4	3 B-B 4	15 K-R-K sq	15 K-Q sq
4 P-B 3	4 Kt-B 3		ch
5 P-Q 4	5 P x P	16 Q x Q ch	16 R x Q
6 P x P	6 B-Kt 5 ch	17 R-K 2	17 P-B 3
7 Kt-B 3	7 Kt x P	18 R-K sq	18 P-B 3
8 Castles (a)	8 B x Kt	19 R-K 8 ch	19 B-B 2
9 P-Q 5 (b)	9 Kt-K 4	20 Kt-R 7	20 R-B 2
10 P x B	10 Kt x B	21 R-R 8	21 P-Kt 4
11 Q-Q 4	11 P-K B 4 (c)	22 R-K 8 B-Kt 2	
12 B-Kt 5 (d)	12 Kt x B		Resigns.

Notes from the Hereford Times.

(a) Mr. Steinitz invented this variation in the Giucco Piano opening, and Mr. Lasker has before now exposed its weak points.

(b) This is, however, quite new. It must be noted that in the state of the score Herr Schlechter was compelled to play for a win, and he therefore played desperately.

(c) A less astute adversary might have tried to save the piece, and perhaps have lost the game in the end. By giving back the piece Black remains with a Pawn ahead, and a safety game.

(d) The only move to maintain any attack. If 12 Q x Kt, Black would reply 12... Q-B 2.

(e) Now correct, as if 13 Kt x Kt ch, 14 P x Kt, and Black could no longer save the game.

(f) If 14 R-K sq ch, Kt-K 3; 15 P x Kt, P x P; and Black should win.

(g) The only move, and which proves that there was certainly some method in White's rashness. But the attack now collapses.

Chess-Nuts.

Rumor says that Lasker has agreed to play Janowski for \$2,000 a side and the Championship of the World.

Paris is to have the next great tournament. The Masters will make 1900 an epoch-making year in Chess history.

A correspondence match between twelve players representing Kings County, N. Y., and twelve of Cook County, Ill., known as the Brooklyn-Chicago match, has been finished after two years' play. Brooklyn won by the score of 6½ to 5½.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PENSION COMMISSIONER EVANS AND THE GRAND ARMY.

AT the recent encampment of the Grand Army in Philadelphia of the Republic, an effort was made to place that organization on record as opposed to Commissioner Evans's administration of the Pension Office. For a year or more criticism of Mr. Evans has been rife in certain quarters. The case against the commissioner is stated by the *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) as follows:

"The encampment objects to Order No. 225, issued June 9, 1893, by Pension Commissioner Lochren, with the approval of the then Secretary of the Interior, and asks for the restoration of Order No. 164, issued October 15, 1890. It is just as well to be entirely fair in this matter. Order No. 164 was revoked under President Harrison's administration by a decision promulgated January 7, 1893. Order No. 225 made no change whatever, excepting that it required pensions granted while Order No. 164 was in force to be revised and made to conform to the interpretation of the law under the Harrison administration. That work of revision was stopped when Commissioner Evans came into office. As far as possible he nullified Order No. 225.

"These 'orders' in the Pension Office are based on semi-judicial decisions. The law provides a method of determining disputed points under the pension laws. The final decision rests with the Secretary of the Interior. In accordance with that law a decision was given on January 7, 1893, which revoked Order No. 164, stating that it had been misconstrued in the Pension Office. In that decision the following statement was made:

"The Secretary of the Interior in approving Order No. 164 did not intend that small rates should be added together—as, for example, three or more rates of 2-18 in order to make a rate under the provisions of said act. A man may have two or more separate afflictions, either one of which, considered singly, entitles him to a $\frac{1}{2}$ rate under the old law, and yet in the aggregate they may not disable him for the performance of manual labor to a much greater degree than either of them existing alone."

"That is the point of the dispute. The Grand Army committee

thinks that these separate rates for various disabilities should be added together and the applicant given a pension accordingly. That was what Commissioners Raum and Tanner did under Order No. 164. But Secretary Noble, under whom Order No. 164 was issued, declared, with the approval of President Harrison, that Order No. 164 had been misconstrued, and it was revoked. The Interior Department held that under the law of 1890 a pension could only be given when the applicant was unable to earn a support by manual labor. That has ever since been the method of determining whether or not a pension should be granted under that act."

The Press then goes on to defend the course of the present commissioner and the President.

"A decision given in the Bennett case under the Cleveland administration took the same ground as that in the Weihe case under the Harrison administration. The misapprehension that some of the Grand Army men are under is that Commissioner Evans could overrule those decisions given by higher authority. He has no such power. Neither has President McKinley. He can no more overturn those decisions in the Interior Department than he could decisions in the regular courts. There is no officer under the Government that has such power. But if some case should come before the Interior Department, in deciding which the previous decision could be overturned, that would be the only way the result could be accomplished. The last decision would then rule, as in the case of a Supreme Court decision. But unless the Secretary had good law for the change he could not make it.

"The point which the Grand Army should remember is that President McKinley can not change these orders any more than can Commissioner Evans. It is a matter for congressional action. The Grand Army was wise in recognizing that fact, and in appointing an able committee to bring the matter to the attention of Congress."

Comment on the alleged grievance and the attitude of the encampment is along following lines:

Growth of the Rolls.—"There is, in fact, no respectable sentiment anywhere in the country against a liberal policy toward the men who suffered because of their war services, or toward their widows or their dependent children. To the extent that the claims of the applicants for pensions are well established, and they show themselves to be entitled to this consideration, the allowances are extended without demur, even with eager willingness. The taxpayers bear the tremendous burden of this budget without complaint so long as they are satisfied that the money is going to deserving persons within the scope of the pension laws.

"At the same time the people have reason to feel that in the lapse of years the point has been reached at which the pension roll should cease to grow, when it should even begin to dwindle, as death carries away the heroes of the sixties, and their widows, and as their dependent children reach years of maturity and become self-supporting. It is clearly impossible for the pension appropriation, which now reaches a total sufficient even to maintain a standing army of European size, to continue year after year to attain the same aggregate and even steadily to increase. . . .

"It is felt by many taxpayers, without abating in the slightest from their grateful generosity, that the best interests both of the nation at large and of the deserving pensioners demand that the appropriations now begin appreciably to diminish through the exercise of greater care and a wiser discrimination in the distribution of the pension money. This can be effected without depriving any veteran or his widow or children of any legal right or sentimental consideration to which they may be properly entitled. Thus an issue arises at this juncture between the deserving and undeserving claimant or pensioner. The former is best

protected in his enjoyment of the country's beneficence by the exclusion of the latter from the rolls. In the proportion that the unworthy ones are admitted to the bounty of the republic the patriotic patience of the people will be strained even toward the worthy ones."—*The Evening Star (Ind.)*, Washington.

Commissioner Entitled to Thanks.—"It is true that Commissioner Evans has refused many applications for pensions. If he had not done so he would have permitted the Treasury to be robbed of many millions of dollars. It is absolutely necessary that a close guard should be kept over the pension roll to prevent the perpetration of fraud, and the man who is faithful to his duty as pension commissioner must bring down upon his head the wrath of those whose wicked designs he thwarts.

"The most ferocious attacks upon Commissioner Evans have been made by the pension attorneys, whom he has prevented from defrauding both the Government and pensioners.

"There were on the records of the pension bureau when Mr. Evans came into office the names of over fifty thousand attorneys, or claim agents. To-day the number is 18,491. The other names were dropped for various reasons, many of them because of fraudulent practises. The amount paid to these claim agents last year, every cent of which came out of the pensions granted to veterans or their widows, or orphans, was \$476,961, as compared with \$702,000 the preceding year. In other words, the commissioner saved to the veterans last year \$253,039 by reducing to that extent the amount paid to the claim agents.

"There is every reason to believe that Commissioner Evans has made an honest and effective fight upon attempted and actual frauds in the Pension Office, and he is entitled to the thanks of the country for so doing."—*The Journal (Dem.)*, Atlanta.

The Turning-Point in Pensions.—"Thirty-four years after the close of the war the pension list contained the names of 991,515 beneficiaries. That there should have been such a number was in itself evidence of gross and palpable fraud. The annual pension payments have been enough to support the armies of any European power, altho the people of Europe are supposed to groan under the burden of militarism. There has been no groaning in this country. Occasionally there has been protest, but in the fear that some worthy applicant would be disappointed, a dozen unworthy have been permitted to draw unearned pay. Money has been paid to dead men, to those who never saw service, to bogus widows, and bearded orphans.

"At length there has come a turn in the tide. Last year it is true that 37,077 names were added to the roll, but more than this were dropped. The pension bureau has declined in instances to support widows who have remarried, and has given recognition to the fact that an orphan who has reared a family of his own may not with propriety draw on the Government for sustenance. Pension sharks have been detected, and the outcry of the Grand Army that the old soldier was not getting his due was found to have arisen from the circumstance that in many instances the 'old soldier' had never borne arms. There is not the slightest disposition to bar from the operation of the pension law any who deserve its aid. There never has been such disposition, but a lesson has been drawn from experience, and this opportunity for deception has been curtailed. It is shown by the record that of 16,077 applications for pensions due for injuries or death in the war with Spain, only 295 have yet been allowed."—*The Argonaut (Ind. Rep.)*, San Francisco.

Attribute of the New Commander.—"The new commander-in-chief, Col. Albert D. Shaw, is described as always having been in favor of liberal pensions. There is nothing that can fairly be said against Colonel Shaw on this score. We all of us believe in liberal pensions. The trouble has been with many leading members of the Grand Army, not that they believed in liberal pensions, but that they did not insist on their being awarded equitably. They went so far as to claim that all ex-soldiers should be pensioned whatever their physical or their financial condition, and it was small consequence if the bummers and the swindlers were accorded the same treatment that was bestowed upon the soldier with the fairest record. If the new commander is not one of these, so much the better for the Grand Army. The large majority of its members, we believe, would have him quite different."—*The Transcript (Rep.)*, Boston.

Consideration Necessary.—"The proposition to add \$60,000,000 to the pension burden ought not to be adopted without a few

moments' consideration. Our pension payments are already the object of the astonishment and contempt of all civilized nations—astonishment that we should be able to bear them without bankruptcy, contempt that we should be willing to bear so large a part of them for deserters, malingerers, tramps, and people who never served in the army at all. That the prodigality with which pensions have been given to the undeserving has made paupers of thousands is perfectly well known. We have a new crop of pensioners coming on, and the widows of those now on the roll will stretch out far beyond the crack of doom."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

"The late national encampment at Philadelphia did not censure Pension Commissioner Evans, as the shyster wing of the grand army of claim agents fully intended it should. That shame to the honest old soldiers was averted, anyhow. Indirectly the encampment advertised its discontent with certain features of his administration by asking President McKinley to revoke certain rulings (dating back, we are told, to President Harrison's time) and by arranging for an appeal to Congress if President McKinley says 'No.'

"The grievance of the attorneys is the gain of the old soldiers. They should have given Commissioner Evans a vote of approval and thanks."—*The Courant (Rep.)*, Hartford.

"It is not Commissioner Evans who stands condemned by the Grand Army. It is the Grand Army that stands self-condemned, throttled by sharpers when it should have accorded commendation to the commissioner, bullied when it should have fought manfully to protect a friend, fooled and led away by rapacious and loud-mouthed professional patriots when it should have resented the leadership that has prevailed upon the organization to sanction advice to the President and the Commissioner of Pensions that they can not act upon."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, New York.

Since the encampment, Commissioner Evans has issued a statement denying the charges brought against him by former Commissioner Tanner, and accusing the latter of putting improper and insulting questions to applicants for pensions. These questions, says Mr. Evans, have not been asked during his own incumbency.

The Parcels-Post Treaty with Germany.—The parcels-post treaty just adopted with Germany is of especial interest as the first one arranged by the United States with any European government. The convention goes into effect on October 1, and by it is inaugurated a postal service under which articles of merchandise may be exchanged by mail between the two countries. No package may weigh more than eleven English pounds; its length may not exceed three feet and a half nor its circumference six feet and it must be so bound that its contents may be easily examined. No correspondence or written matter will be allowed inside. The postage in the United States is fixed at twelve cents a pound.

The daily and weekly press heartily commend the treaty. Says *Bradstreet's*:

"Parcels-post conventions have been arranged with several countries in Central and South America and the West India Islands. The negotiations with Germany were begun nearly a decade and a half ago, but were delayed for one reason or another until now. The signing of the convention with Germany is a source of much satisfaction to the authorities at Washington, and the same is doubtless true of official circles in Berlin. The importance of the agreement on its own basis merely will be very great, owing to the conditions affecting trade between the two countries. It will, of course, bring the two countries into closer trade relations than they have hitherto enjoyed. It will be of special service to American firms who do business through sending samples, and will thus, as well as by affording a handy and comparatively inexpensive means of expressage, greatly facilitate an already rapidly expanding trade. From another point of view, the negotiation of the treaty is hailed with the greatest gratification in official circles. It will aid in dissipating the idea

which has gained currency in some quarters that there is any feeling of unfriendliness between the two nations, and it will assist greatly in bringing about a state of affairs which will render the existence of even minor sources of friction a thing of the past."

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

It is generally admitted that the late Cornelius Vanderbilt (whose sudden death occurred last week) used wisely and helpfully the large fortune that he inherited and which by careful management he increased to a figure variously estimated all the

way from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000. The following tribute from the *Hartford Courant* reflects the general tone of the press:

"He had a real sense of his duties and responsibilities. He did not give himself up to money-getting, nor to selfish enjoyment. He did not starve his mind and soul to fatten his bank account; he was never the Dives of the parable. He gave generously of his time and personal energy as well of his money to the affairs of his church and the public charities of his city. He was a benefactor to



THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.

education; whether Yale and Columbia have even yet received their last from that liberal hand will not be known until the will is opened. Best of all, he tried to brighten and widen the lives of the men working for wages on the Vanderbilt roads. If he had done nothing but that, it would still be certain that when he died he did not leave all his treasure behind him."

The *Philadelphia Ledger* thinks he will be remembered chiefly for his "courteous demeanor, his cleanly life, his honesty, and his true democracy." Commenting upon his "preeminence in the world of stocks and bonds," the *Baltimore Herald* says:

"Notwithstanding vast wealth, he was possessed of simple tastes and avoided ostentation. Unlike some other American millionaires, he did not hold this country in contempt."

The *New York Times* observes:

"It was very fortunate for Mr. Vanderbilt that he should not have grown up with the notion that he was to be a rich man, that he should have grown up with the notion that he had to earn his own living. For it is to this expectation and to the habits that are formed of it, that all the masculine virtues are due. Without this stimulus of necessity the majority of mankind would be pretty poor creatures. . . . Mr. Vanderbilt had this great advantage of 'bearing the yoke in his youth.' Possibly his character would have withstood the ordeal of a bringing-up as the heir apparent to many millions. At any rate, that ordeal was spared him. And at any rate, the resulting character was very fine. Until he was disabled by illness, no clerk, no brakeman, in his employ worked so hard as he. In his Newport palace there was a little plain office in which the master of millions wrestled with the cares he could not escape. No 'government' ever devised by man could have distributed his income with so conscientious and intelligent a care as he distributed it himself. His benevolence was not a matter of impulse, but of duty, and accordingly his great and numerous benefactions, made always after taking anxious counsel, 'are likely to last.' He has left behind him no more

conscientious business man, no rich man more conscious of his stewardship, no better American citizen. And he takes with him to the grave the sorrowful respect of all who knew him."

Cornelius Vanderbilt, the second child and eldest living son of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and grandson of "Commodore" Cornelius Vanderbilt, the founder of the family fortune, was born at New Dorp, S. I., November 27, 1843. His birthplace had been given to his father by his grandfather, at a time when the family was still in humble circumstances. After an academic education, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city as a clerk. He then became connected with the banking house of Kissam Brothers. At the age of twenty-two, through the influence of his grandfather, the "Commodore," he was made assistant treasurer of the Harlem Railroad. He advanced to the position of vice-president of this road, and also of the New York Central. In 1883 he became chairman of the board of directors of the New York Central. Besides railroad matters, Mr. Vanderbilt was interested in religion, philanthropic art, and educational institutions and subjects. The range of his activities may be seen from a list of the business enterprises and benevolent projects with which he was connected at the time of his death.

He was then president of the Canada Southern Railway, vice-president and director of the Beach Creek Railroad, president of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad, director of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, director of the Detroit and Chicago Railroad, director of the Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Railroad, director of the Hudson River Bridge Company, president of the Joliet and Northern Indiana Railroad, president of the Leamington and St. Clair Railroad, president of the New York and Harlem Railroad, president of the Niagara River Bridge Company, president of the Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, director of the Wagner Palace Car Company, director of the West Shore Railroad, director of the West Shore and Ontario Terminal Company, director of the Toledo, Canada Southern and Detroit Railway Company, director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and a dozen other affiliated railroads. He was a vestryman of St. Bartholomew's Church, a member of the finance committee of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, a member of the executive committee of the International Young Men's Christian Association, vice-president of the local Young Men's Christian Association, a trustee of the Seamen's Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a trustee of the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, a trustee of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a trustee of the Bible Society, a trustee and chairman of the executive committee of St. Luke's Hospital, a trustee of the Society of St. Johnsland, a trustee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, a director of the Improved Dwelling Association, vice-president of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, a director of the Home for Incurables, a director of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a director of the Sloane Maternity Hospital. He was a trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a trustee of the Museum of Natural History, and a trustee of Columbia College.

SULU SLAVERY AND THE CONSTITUTION.

MANY papers which favor expansion and uphold the general policy of the Administration in the Philippines do not sanction the arrangement made with the Sultan of the Sulu Islands, by which he is given an annuity, and by which polygamy and slavery are permitted in his dominions in return for his allegiance. According to the despatches, our treaty with the Sultan provides that any slave in the archipelago may purchase his freedom by paying his owner \$20, and some papers think that in this way slavery will soon come to an end; but the despatches do not tell us what facilities the Sulu slaves have for obtaining the necessary \$20. Many papers reprint, in connection with the provi-

sions of the treaty, the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which reads:

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

An interesting feature of the situation, in view of the treaty's toleration of slavery, is the praise accorded to it by some of the Republican papers of the North, and the opposition of the Southern Democratic papers. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says that the news of the treaty "is to be received with sincere satisfaction," and that the agreement "is of the happiest omen for the future government of that important part of the archipelago." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) calls it "an exceedingly wise and practical arrangement." The New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) denounces it as an "astonishing anomaly," and says that, if actually concluded, the "Constitution of the United States will have to be changed to meet the new conditions." The *State*, of Columbia, S. C. (Dem.), calls it "comic opera."

An editorial which has been widely commented upon appears in *The Yale Review* (August). President Hadley is one of the editors of *The Review*, and, tho he denies the authorship of the editorial in question, he does not disclaim agreement with the sentiments expressed. The editorial declares that "despite the mists of cant that have been studiously thrown about our position," it is becoming clearer to an increasing number of people that "we have undertaken just what Spain had on her hands in Cuba—the reduction of an unwilling people to subjection"; and that the thing for the United States to do is to "turn back on conquest" and offer the Filipinos "self-government and protection against foreign aggression." It then refers to the inconsistency in recognizing the local autonomy of the Sultan of Sulu, and in refusing to recognize the local autonomy of the Filipinos in the northern islands:

"If we are to rule the Sulu archipelago through the Sultan, why not rule Luzon through Aguinaldo? His abilities have been amply tested. In this matter we find both example and warning in the experience of England and Holland with Malay dependencies. England in the Malay peninsula has had a problem somewhat similar to ours, but by a policy of conciliation and concession to native feelings she has ruled through the native princes for twenty-five years four protected states. There has been only one brief outbreak, and that was at the beginning. On the other hand, we learn something of the heartbreaking weariness of conquering Malays and of making them stay conquered, from the contest of the Dutch in Achin in Sumatra. The Dutch undertook to conquer and annex the Achinese in 1873. Achin is less than half the size of the single island of Luzon, and its population is about one quarter of that of the Tagals alone. After four years a temporary pacification was secured; 60,000 Dutch soldiers had perished in the field and hospitals, and \$80,000,000 had been expended. But that was not the end. In 1881 the Achinese broke out again, and ever since there has been a wasting and desultory warfare. If such has been the experience of an old colonizing power familiar with the East for three centuries, why should we as novices be more successful in the same course of conquest? Our own ideals, humanity, the experience of other powers, and the lesson of the last months all unite to enjoin upon us to forsake our present course and to make a fair trial of the policy of conciliation and sympathy."

The Omaha *World-Herald*, in an editorial which has some of the ear-marks of Mr. Bryan's pen, calls the treaty infamous, and proceeds as follows:

A Compromise with Dishonor.—Under the protecting folds of the American flag the slave trade will flourish in Sulu. The sanctity of home and family is violated; the wife is sold from her husband, the child from its mother's arms. The lash of the slave-driver falls on the quivering back of the cowering human chattel in Sulu; falls with the sanction of President McKinley, under the permission granted in the treaty negotiated by General Bates, his military representative. The slave's one recourse, on soil shadowed by the Stars and Stripes, is to purchase his freedom at the market price.

"Polygamy and concubinage is the law of the land in Sulu—a law ratified, permitted, and indorsed by President McKinley's Administration through the treaty with the Sultan. The sacred names of wife and mother are stripped of every ennobling quality and made synonymous for shame, with the knowledge and consent of the Government at Washington, in the islands over which the debauched Sultan of Sulu administers American law, and is paid therefore \$500 a month by the grace of William McKinley.

"The American people, through their authorized representatives, have weakly and shamelessly compromised with dishonor. Vice and lechery, wrong-doing and crime are legalized that the American flag might wave undisturbed over the harem of the Sultan and the slave pens of his plantations.

"What now will high-minded Christian men and women think, who indorsed forcible annexation that 'Christianity and civilization might follow in the wake of the flag'? What will ministers of the gospel of 'peace on earth, good will to men' say to this all-conclusive proof that the present administration makes war not to civilize, not to Christianize, but simply and solely to possess? What will American citizens who are proud of their heritage of lofty ideas and principles of freedom and equality say to this shameful abandonment of the teachings for which the blood of American manhood has flowed in rivers to the sea? What possible excuse can be offered for the consummation of this liaison with Moslem morals and pirates' ethics? This is not a question that will admit of any talk of 'expediency.' No possible theory of 'expediency' can explain the necessity of virtue embracing vice, of the incorporation of a foul and deadly cancer into a healthy political organism. If slavery is wrong in America it is wrong in Sulu. If it was not permitted beneath the Stars and Bars, neither may it be fostered under the Stars and Stripes.

There is no geography in right and wrong. The ethics of God are eternal and all-embracing. To do or permit evil under the specious plea that good may follow is the criminal sophism of all the ages. From it have sprung the wars and persecutions, the crimes and follies that have darkened the history of church and state. As surely as from good comes good, so from evil comes evil."

Following are other representative comments from different sections of the country:



THE WAR BIRD ABOUT TO GET BUSY.

THE WAR EAGLE: "I guess this is my job, here in the Philippines, Dovy. You had better fly along home for a spell."

—The Journal, Minneapolis.



BE CAREFUL, WILLIAM, THAT TREE IS ABOUT TO BREAK.

—The World, New York.

The Treaty Illegal?—"If the Sulu Islands are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, then slavery can not exist there for one moment legally. The Constitution specifically applies the prohibition of slavery, not simply to states nor to territories



GRIN AND BEAR IT, UNCLE; HE COST \$20,000,000, YOU KNOW.

—The World, New York.

as such, but to all places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. Hence the treaty negotiated by General Bates, even if it were adopted at Washington, and even if Congress were to pass a law legalizing slavery in the Sulu Islands, would still be illegal, because no law and no treaty can be recognized by the American courts in defiance of the Constitution.

"The reasons for this statement are almost self-evident. As regards slavery no treaty made by the United States and no law passed by the United States Government can be regarded as having any force at all so long as it is in direct conflict with any specific provision of the Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution declares specifically that 'neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'

"As regards polygamy, the treaty is also worthless unless Congress sees fit to amend or to repeal the Edmunds law, which prohibits polygamy within the territory of the United States. The Supreme Court has already decided that a law of Congress is higher than any treaty. Hence no treaty adopted without the consent and legislative action of the House of Representatives can be operative to annul or to suspend the effect of the Edmunds law. The treaty with the Sultan of Sulu, then, so far as regards upholding slavery and polygamy, does not bind the United States in any constitutional or legal way."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Boston.

The course of the Administration in concluding the treaty is defended and approved by a number of journals in a line of reasoning of which the following from the Columbus (Ohio) *Evening Dispatch* (Ind.) is representative:

Congress will Do What is Right.—"The terms of the treaty agreement, negotiated by General Bates and the Sultan of Sulu, as reported in the press despatches, have evoked some criticism, because of the apparent recognition of the institution of slavery as it exists in those islands. The essential paragraphs of the agreement, as stated, are as follows:

"The sovereignty of the United States over the entire archipelago is acknowledged."

"Any slave in the archipelago is given the right to purchase his freedom by paying the owner the sum of \$20."

"Over against these provisions, the critics place this section from Article XIII. of the Constitution:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

"With this they feel that they have made a strong case against the treaty by which the Sultan of Sulu accepts the sovereignty of the United States. But are they not hypocritical? Are they not, on the fragmentary evidence that they have at hand, straining a point to find fault with the Administration? The conditions that are found in the Philippines are not such as prevail in the United States. The difficulty of dealing with them is apparent from a moment's consideration of the centuries of Spanish domination and the fighting that has followed the assertion of the sovereignty of this nation. The transformation from savagery and semi-savagery to civilized manhood is not to be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye. Those people can not be one thing one day and its diametrically opposite the next. Even in the American flag and the American name there is no such miraculous power as that. The transformation could not be effected except by the exertion of such physical force as would annihilate the natives. . .

"The essential thing now is the establishment and the general recognition of American sovereignty. The rest will in due time take care of itself. It is to be noticed that the treaty which recognizes the existence of slavery in the Sulu Islands also provides one way for its extermination. The trend of events is in the right direction from the very outset. Other means may be found by Congress, for to that body is given the constitutional power to enforce the prohibition of slavery quoted above. . . .

"Slavery can not endure under the flag. It will be exterminated, and the determination to that end will be none the less strong, if common sense is employed in the reform."

Like Comic Opera.—"In truth, nothing more bizarre than our Sulu policy was ever put into comic opera. We buy the islands from Spain and then proceed to negotiate with a local sovereign

for the right to style them ours, paying him an annuity for the privilege. We are a democratic republic, yet we seek to embrace a despotic sultan as a fellow citizen, a subject, a pensioner, and a coequal sovereign, all rolled into one. We cheerfully accord him absolute power over the lives, liberty, and property of a couple of hundred thousand newly created 'wards of the nation,' while in neighboring islands we endeavor to suppress with shot and shell the attempt of other 'wards of the nation' to govern themselves under republican forms and laws; for we can not trust Aguinaldo with any power, but we can trust a Mohammedan emperor with all powers. We refused for many years the right of self-government to one of our own territories because it permitted polygamy, and made it change its religious creed in that respect and outlaw the practise of plural marriage before we allowed it to enter the Union; yet we seek to assimilate the Mohammedan polygamists of the Sulus with all their practises unrestricted. We professed it a duty we owed to Christianity to subjugate the Catholic Tagals of Luzon in order that we might convert them to our ideas of religion; but we make a treaty with the Sultan of Sulu excluding from his island any American missionaries who may want to go there and convert the Mohammedan inhabitants thereof. We make it a boast—the 'dominant element' among us, at least—that we fought each other for four years, sacrificing hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of property, in order that 'the reproach of slavery' might be removed from our territory; but we recognize slavery in our Sulu territory and protect it.

"The one thing we insist upon is that the flag of the Sultan of Sulu, which is probably a bandana handkerchief, shall be decorously folded away, and that over this curious combination of imperialism, Mohammedanism, polygamy, and slavery there shall float the flag which our amiable President regards as a porous plaster for all public and private ills. It is all very funny."—*The State (Dem.)*, Columbia, S. C.

MR. BRYAN'S REMEDY FOR THE TRUST EVIL.

MR. BRYAN has a new cure for the "trust" evil. It is, in brief, the enactment by Congress of a law compelling every corporation doing business in a State other than that in which it is incorporated to operate under a federal license. In an interview at Tifton, Mo., a few days ago, he explained his ideas as follows:

"There is no question that we can control the trusts if we want to. Now, as to the plan I have suggested, the licensing of trusts, the idea is that the Government should say that no corporation should do business in any State in which it was not incorporated, except under the license issued by the federal authorities. This license should be posted in the trust's plant in a conspicuous place and kept there, and there should be a penalty of penitentiary sentence for one to do business with a corporation not having such a license, or for a corporation to run in any State save the one where it is incorporated, without this license.

"The license should be issued under such restrictions as would make monopoly impossible. Organizations should be prohibited from watering their stock; the capital should be limited, and they should be compelled to file statements of earnings, expenses, profits, etc., as a railroad does. It would be such an easy matter then to regulate the capitalization and business that monopolization would be impossible.

"The States can not handle this. We must strike at the root of the thing and make a monopoly of anything an impossibility. The federal Government must take up the question and bring it to a successful culmination."

Mr. Bryan was a delegate to the trust conference which met last week at Chicago (September 12-16), and he presented this plan to the conference. Following are representative comments on the proposition:

Will Not Meet the Case.—"This proposition involves many interferences with the business of corporations chartered by the States, and all have in view a purpose to prevent such corporations from becoming monopolies. 'The capital should be lim-

ited,' says Mr. Bryan. He probably would find that the Supreme Court would hold that such limitation would be unconstitutional. At all events, he would encounter the objection of the whole business community, because it is generally recognized that the present success of American manufacturing is due in no small degree to the liberty of manufacturers to expand their establishments indefinitely. If the capital of corporations is to be limited, moreover, where would the dividing line be drawn?

"Purely repressive action such as is suggested by Mr. Bryan will not meet the case. It will not be found advisable to say that such a thing as a monopoly shall not exist. If the Constitution should be amended so as to permit the things Mr. Bryan aims at, a very different program for the regulation of trusts would suggest itself to wise statesmanship. Returns to the Government, rules as to capitalization, and some plan for taxation might be required, but freedom to increase a business to an unlimited extent would not be sacrificed. That would imply a halt in the country's economic progress.

"Mr. Bryan says we must make a monopoly of anything an impossibility, but will he have the courage of his logic and say that labor organizations should not be permitted to exist for the purpose of controlling the workmen in different trades? . . . Would Mr. Bryan also assume a censorship over trades-unions and require them to take out license certificates alleging that they are not seeking to monopolize the labor market?"—*The Express (Ind. Rep.)*, Buffalo.

Hardly Definite Enough.—"The idea is hardly definite enough to warrant or permit detailed examination. If it implies that the licensing is to be the exclusive privilege of Congress, the question arises whether the States will care to relinquish their present important right of prescribing the conditions upon which foreign corporations may do business within their jurisdiction. Some States may not trust Congress to provide restrictions drastic enough. Texas and Missouri, for example, will scarcely be satisfied with the requirements likely to be imposed by Congress. On the other hand, certain progressive States may be more liberal than Congress itself, and prefer the wholesome and natural restraints of supply and demand to legislative interference with trade and commerce.

"Still, Mr. Bryan is to be congratulated on having abandoned shallow commonplaces and sweeping abuse for a positive idea that at least invites consideration."—*The Evening-Post (Ind. Rep.)*, Chicago.

Of Doubtful Constitutionality.—"We must admit that we do not see exactly how the consumer or the laboring man would be benefited by such an arrangement. He would have to pay the tax himself in the increased cost of the article which he bought, for even Mr. Bryan must know that the tax is one element in the cost of production.

"However this may be, the constitutionality of the remedy is doubtful. Congress, it is true, has power to regulate commerce between the States; but the exercise of this power must be uniform throughout the country. The Constitution protects the States not only against the favoritism of Congress, but against unjust and discriminating laws passed by themselves. No tax may be levied on articles exported from any State. It would seem as if the license which Mr. Bryan proposes would be in its essence such a tax on the product of the trust sold in the State in which it is not made. Whether this is so or not will appear in the course of the further examination of the trust problem by lawyers and judges."—*The Daily Eagle (Dem.)*, Brooklyn.

Features of Practical Efficiency.—"Col. William J. Bryan's remedy for the trust evil has at least the merit of novelty, and presents certain features of practical efficiency. His suggestion is that Congress shall make use of its constitutional authority in the regulation of interstate commerce by requiring all trusts to take out a United States license before engaging in business outside the State in which they have a corporate existence.

"Why should not this be done? It seems clearly to lie within the prerogatives of the federal Government to exact such a condition, and, following out Colonel Bryan's suggestion, the issue of a license for interstate operation of a trust may be made to depend upon the faithful report, by the licensed monopoly, of its capital stock, its earnings, the amount of 'water' in its capitalization, the ratio of its dividends to money actually invested, and other things which the public desires to know.

"The existing anti-trust laws of the United States statute-book are impotent in practise. It may be the fault of those who are charged with the execution of the law, or it may be the fault of the laws themselves. The fact itself is notoriously apparent. Why should not an experiment be made with the suggestion of Colonel Bryan, which is quite in line with the regulations established by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the protection of its citizens, but which is a novelty in the broader field of federal legislation?"—*The Post (Dem.)*, Boston.

THE BANKERS AND THE GOLD STANDARD.

THE American Bankers' Association held its annual session in Cleveland September 5-7. Reports of officers showed that the organization comprises 3,915 members, representing banks with a combined capital, surplus, and undivided profits of \$1,230,192,191, and aggregate deposits of \$4,501,367,328. The feature of the convention attracting most general interest was the adoption of the following resolution:

"The bankers of the United States most earnestly recommend that the Congress of the United States at its next session enact a law to more firmly and unequivocally establish the gold standard in this country by providing that the gold dollar, which under the law is the unit of value, shall be the standard and measure of all values in the United States; that all the obligations of the Government and all paper money, including the circulating notes of national banks, shall be redeemed in gold coin, and that the legal-tender notes of the United States when paid into the Treasury shall not be reissued except upon the deposit of an equivalent amount in gold coin."

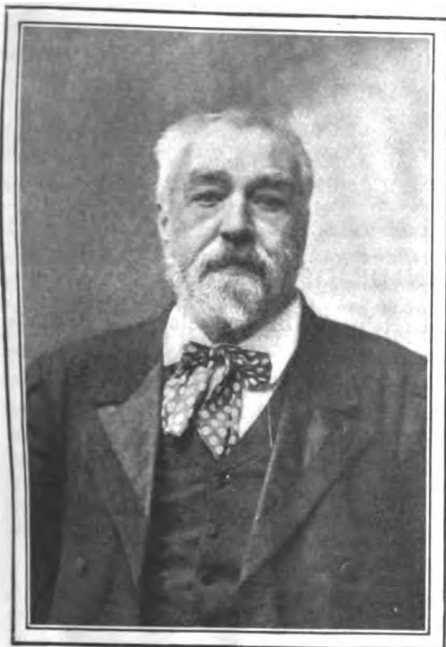
This declaration is received with approval by the Republican papers generally and those Democratic journals which have all along favored the gold standard. The *Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.) says the convention did what the "sensible men of the country expected it to do." The *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.) calls the resolution "comprehensive, clear, and sound." "It reflects the sentiment and desire of the whole business world," says the *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.). "This pronounced position," says the *New York Evening Post* (Ind. Dem.), "is important and encouraging." The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.) approves the resolution, but regards it as superfluous, as we "already have the gold standard." A similar position is taken by the *New York Sun*, which is for gold, but which insists that Congress can not settle the question any more than it has already done. "It is the right attitude," says the *Pittsburg Dispatch* (Rep.), referring to the resolution, and "it places the association upon solid political and financial grounds." "That is just the trouble," observes the *Kansas City Times* (Dem.), which continues as follows:

"The American Bankers' Association is now a political organization, and it goes without saying that at the proper time it will be found cooperating with the Republican Party. It declares unequivocally for the gold standard, and it will bring all the power of its influence as an organization and as individual banks upon Congress to enact a law making gold, and only gold, the standard and measure of value. This is the first time in the history of the association that it has identified itself with politics. Hitherto it has carefully avoided even the appearance of leaning toward any political party, but now it publicly announces that it will undertake to influence national legislation. To establish the gold standard there will have to be a willing Congress, which, if the present Congress is not, will oblige the association to participate in the nomination and election of candidates for Congress until the necessary majority is secured."

OBSERVER (of Mars): "I wonder what those new lines on the surface of our sister planet can be. They don't look as if they were canals." Observer No. 2: "Perhaps they are merely boundary lines. The trusts may have agreed upon an amicable division of the earth."—*Chicago Tribune*.

DEATH OF EX-MINISTER EUSTIS.

JAMES B. EUSTIS, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, and later American Minister to France, died last week at Newport, of pneumonia, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Eustis's qualities and place in American history are summed up by the *Springfield Republican* as follows:



THE LATE JAMES B. EUSTIS.

"He was a very thorough lawyer, an eminent member of the Louisiana bar, a Confederate soldier, a member of both branches of the Louisiana legislature and Senator from that State for eight years. There is a particular interest in him in this region because he was a grand-nephew of William Eustis, surgeon in the Revolutionary army, Secretary of War from 1807 to 1813, Minister to Holland, Congressman and governor of Massachusetts from 1823,

when he was seventy years old, until his death in office, two years later. Thus this Louisianian, who has been repeatedly described as of an 'old creole family,' was on the contrary a man of New England ancestry and antecedents, for his father, George Eustis, was born in Boston, Mass., and was graduated at Harvard in 1815, removing to New Orleans two years later. There George Eustis became a very important personage. James Biddle Eustis was born in New Orleans August 27, 1824, and was graduated from Harvard law school in 1854, tho his classical education was received elsewhere. He entered the Confederate service at the beginning of the Rebellion, and served as judge advocate on the staffs of General Magruder and Joseph E. Johnston. Besides holding the offices which have been mentioned, he was one of the committee sent to Washington to confer with President Johnston concerning Louisiana affairs in reconstruction times. His first term in the Senate of the United States was brief, owing to the extraordinary condition of political affairs in Louisiana, which had deprived of his seat P. B. S. Pinchback, the negro elected in 1873 in the last election conducted in that State in which the negro vote was given a show. Eustis was elected in 1876 to fill a vacancy which the Republicans declared did not exist, and he did not take his seat until late in 1877. He served until 1879, and after some years of service as professor of civil law in the University of Louisiana, he was elected to the United States Senate for six years. On the expiration of this service he resumed his professorship in the State university. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to France at the beginning of his second administration, when he succeeded Thomas Jefferson Coolidge of Boston."

BOYCOTT OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

RESENTMENT for the reconviction of Dreyfus has taken the form of an attempt in many countries to organize a boycott of next year's Exposition in Paris. In England the movement is especially strong, many public meetings having been held to forward it. According to the secretary of the Royal Commission, fifteen "important houses" had up to last Sunday withdrawn from participation—fifteen out of two thousand that make up the British and colonial exhibit. In Germany, the Imperial Commissioner reports but one withdrawal up to the same date. In this

country Commissioner Peck reports no withdrawals. Trade circles in Belgium are urging the government officially to withdraw, and a similar feeling has been manifested in Austria and Italy.

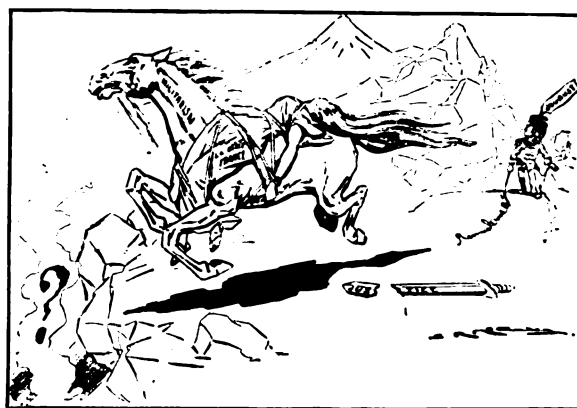
There is said to be a movement on foot in the United States to induce Congress to sever this nation's connection with the Exposition, and the name of the representative who will introduce the resolution is given. The *Washington Evening Times* is vigorously pushing this project. Referring to a meeting in that city that took action in favor of the boycott, it says:

"Within the next ten days similar gatherings will be reported from every important city in the Union, and by the time Congress meets in December there will be few Representatives uninstructed by their constituencies as to what they must do to prevent national participation in the French fair. The American people are thoroughly aroused. They will angrily resent any action on the part of the Executive calculated to defeat the boycott."

The *Baltimore American*, referring to an appeal by Max O'Rell to the British to suppress their exhibitions of enmity to France, thinks the world-wide rebuke of France is "gratifying," and says: "The universal denunciation of their [the French General Staff's] conduct, and the numerous threats to boycott the Exposition, have startled them out of their complacency, and the good work should be kept up. Pressure is the only thing that can influence such men."

The *Salt Lake Herald* thinks the boycott the "most effective remonstrance" to "bring France to a sense of her infamy." The *Baltimore Herald* thinks that unless something is done to stay the tide "the material success of the Exposition will be seriously diminished."

In the main, however, the American journals do not encourage the boycott either through congressional or individual action. The *Richmond Times* thinks that the proposed congressional action "is not to be seriously considered." The *New York Herald* thinks a boycott would be "more than a mistake; it would be a gross injustice." The *Boston Daily Advertiser* refers to a boycott resolution adopted without a dissenting vote by the Boston school committee, and advises the committee against the mistake of using this kind of a weapon. The *Brooklyn Times*



MAZEPPA!—The Inquirer, Philadelphia.

calls the boycott a suggestion of "crude minds." Archbishop Ireland and Goldwin Smith are among those who have published protests against the boycott, the former calling it "puerile," and the latter refers sarcastically to our lynchings, and asks: "Suppose Dreyfus had been a black man!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OH yes, indeed, there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the Lipton.—*Boston Herald*.

ADMIRAL DEWEY could give out a very interesting interview on the things he never said.—*Washington Star*.

THE French procedure in courts-martial is now defined as a very simple thing—Somebody presses a charge, and the court does the rest.—*Baltimore American*.

THE sultan of Sulu wants to be a brother to Uncle Sam. But no American patriot will stand being called brother-in-law by four hundred full-fledged suitans.—*New York Press*.

LETTERS AND ART.

EDOUARD ROD ON AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE two American characteristics which most impressed M. Rod, the enément French critic, during his recent visit to this country were the national taste, and the respect for traditions. Having few or no traditions of their own as yet, Americans seek to create or borrow them, he remarks; and in this work the universities constitute the most important mechanism for connecting the European culture of the past with the new civilization of the West. He says (in *The North American Review*, September):

"It seems to me, however, that the American universities have not only an American physiognomy, but that each has its own peculiar character; each seeks its ends by means of its own choice. Strolling through the beautiful avenues of Cambridge, for example, I thought of the peaceful retreat which certain small towns of Germany offer to science, where the student is far from the turmoil of the world, where the university buildings never fail to recall to the memory the '*templa serena*' of the poet. In New York and Chicago, on the contrary, the universities, altho isolated as far as possible, are hardly more than episodes, if I may say so, of the maelstrom of life that carries them along with it. Am I mistaken? Yet I imagine that the young men who are preparing themselves there for the work of life will become, almost of necessity, men of action, fighters; while others, who are brought up in quiet centers already possessing some consecration of age, will retain in their inmost nature the taste for more deliberate reflection, in which they will love to take refuge sometimes as in a sanctuary."

M. Rod was much impressed by the practical and professional features which exist at Cornell side by side and on equal terms with the study of the sciences and humanities. The innovation of a continuous academic session at the University of Chicago also appeared to him worthy of notice by older institutions. But it is the perfection of the material equipment of American universities that seemed to him most astonishing:

"We have no idea whatever of such conveniences. We content ourselves with old buildings which have sometimes stood for several centuries, and which are restored and retouched, as well as may be, from time to time to adapt them, as far as possible, to the needs of the moment. When hygiene discovers that the air must be renewed, windows are put in the walls. They are built higher and flanked with wings and additions, when an increase in the number of students requires. We wait until they burn down before building new ones; but they do not burn down, for they are solid. They leave much to be desired. We love them, however; for, if they no longer answer present requirements, they have made us what we are. Their walls crumble, their floors are worn, and in their halls we breathe the odor of ancient things; but this odor is dear to us; we love to breathe the past which it represents, the bygone days which it has preserved. And we think, not without pride, of all the glory which has been gathered there, of the illustrious teachers who have taught in those chairs, of the great men who have sat on those age-worn benches. That is no reason, however, for not marveling at the modern equipments, so admirable in their completeness, which may be seen at New York, at Chicago, at Philadelphia, and even in universities of less importance. There is not a single detail that is not perfect. After a visit to them, one seeks—even with some spirit of opposition—for something to criticize, and one finds nothing. It is too good; we have to look elsewhere if we must find fault."

Contrary perhaps to the impression which prevails among some people in America, M. Rod thinks he has found this fault in the fact that American universities require too much of their overworked professors. He does not make the assertion, however, that the American student is overworked:

"I liked greatly the little I saw of student life. The students with whom I had the opportunity to talk familiarly delighted me

with their frankness, their good will, their mixture of precocious maturity and juvenile qualities, of brightness and seriousness.

"It is very delightful to see these vigorous, healthy, robust young men devoting sufficient time to hygiene and thus avoiding the evils of overwork. Indeed, overwork must be an empty word here, judging by the leisure they have and the very intelligent way in which they employ it. Representations of plays—ancient and modern, French, English, German, or Greek—games of cricket, baseball, football, athletic exercises, clubs of all sorts furnish activity enough to fill all the hours of the day, all the days of the term, and all the terms of their course.

"But when do you find time to work?" I asked one of them.

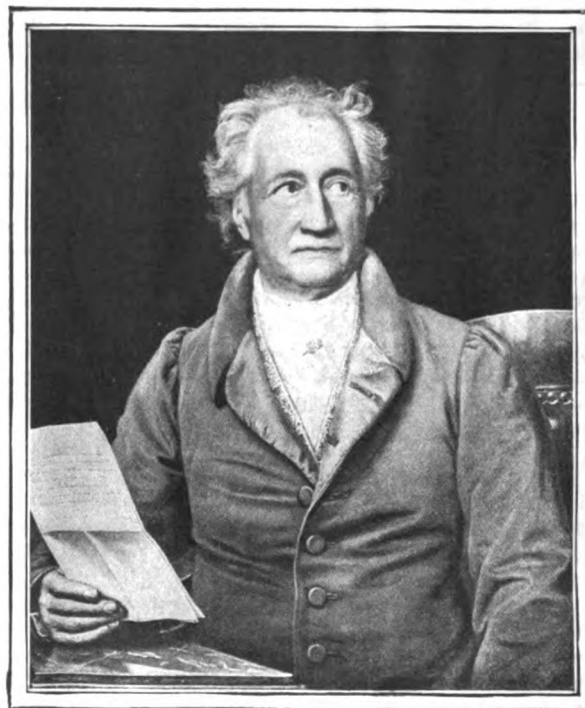
"He answered: 'Sometimes.'

"As a matter of fact, their work is done, and, I have a thousand reasons to believe, well done. Their very pleasures are of service to them."

THE GENIUS OF GOETHE.

THE sesquicentennial celebration of Goethe's birth was celebrated on August 28 throughout Germany with a pomp and magnificence seldom or never accorded to any but a military hero. Weimar and Frankfort were of course the centers of the festivities. A recent writer thus describes the little capital of the German principality:

"Decadent capital as it is in the eyes of the mere student of politics, to the student of literature Weimar is hallowed for all



GOETHE.

After the painting by Joseph Stieler, 1828.

time as the shrine of a demigod. Yet it seems hardly aware of its own distinction. Down in a hollow of the rolling hills around it, Weimar appears to withdraw itself from the inquisitive eye. One finds a fringe of suburbs, where the stucco fronts, now so common in German domestic architecture, play a principal part, but the heart of the town is as yet lightly touched by modern inroads. Alleys guiltless of sidewalk still loiter among the leading streets; the traveling-booth is seen in the public square; the taverns, consequential, possibly, in their day, have degenerated into respectable mediocrity. But Weimar is merely faithful to itself and to its early unspotted simplicity of life. The ghosts and the traditions of the past continue all powerful. The central point of interest is, of course, the Goethe house, now transformed into a museum for the preservation and exhibition of Goethe's cabinets of natural history and rich art collections, which possess not only a personal but a scientific interest."

The London *Spectator* (August 26) speaks of Goethe as "the

great modern poet, the Welt-kind," who said that he did not know what patriotism was, and congratulated himself on its absence from his mind, since it obscured a true view of the world, and turned from its true aims the human culture which was more precious to Goethe and which he thought more essential to human progress than all the politics of the earth. Says the writer :

"The intellect of Goethe was one of the loftiest ever known to man. It is not, we think, a typically German intellect, for the German mind tends to concentrate itself on some one definite problem, and to explore that problem in all its ramifications. But Goethe surveyed the world as a whole; he saw life steadily, like the old Greek poet; nothing escaped those glorious eyes. He reminds one rather at times of those many-sided Italians of supreme genius in that he passes from world to world in the universe of human knowledge with the ease of a master. Yet his was not a superficial glance. He himself said that everything he had achieved had cost him infinite pain and sorrow, the few traces of it were visible on that noble face. We think of him as a kind of bright Olympian, the recipient of fairy gifts, the child of fortune; some writers even ascribe to him a sort of selfish indifference and picture him sitting apart, as in Tennyson's 'Palace of Art,' holding no form of creed, but contemplating all. But the poet usually justifies his own way of existence, and the inner life of renunciation and intellectual conflict may be as heroic as the seemingly splendid career of the orator and the statesman who claims the willing homage of millions. It is again, we say, a question of which kind of influence is more potent for good in a nation's life. German national consciousness has hitherto found its expression in the slighter but more patriotic Schiller rather than in the greater man who, when Germany was at death-grips with Napoleon, stood aside from the struggle and even expressed admiration for the nation's mighty foe.

"No serious student of Goethe's life will assume that because he did not work in an obviously patriotic temper, because he did not compose martial poetry like Körner, or urge young students to the field of battle like Fichte, therefore Goethe did not care for the great land that had given him birth. He was the last man to undervalue the importance of the influence of soil, of *milieu*, on the writer and the artist, as witness his luminous criticism of Burns and of Scott. That he did not care for Germany is disproved by countless conversations with Eckermann. One recalls, for instance, his longing that Germany might find or develop as free and adequate expression for her culture and literature as France. It is impossible to charge such a writer and teacher with indifference to his country. Were the charge true, Frankfurt would be justified, no doubt, in celebrating to-day the birth of so wonderful a person, but it would be as a mysterious human product rather than as a great German poet that the old imperial city would give expression to her feelings of admiration."

The Saturday Review (September 2) says :

"The claims of Goethe are not put so high now as Carlyle would have put them. The younger generation may delight in the tableaux of 'Faust,' in its diabolic wit, humor, and cynicism, in its beautiful and pathetic songs, but it asks in doubtfulness, where is the wonderful philosophy which was once supposed to unveil the mysteries of earth and heaven and in the mind of man? We are, perhaps, too much inclined to think, after further experience of the German language, that some of Goethe's prestige in the minds of his original admirers arose from their pride at being able to read him at all. Now that we have got over our reverence for the language in which he wrote and come to recognize it as one of the greatest obstacles to the idea of cosmopolitanism in literature cherished by Goethe that man ever invented, we are, it may be, a little too much inclined to suspect that Goethe's philosophy takes us no further than any other into the heart of things. Margaret is the creation that still lives and by which we are moved. Faust himself is not interesting; and Mephistopheles, the new model of the old devil, tho very clever, is no longer impressive. Ordinary men may well doubt whether, on the whole, German is worth the extreme fatigue of learning, except to read the lyrics and ballads of Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. If we except 'Faust' none of the German dramas are of the greatest, and outside the poetical and the higher imaginative literature, which is not very extensive, we could do very well

with translations. The fact seems to be that the small group of distinguished contemporaries of Goethe who are rightly the pride of Germany were greater men than they were authors; and this is above all true of Goethe. It is as true as it has become commonplace to say that his was one of the finest intellects that has appeared in the world. From his beautiful youth to his magnificent old age he took captive the imagination of Europe. And it



GOETHE.

Bust by Rauch, 1820.

was a peculiarly sensitive Europe tho of the eighteenth century, as witness the effects on it of *Heloise*, *Clarissa*, and *Werther*. We must judge of Goethe as we do of Rousseau and Richardson, not by their present but by their past influence upon thought and literature.

"It is natural that Goethe's influence should have particularly acted upon England and again reacted from England back upon Germany. England became acquainted with Goethe through a translation by Scott of Goethe's first book, 'Götz von Berlichingen,' and Goethe welcomed the genius whom he himself had stimulated and caused his fame to spread in Germany. Under the same auspices, too, Byron made his début in Germany and was proclaimed as 'the greatest product of modern times.' That is hardly our present judgment; and if in Goethe's case we are not quite sure that his fame is established securely above the vicissitudes of opinion, we must remember that even Dante and Shakespeare have had their periods of eclipse."

The Academy and other papers quote the well-known lines of Matthew Arnold on Goethe, which seem to sum up with remarkable penetration the leading characteristics of his mind :

He took the suffering human race,
He read each wound, each weakness clear;
And struck his finger on the place,
And said : *Thou ail'st here, and here!*
He looked on Europe's dying hour
Of fitful dream and feverish power;
His eye plunged down the weltering strife,
The turmoil of expiring life—
He said : *The end is everywhere,
Art still has truth, take refuge there!*
And he was happy, if to know
Causes of things, and far below
His feet to see the lurid flow
Of terror, and insane distress,
And headlong fate, be happiness.

ADA NEGRI: PEASANT GIRL-POET OF ITALY.

SIX years ago, in a remote village of northern Italy, a new light, of strenuous and alluring power, appeared in the literary firmament of Italy. Without influence, or press patronage, or official friends, a girl of hardly twenty published a book of verses which almost at once made her known in every corner of Italy and which was received with wonder and praise by distinguished critics. In England and America, however, the poems of Ada Negri—which have not as yet been translated into English—are known only to a few. The London *Queen* (July) publishes an article by the late Canon Bell giving some details of her life and translations of some of her most characteristic verses.

The father of Ada Negri was a poor laborer in the mines, and her mother a wool-weaver. The latter early recognized her child's genius, and to give Ada the opportunity of studying in the Normal School of Lodi she spent years of arduous toil at the wool factory, altho she was frail and consumptive, and was frequently compelled to be for weeks at the hospital. It was thus with drops of blood and sweat that her daughter's dreams of future greatness were nourished; but this martyrdom was rewarded when Ada became old enough to repay in part these years of sacrifice. Says Canon Bell:

"At the age of fifteen Ada was summoned to teach in the college for girls at Cotogno, where she was lodged, and where she received every month twenty lire. Here she remained a year, when she was appointed to the post of mistress at Motta-Visconti, where, full of faith and courage, she devoted herself to her scholars, who numbered about eighty, and sorely tried her patience with their noise and obstinacy, as with difficulty she sought to beat into their heads even the letters of the alphabet. She used to return to her mother after school hours were over with burning hands, and her anxious parent could not avert the fear that her daughter would be attacked by illness. The poor school-mistress was, in reality, leading two lives, one away from her humble home, stern and firm to duty, the other rendered beautiful by imagination, when she was free to think, and to let her mind roam at will through all that was grand and sublime, and illuminated by the 'light that never was on land or sea.'

"She had never seen the sea nor the mountains, not even the hills or a lake; nor could she say she knew the wonders of a great city, since her only knowledge of Milan was derived from her passage from Porta Torinese to the Porta Romana, as she left Lodi to pass the holidays with her mother. A new vista opened to her eyes in the great populous city when some friends, who wished to give her pleasure, asked her to visit them for two days, at the time when the exhibition made everything brilliant and gay. It was a new life to her. The pleasure-seekers passed in files before her eyes with every display of luxury, of beauty, and of grace. The art treasures she saw at the Brera astonished her, filled her with emotion, transported her; the magic enchantment of distant lands and peoples brought her among those natives of the East and those houses that in her dreams had appeared before her dark eyes.

"Then she returned in her wooden clogs and peasant dress to the school in the retired country town, to pursue her avocation, doing violence to her genius, with few books to feed the mind, but with much courage, with boundless love for her mother, and with the noblest ideals before her. Here for seven years she taught by day, and wrote her lyrics of love and sorrow and sympathy by night. So she lived and toiled for seven years, when at last the hour of justice struck, and the tardy reward came in sudden recognition and fame. Through all her sorrows and struggles the cry of genius that rebels against being buried alive sounded loud and clear as a bell, and would not be silenced—

"Son poeta, poeta, e non m'arride
Luce di gloria."

("I am a poet, a poet, and the light of glory does not mock me.")

The pervading sentiment of Ada Negri's poems, says Canon Bell, is an ineffable tenderness for the suffering and the poor, a spirit of self-sacrifice and noble altruism. Most of her poems are in a minor key. The following graceful verses testify to the fact

that through all the outward semblance of schoolmistress and peasant the heart of Juliet nevertheless glows beneath:

ROSA APPASSITA (THE WITHERED ROSE).

Haply it loved, and loved but all too well,
Is weary now, and sinks at last to rest.
Haply it suffered more than one can tell,
And folded lies upon its own stem's breast.
Leaning, with tremulous and timid dread,
Downward its sorrowful and drooping head.

I know not what a dark and hidden tale
The day reveals, now hasting to a close,
But pungent fragrance scenting all the gale,
And borne from this most fair disflower'd rose,
Invades with sweetness all the lonely room
That evening shadows thickly veil in gloom.

And in me now is born one great desire:
I would be bitten fiercely to the heart,
Kiss'd on the mouth, with one long kiss of fire.
And thus would prove life's ecstasy and smart.
The madness of the triumph that it knows,
The madness of its bitterness and woes.
Hark! the bell strikes—'Tis Ave that it saith:
Oh, sad and fading! oh, thou hapless flower,
Consumed with passion even unto death!
O rose, with fragrant sweetness for thy dower,
Hear me! I would not die before I've proved
The joy—the ecstasy—of having loved.

A SINGULAR LITERARY SURVIVAL.

IT is not very generally known that the "poor whites" of the Southern States, who still survive the changed conditions brought about by the Civil War, have a ballad literature of their own which presents points of interest to the student of popular lays and of folk-lore. Mr. C. E. Means, in *The Outlook*, New York (September 9), gives an account of their surroundings and some specimens of their ballads.

In his "Making of the West," these "poor whites," or, as they are called by the negroes, "poor buckra," are said by Theodore Roosevelt to be "the descendants of indentured servants and redemptioners who had fled from the plantations on the coast from their severe masters and squatted on the hills at the foot of the mountains." Thence came their hatred of the wealthier classes. Among most of them there exists a pure strain of English blood, shown partly in such surnames as Rochester and Abernathy, but chiefly in their interesting dialectic recasts of many of the old English ballads preserved in Bishop Percy's "Reliques." The original spirit and story of these are preserved in the "poor buckra" version, but with curious variations of local color and phraseology. Mr. Means, by way of comparison, gives the text of the well-known Percy ballad of "Lord Thomas and Fair Elinor," together with the corresponding poor buckra lines. He says:

"The first four verses of Percy's ballad, used to introduce characters and circumstances, are lost in the poor buckra version. It opens with the visit of Lord Thomas to fair Elinor, and her question, 'What news?' at once brings the announcement of his wedding. She cries out, 'Very bad news!' and thus the information of their love is understood. Her mother's warning is shorter but quite as positive. Her determination to go, as announced in her dressing servants and self in their best, is quite as positive as if she had spoken out her disregard of her mother's advice.

Tingled at the ring

is more euphonious than

Knocked there at the ring.

Fair Elinor's arrival at Lord Thomas's door has the reiteration of the Percy version, but a more dramatic turn is given when—

He took her by her lily-white hand
And led her up the hall,
And thar he sot her at the head of the bed,
Amongst the neighbors all.

This marked honor shown by the bridegroom to his old sweet-

heart ignited the spark that was fanned to so fierce a flame by fair Elinor's own bad-mannered and ill-natured strictures on the bride's swarthy skin in comparison with her own fairness."

The ballad in Percy's "Reliques" relates that after the "browne girl" has shown her resentment by stabbing her rival Lord Thomas avenged the death of his first love, and

Cut off his bride's head from her shoulders,
And threw it against the wall.

The Nemesis in the poor buckra version has it:

Lord Thomas he had a little keen sword,
It was both keen and small,
He took and cut off the brown gal's head
And *kicked it* against the wall.

As he went shuffling over the floor,
The pint stuck in his breast.
Was ever three earthly lovers so soon
Sent to their heavenly rest?

With regard to this pious ending of the poor buckra ballad, Mr. Means says that it has evidently been tinkered by some one of religious proclivity:

"'Earthly lovers' hurried off to 'heavenly rest,' despite jealous rage and murder, even if Lord Thomas's death was accident and not suicide, smacks of revival meetings, at the outer edge of which the poor buckra sometimes, perhaps, 'got religion.'"

The writer says that it is only a question of a few years before the poor buckra and their ballads will no longer exist:

"With the changed conditions of industry in the South, the poor buckra will probably in a score more of years disappear. So far, I do not believe that they have been induced to become factory operatives. The crackers gladly take the position, but the poor buckra lives mostly on the edge of towns—in the winter selling little packages of pine, in the spring bringing ferns, in the summer blackberries. As the country becomes more populous and thrifty there is less room for him."

TOLSTOY REVISED AND UNREVISED.

ANY one who has read Tolstoy's "Kreutzer Sonata" knows that, even when the most worthy purpose inspires him, his work can not always be counted on as appropriate to the pages of a popular magazine. When his latest novel, "Resurrection," was withdrawn by Tolstoy's agent in England from the pages of *The Cosmopolitan*, after the first instalment of twelve chapters had been published, because of the alterations made by the editor of the magazine, it was supposed that these alterations were such as were rendered necessary by Tolstoy's unshrinking treatment of the social evil. The complaint made by Tolstoy's friends, however, goes farther than that. His literary style and social views were also, as charged by Mr. H. P. Archer in the *London Chronicle*, flagrantly misrepresented; in fact, the American censorship "would have been remarkably thorough even for Russia." This censorship is the more resented because the work was written as a labor of love, the proceeds to go to the aid of the persecuted Doukhobors, and, according to Tolstoy's statements to Mr. Archer, the distinguished Russian had never written any other work that "so utterly captured him." Mr. Archer goes on to specify the nature of the changes made in the author's manuscript:

"For instance, Tolstoy describes a girl of fifteen running swiftly, 'her firm young legs moving rapidly.' The censor objects to 'legs' as indecent, and makes her 'supple limbs' move rapidly. Nekhludoff, the hero, is described as being 'quite pure' at the age of nineteen. Too suggestive, decides the censor; 'still quite unfamiliar with the ways of the world' is a more delicate way of putting it. 'This unmarried woman had a baby every year.' 'Badly cared for, with no particular ideas of the ethics of life, she had lived in a desultory way,' is the elaborate circumventing phrase of Tolstoy's censor. Tolstoy nowhere says she was badly cared for, and does not mention her deficiency of ideas of the 'ethics of life.'"

Tolstoy applies the scriptural command, "Judge not that ye be not judged," to courts as well as to individuals, and this attitude, as expressed in "Resurrection," required more editing:

"The description of the trial of Maslova is instinct with a gentle irony, reflected in the characterization of the court officials and the description of the proceedings. It is impossible here to detail the numerous alterations made in this court scene. The chapters are cut about, transposed, and altered throughout—rewritten in fact. The omissions, almost without exception, are those passages expressing Tolstoy's conviction of the error of men judging one another, and without these passages the chapters are comparatively colorless and dull."

Tolstoy also takes occasion to express his condemnation (with Henry George) of the private ownership of land; but "the censor actually alters the whole thing, and corrects the novel so that the emphasis is removed from a condemnation of private land-owning in general to a condemnation limited to the cruelty and injustice practised under Russian landlordism."

As the Russian censor altered the same passages so as to absolve the land system of Russia while condemning that of other countries, the American censor's course has a sort of poetical justice in it.

Another of the counts in Mr. Archer's indictment is that Tolstoy's simple and unpretentious style is changed into a more florid style; as, for instance, the sentence, "He slept under the trees," becomes "He took his siesta under the trees"; and, "she remembered her present position" becomes "some remembrance of the past came to mind in contrast with her present position."

WHAT MAKES A BOOK SELL?

EMERSON said: "There is no such thing as luck in literature." No doubt his meaning was that whatever is real and true in a literary work will always find ultimate recognition. But that a certain element of chance—a clever title, a theme and manner suited to the moment, a fortunate reception and exploitation by critics and publishers—has an important effect upon the immediate sales of a book can hardly be a matter for debate. What is the nature of these popularity-breeding qualities? Can they be analyzed, estimated, and set down, so that a candidate for fame may rightly judge concerning the fateful moment for launching his literary bolt, and rightly estimate all the other requirements for success? A writer in *The Critic* (September), Ellen Burns Sherman, sets out to discover these, and lets us into the secret of some of them. She says:

"It is a fact that the contents of a book, more than anything else, determine its destiny. All other influences that affect its sale are more or less ephemeral. Notwithstanding the possible variety of their contents, all successful books have been written in obedience to Sidney's maxim, 'Look in thy heart and write'; or in accordance with another, less known and accredited, 'Look in thine imagination and write.' The first precept faithfully followed gives the world such books as 'Ships that Pass in the Night,' 'Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush,' and 'At the Cross Roads'; the second, tales like 'Gil Blas,' 'Monte Cristo,' and 'The Prisoner of Zenda.' When an author is great enough to be able to keep both of these precepts simultaneously, the result is a masterpiece like 'Les Misérables,' 'Anne Karénina,' or 'Romola.' Beyond all question, the most indelible writing fluid is a mixture of ink and the author's own heart's blood. The warm human pulse whose beats may be heard in Lamb's and Stevenson's essays largely accounts for their popularity, while the absence of the same vital throbs in most of the essays of Landor and Pater partly measures the difference in the size of their editions."

Genuine humor—"of the pungent, effervescent kind that has made Mark Twain's editions resemble those of the Bible"—and brevity are important points, says Miss Sherman. A book may be solemn and succeed—witness the deep and well-nigh unre-

lieved seriousness of "Robert Elsmere"; and a book may be lengthy and yet live and flourish in the popular fancy—witness the long-drawn-out "Heavenly Twins" and "Quo Vadis." But the ideal length, says Miss Sherman, is that of "Ships that Pass in the Night" and "The Kentucky Cardinal." The name of the publisher, too, particularly if the book is a first venture, is an element in its success. But time, title, the critics, advertising, and even—singularly enough—the cover of the book all have a more or less important bearing upon the hold which it secures:

"It really matters little when a book is written, if it is only written while the subject-matter is still fresh and vivid to the author. The time of publication, however, may very naturally affect the sale of a book. When a nation is at war, or otherwise engrossingly engaged, it can not give its undivided attention to books that celebrate the piping times of peace. On the other hand, the circulation of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' would show that the literary iron is never so hot for striking as when the war nerves of the public are excited. Any national crisis, when the people are listening for an authoritative voice, is the author's golden opportunity. Such was the one seized by Swift when he wrote the Drapier's Letters, and by the author of 'The New Gospel of Peace.'

"In the order of the importance of its market value the title of a book should have been mentioned before, inasmuch as the title can be made, and often is, a poetical prophecy of the contents of a volume. There is not a little commercial value, also, in oracular titles which pique the curiosity. 'The Heavenly Twins,' 'The Woman Who Did,' 'The Quick or the Dead,' 'She,' and 'The Damnation of Theron Ware' are illustrations in point. A proper name is less committal than almost any other kind of title, and yet there is sometimes much in the sound of a name that attracts or repels. 'Trilby' was evidently not a bad name with which to conjure. 'The Honorable Peter Stirling,' tho not instantaneously captivating to the ear or eye, was an almost exact verbal presentment of the strong qualities of the character who bore it.

"Another seemingly external cause that affects the circulation of a book is its cover. If the author selects the design of his cover himself, no slight index of his taste is given before the book is opened. During the holiday season, especially, the covers of a book have an increased influence on its sale. This might not be so if all book-buyers were literary, or even readers; but that is far from the case. Any one who has listened to the comments between clerks and customers over book-counters will need nothing further to convince him of the important rôle played by the covers of book in its circulation.

"The mention of the critic's part in aiding or retarding the sale of a book may seem somewhat tardy—but we no longer live in the age of Keats, when a genius could be snuffed out by a malicious reviewer. Relentless, persistent, and efficient advertising is a positive and well-tried means of getting the public attention. Without advertising of some kind, even an excellent book may for a long season blush unseen, as many an author to his cost can testify. Few people are aware how much of the material success of certain well-known periodicals is due to the skilful management of the subscription department. The sales of a book worth circulating may be similarly pushed in the hands of a competent man.

"But after one has searched out all the visible causes that make a successful book, there remains a large percentage of result that can only be accounted for by what Solomon called 'chance'; and that factor may have entered into every other apparent cause. A casual remark of a friend, or a wandering glance into a book, opened at random, may have given the happy inspiration for a title or a plot. Or, perchance, a grim tragedy that threatened to make havoc of his happiness may have furnished an author the theme that brought him fame and fortune. In like manner, every move made, from the conception of a book to the last word of its last chapter, is somewhat conditioned and modified by unsought and often unrecognized forces over which the author has no control."

The Education of the Artist.—Mr. W. H. Low believes that art training in America is in many respects built upon unsound foundations. While it is true that the artist should be born, and should possess a vocation so strong as to enable him to

overcome all obstacles and errors of teaching, it still remains true that the countries where art most flourishes are those which have the best art schools. In a recent number of *Scribner's Magazine* he says:

"How do we in America train our artists? By commencing where wiser men leave off, by beginning at the top, by opening the doors of the university to those who lack the common school. For the many manifestations of art as applied to industry there is hardly a beginning in the way of schools, and Palissy the potter, and Cellini the goldsmith, are left to get their training as best they may, while we assiduously devote ourselves to the cultivation of future Raphaels. It is in these lesser branches of art that a graduated scholastic training can be best applied, and it is a reproach to our professed practical character that we have flown too high, and, by a system of artificial incubation, have attempted to bring out great numbers of fledgeling artists equipped after a manner to paint pictures, if perchance they have in their minds any pictures to paint. If we reflect how very few names survive in the long history of art, how rare it is that any artist bears an inspired message to his time, or to the world, this wholesale application of a high-art education seems futile, silly, and cruel."

A still graver fault lies, Mr. Low thinks, in the lack of purpose which prevails in our schools, with their figure-drawing and "studies," the possibility of the student's expressing a thought through the medium of his art being thrown aside. These schools seem to Mr. Low to be established "on the pretension that it is only necessary to show a pupil how to paint, and not of the least use to help him to know what to paint."

Mr. Low thinks that the ideal art school would correspond nearly to the "shops" of the sculptors and painters of the Renaissance period, such as still exist in some studios in Paris and elsewhere. Here the pupil sees the practical side of art, illustrated by the methods of a master.

NOTES.

WE are to have the opportunity of seeing Mme. Bernhardt as *Hamlet* next year. Mr. Grau has, according to a recent London despatch, signed a contract with her for a "farewell" American tour, to begin in November 9, 1900. She will also appear in Edmond Rostand's new play "L'Aiglon," to be produced for the first time in Paris next December. The author and his friends have great hopes of this play, which is said to be even superior to "Cyrano de Bergerac."

MR. STANHOPE SAMS, a student of the Rubáiyát, says in the *New York Times*, that the spelling of the name of the Persian poet should be 'Umar' instead of Omar. In explanation he writes: "I can only say that the spelling 'Umar' is the way in which the immortal tentmaker wrote his own name. Moreover, there is no letter or sound of 'o' in the Persian. The accent, or stress, is on the last syllable, both of 'Umar' and of 'Khay-yám,' as is the case with all Persian words, with perhaps a dozen exceptions. When written 'Omar,' there is a noticeable tendency to pronounce the name with the first syllable stressed, which is anathema to the real student of 'Umar.' It may be added that the apostrophe in "Umar" and other Persian words stands for an unspoken consonant gh, which had already disappeared in pronunciation at the time of "Umar."

MALLOCK, the author of "Is Life Worth Living," has in his recent novel "Tristram Lacy" drawn portraits of a number of well-known English men and women. "As might have been expected," says the *New York Times*, "his drawing has been inspired by a spirit of delicately incisive satire. Mrs. Norham, with her altruistic movement for ethical culture and equality through education, is a thinly disguised portrait of Mrs. Humphry Ward. Lord Runcorn may be a composite picture, but it is an unmistakable portrait of Disraeli. Mrs. Dickson, the seductive emancipated novelist, irresistibly suggests Mme. Sarah Grand. Tristram Lacy himself, without being a close portrait of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, is sufficiently so to make the resemblance of more than usual interest. Those who know well the social and political life of London will recognize other figures."

In a competition lately organized by *St. Nicholas*, the following list of books most suitable for a young person's library took the first prize: *Ivanhoe* (Scott); *Quentin Durward* (Scott); *Pathfinder* (Cooper); *Last of the Mohicans* (Cooper); *Jungle Book* (Kipling); *Westward Ho!* (Kingsley); *Arabian Nights*; *The Rose and the Ring* (Thackeray); *Wonder Book* (Hawthorne); *A Tale of Two Cities* (Dickens); *Christmas Stories* (Dickens); *Poems of Longfellow*; *Works of Shakespeare*; *Treasure Island* (Stevenson); *Child's Garden of Verses* (Stevenson); *Tom Brown at Rugby* (Hughes); *Pilgrim's Progress* (Bunyan); *Sketch Book* (Irving); *The Man Without a Country* (Hale); *Robinson Crusoe* (Defoe); *Gulliver's Travels* (Swift); *Alice in Wonderland* (Carroll); *Uncle Remus* (Harris); *Jackanapes* (Ewing); *Wild Animals I Have Known* (Thompson). *The Academy* (August 19) quotes this list with qualified approval. "Surely not the 'Works of Shakespeare' for children?" it says.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT THE MICROSCOPE TELLS US ABOUT METALS.

THE new science of metallography—the microscopic study of the structure of metals—as it has been pursued for ten or fifteen years past, is becoming very important to the engineer. Its mechanical uses are treated in an article in *The Engineering Magazine* (September) by Albert Sauveur, who tells us that it is now regarded as of equal importance with chemical analysis, since the physical properties of a metal are a function of its structure as well as its composition. Says Mr. Sauveur:

"While chemical analysis informs us with great nicety of the ultimate composition of metals, it throws no light upon the character of the treatment to which they have been submitted. A piece of steel, for instance, may receive a thousand different treatments and its ultimate composition remain unaltered throughout, altho such treatments modify its mechanical properties. It is precisely here, where chemistry fails us, that the usefulness of the microscope asserts itself, for the microstructure of metals is extremely sensitive to slight changes of treatment. The character of the treatment is always unmistakably written in the structure; it only remains for us to learn how to read and interpret these structural changes, and to this end our efforts should bend."

Metals are prepared for microscopical examination by polishing and then developing the structures, generally by etching with an acid. The results of such examination may be shown by a brief reference to the modern theory of alloys, which is due to the methods of metallography. Says Mr. Sauveur:

"The modern theory of binary alloys . . . classifies all such mixtures into three classes:

"I. Alloys whose component metals form neither definite chemical compounds nor isomorphous mixtures.

"II. Alloys whose component metals form definite chemical compounds.

"III. Alloys whose component metals form isomorphous mixtures.

"When an alloy of the first group is allowed to cool from the molten state, it gives rise, on solidifying, to the formation of a structural constituent of *constant composition*, whatever the proportions of the two metals in the alloy. It is called the *eutectic alloy*, a name proposed for it by Dr. Guthrie. Unless the alloy, therefore, has exactly the composition of the eutectic mixture, it contains an excess of one or the other metal. On allowing the molten alloy to cool, when a certain temperature is reached, which temperature *depends upon the composition of the mass*, the metal in excess begins to crystallize and continues to do so on further fall of the temperature, until the remaining portion of the

liquid, which becomes all the while poorer in the metal present in excess, has reached the composition of the eutectic alloy. At that instant the temperature ceases to fall, and the remaining liquid, *i.e.*, the eutectic alloy, solidifies as a whole and at a *constant temperature*. The solidification of the eutectic alloy always takes place at the same temperature, whatever the composition of the alloy. . . .

"Eutectic alloys are not definite chemical compounds; they result from the simultaneous solidification of both metals present. The microscope has shown that they are made up of extremely minute crystals or plates, alternately of one and the other component.

"On account of the minuteness of their constituents, eutectic mixtures often

require very high magnifying powers for their resolution, and they frequently present under the microscope bright interference colors, recalling the appearance of mother-of-pearl.

"Alloys of the first group, therefore, will be composed of crystalline particles of one of the component metals (the one present in excess), surrounded by the eutectic alloy."

Examples of alloys of this kind will be seen in Figs. 1 and 2. In alloys of the class where the metals form a chemical compound, as is the case with copper and antimony, chemical combination first takes place between the proper proportions of the metals, and an alloy is then formed by the remaining metal, if any, with this compound. Examples are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Alloys of the third class form crystals of the same class, whatever the proportion of the metals.

The methods of metallography have been of great value in the



FIG. 1.—ALLOY OF SILVER AND COPPER.
Copper, 28 per cent.; silver, 72 per cent. Magnified 600 diameters.

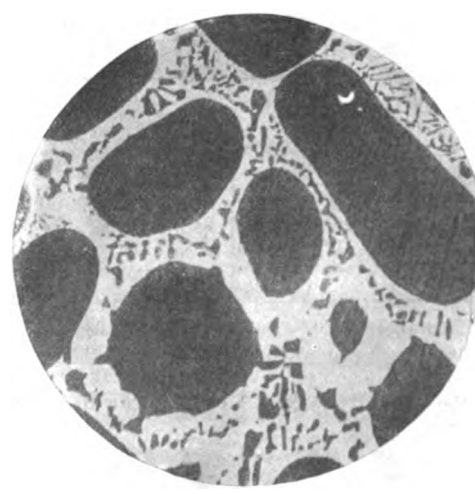


FIG. 2.—ALLOY OF SILVER AND COPPER.
Copper, 15 per cent.; silver, 85 per cent. Magnified 600 diameters.

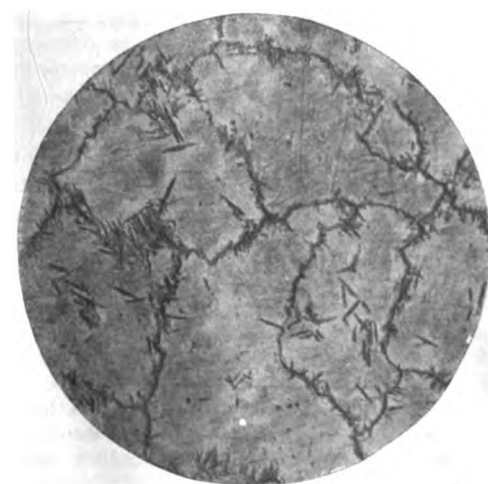


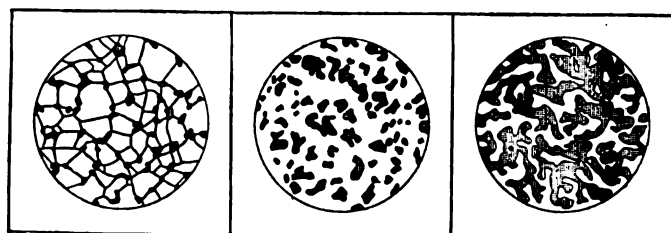
FIG. 3.—ALLOY OF COPPER AND ANTIMONY.
Copper, 65 per cent.; antimony, 35 per cent. Magnified 100 diameters.



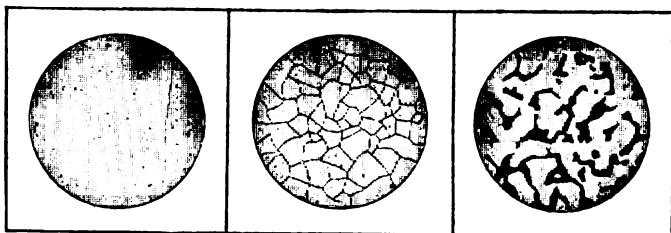
FIG. 4.—ALLOY OF COPPER AND ANTIMONY.
Copper, 85 per cent.; antimony, 15 per cent. Magnified 30 diameters.

Courtesy of Mr. Albert Sauveur.

study of iron and steel. Unhardened steel, Mr. Sauveur tells us, is made up of three microscopic constituents, altho only two are ever present in the same sample. These are ferrite (pure iron),



A. Carbon, 0.09 per cent. B. Carbon, 0.21 per cent. C. Carbon 0.35 per cent.



D. Carbon, 0.80 per cent. E. Carbon, 1.20 per cent. F. Carbon 2.50 per cent.

FIG. 5.—SERIES SHOWING THE MICROSTRUCTURE OF UNHARDENED STEEL.

The clear areas are ferrite, the cross-lined pearlite, and the black areas cementite. The series shows admirably how, as the carbon increases, the ferrite disappears and the pearlite increases until, at 0.80 per cent. carbon, the entire mass is pearlite. With a further rise of the carbon-content, the pearlite in turn gives place to the gradually increasing cementite.

cementite (a chemical combination of iron with cement carbon), and pearlite (probably the eutectic alloy of the two former substances). Steel is thus regarded as an alloy of iron and carbon, belonging to the second of the three classes above enumerated (see Fig. 5).

ARE HALF-BREEDS LESS CIVILIZED THAN THEIR PARENTS?

IT was maintained by Darwin that in so far as hybrids differ from their immediate parents they have reverted to some more remote ancestor. This hypothesis has been severely criticized and was for a time discredited; but it has recently been revived. Prof. J. C. Ewart, F.R.S., an English authority, maintains in a leading article in *The Humanitarian* (London, September) that hybrids of all kinds, including human half-breeds, are almost infallibly characterized by this kind of reversion, so that savage traits are apt to appear, for instance, in a mulatto. He agrees with the native of Zambesi who said to Livingstone: "God made white men, and God made black men, but the Devil made half-castes." At the same time, Professor Ewart is inclined to think that the intercrossing of races is on the whole beneficial to mankind. It is "the world's great melting-pot," out of which both bad and good come, and the fittest survives. The British, he reminds us, are decidedly a mixed race, tho the elements have been well blended together. Of the reversion of interbred animals to ancestral traits the writer speaks as follows:

"In no instance is a hybrid in its mental and physical characters a copy of either of the parents, any more than it is an equal mixture of the parents. There is always something suggestive of wild animals about hybrids; they are shy or timid, precocious, hardy, and more capable of maintaining themselves under adverse circumstances than their parents, and, as a rule, they at first resent being pressed into the service of man—they reluctantly give up their freedom. These peculiarities invest hybrids with a special interest. For quite a long time no explanation of their 'wildness' was forthcoming. To Darwin we are indebted for the suggestion that in so far as hybrids differ from their imme-

diate parents, they have reverted to their more or less remote ancestors."

Intercrossing does not invariably lead to reversion; but may result in progeny which, tho differing from both parents, does not in any way suggest more remote ancestors. When this occurs the cross may be said to be a typical mongrel. The writer continues:

"The usual result, however, of intercrossing distinct breeds is a 'throw-back' to the ancestors of one or both of the immediate parents, or to what Mr. Galton calls the hypothetical mid-parent of the ancestry. In other words, there is reversion, the *reappearance* of certain lost but presumably latent characters, accompanied almost of necessity by the *disappearance* of the recently acquired peculiarities—mental and physical. Obviously reversion may be partial or all but complete—the amount, other things being equal, usually varies with the extent to which the crossed forms differ, the more extreme the cross the greater, as a rule, the throw-back. It should, however, be mentioned that with animals, as with plants, spontaneous reversion sometimes occurs—i.e., reversion not due to the disturbance of the equilibrium supposed to accompany intercrossing."

But this reversion is not the only result of intercrossing; there is still another very important one—the "complete arrest of progressive development." Says Professor Ewart:

"When two forms that happen to be traveling in the same direction are interbred, the progress may be accelerated, but when two forms that happen to be developing in different directions are mated, further progress is in most cases abruptly arrested. It thus appears that intercrossing tends to arrest progress; in some cases it results in the production of mongrels, while in many instances it leads to more or less marked reversion. . . . While interbreeding tends up to a certain point to favor progressive development, and in all cases to fix the type, intercrossing tends to arrest immediate progress in any given direction, and to break down the type, or, as it is sometimes put, the constitution. Intercrossing may hence be said to be democratic, and to make at the outset for mediocrity, while interbreeding is conservative, and by stereotyping the stage already reached, has an aristocratic tendency."

So far, these results are interesting chiefly to the stock-breeder and to the student of biology. But it should be remembered that, according to Professor Ewart, they apply also to the crossing of races of men. Says he:

"In some cases the mixed [human] offspring will closely resemble, externally at least, one of the parents. Travelers have often noticed that the offspring of Mongols, Polynesians, and Red Indians with Europeans are sometimes almost identical with their colored parents. In the same way Eurasians might sometimes pass for Europeans; at other times they are as like Asiatics.

"As a rule, however, half-breeds decidedly differ from both parents, and the more they are studied, the more evident will it become that the differences are due to reversion, to the loss of the more recently acquired characteristics.

"In some cases the offspring will revert toward the ancestors of the father, in others toward the ancestors of the mother. . . .

"That intercrossing one of the higher branches of the human family with a decidedly lower branch should prove unsatisfactory is not to be wondered at.

"In many Europeans the veneer of civilization is amazingly thin, and almost as easily sloughed as the outer skin of a serpent. In some of the less favored nations the veneering process has hardly yet begun. Moreover, as the bent of the European mind may be in an entirely different direction from that, say, of an American Indian or a Kafir, the disturbance induced by intercrossing may be so profound that the mixed offspring are completely robbed of all the finer traits with which centuries of civilization enriched their white ancestry. As the beautiful color and the crown of feathers are lost when the 'archangel' pigeon is crossed with a homer, and as the feathers in the tail may be reduced to one third their number when a fantail is crossed with a common pigeon, so all that has been gained by centuries of civilization may vanish when a European, however pure his lineage, unites himself with a race having a somewhat different origin and

an altogether different history. It is, however, conceivable that the mixing of two distinct races is always accompanied by retrogressive changes, a mixed race may suit better than a pure one some particular areas (e.g., parts of the United States or of the African continent), not so much because they happen to blend readily, but because reversion has led to the production of vigorous, hardy offspring, or to offspring resembling ancestors that had reached in former epochs a fairly high level of civilization."

BENEFITS OF SWIMMING.

"GOD intended us to swim." So writes Adèle Leontine Singer, who is evidently not only an expert herself but a firm believer in the possibility of the ordinary man's or woman's success in this exercise. In *Good Health* (September) she tells us of some of the relations of swimming to health. Says Miss Singer:

"When the ancient Romans wished to express extreme contempt for a man's ignorance, they exclaimed: 'He can neither swim nor write!' These few words are pregnant with meaning to those desirous of learning. In Roman estimation swimming came first, because, forsooth, of what avail is writing to a drowning man? They esteemed swimming as the best exercise to develop strength, courage, and beauty of body, and considered it indispensable to good education. They believed in the symmetrical development of the body, and swimming is the very 'cream' of exercises for bringing about this desired end. As a means to the prevention and cure of disease it has not received nearly its just share of attention. There is hardly a chronic ailment which it would not benefit. First and foremost among its inestimable advantages is that it is an absolutely symmetrical exercise; that is, the entire muscular system is employed in its use, in the same manner with both sides of the body. The limbs, the chest, the abdomen, the back—in short, the whole body is thoroughly exercised in correct swimming. It is at the same time the safest of exercises in that there is no danger of straining any one muscle from over-use, of developing one side or one limb more than another, or of injuring internal organs—all evils likely to occur in most other exercises, especially such as are practised with weights. Far be it from me to underestimate the gymnasium and what it has accomplished, but swimming combines everything that the gymnasium offers, and accomplishes its work in a much shorter time. Especially is this the case where the various instruments necessary in gymnasium work render its practise tedious to many.

"God intended us to swim; in proof of which assertion I would cite the numerous instances in which man in primitive conditions sustains himself in the water without difficulty the first time he is thrown into it by accident or by the design of an enterprising parent. The South Sea Islanders are all magnificent natural swimmers, and as much at their ease in water as on land. Thus we see that civilized man has to a great degree lost the inestimable benefits of the water so abundantly provided by the Creator. Swimming with us, instead of being the natural exercise for practical, every-day use, has degenerated, if I may so express it, into an art or a science which most of us acquire only after long practise."

Of some of the beneficial effects of swimming Miss Singer writes as follows, premising that not the least of them is the necessity for taking deep, long breaths. To quote her words:

"The leg motions are especially valuable for those who have inactive digestive organs. They induce a thorough yet not violent exercising of the abdomen, and undoubtedly assist in the restoration of prolapsed viscera to a proper position.

"The mental effect of swimming, on invalids able to practise it, can not be surpassed. The exercise is so absorbing and interesting that 'peristaltic woes' are forgotten for the time, and those who have slack appetites and slow digestion will receive marked benefit therefrom.

"Swimmers have a poise and carriage of body, a self-control, and a courage gained so largely by no other exercise. It is of course best to learn in childhood or early youth, but I counsel

every one, no matter what his or her age may be, if able to do so, to pursue the art of swimming even 'if it takes all summer.' . . .

"In closing, I would lay special stress on the importance of swimming for women. Take off your corsets and heavy skirts, never to put them on again; beautify your figure and put life into your flabby muscles by a daily practise of swimming.

"Stay in the water until the exercise has put you into a glow, then drying rapidly, finish the good work by a short walk in the sunshine, after which lie down for a short time. Do this steadily a few months, and you will be a new woman in the right sense of the word."

A DISTANCE MEASURER FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

THE hundreds of thousands of amateur photographers who swarm over our hills, forests, and sea-beaches during the summer will appreciate an apparatus for the quick and easy estimate of the distance that separates a camera from its object. The clearness of the photograph depends on accurate focussing,



THE STADIOMETER (ACTUAL SIZE.)

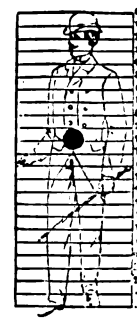
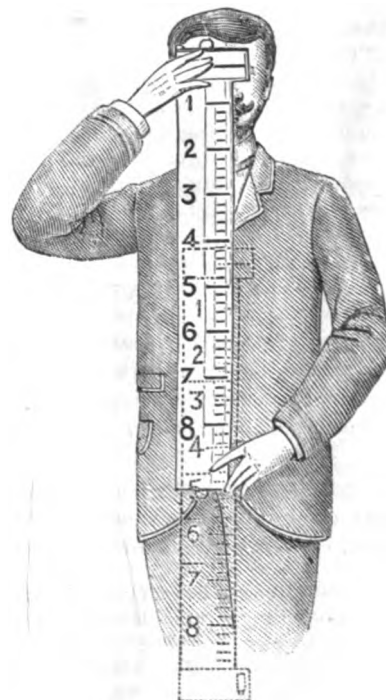


IMAGE VISIBLE IN THE STANHOPE LENS.

and in taking a snap-shot this must be done entirely by knowledge of this distance—knowledge which is generally dependent on a guess. In *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, August 26) M. Frédéric Dillaye tells us of a

simple device that will enable photographers to substitute practical accuracy for such guesses. This apparatus, the Elgé stadiometer, is composed of:

1. A prism producing a slight angular deviation of the object; 2, a Stanhope lens bearing the microphotographic image of a man, divided by equidistant horizontal lines at whose extremities may be read figures indicating distances in meters; 3, a metallic support with an opening for the prism and a hole for the Stanhope lens; 4, a scale of paper mounted on linen, bearing equidistant lines whose separation corresponds to a variation of distance of 0.20 meter [8 inches]. The description proceeds as follows:



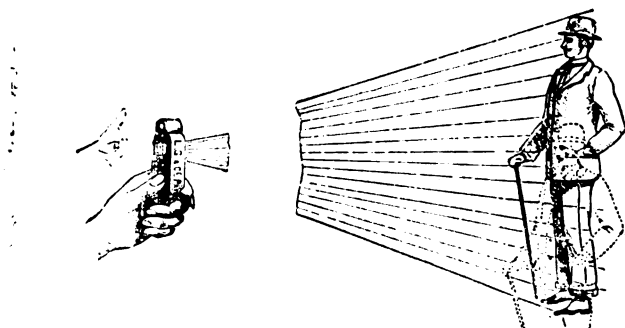
USE OF THE SCALE FOR SHORT DISTANCES.

"If the operator, seeing an object, looks at it through the opening in his apparatus, he will see two images of it—one directly,

through the left side of the opening, the other displaced downward, through the prism.

"The angle of deviation of the prism remaining the same, the two images will appear more separated as the distance of the object is greater. Knowing the vertical separation of the two images and the tangent of the prism's angle of deviation, we can thus find the distance of the operator from the object. The scale is constructed in such manner that this knowledge appears at first sight.

"When the model is less than 8 meters [26 feet] distant he holds the scale vertically as shown in the illustration. The operator holds his stadimeter also vertically and near his eye, so that



USE OF STADIMETER AT LONG DISTANCES.

the prism is at the right, and looks at the scale. . . . He perceives simultaneously two images of the scale [as already explained].

"By reading on the upper image of the scale, which is the undeviated image, the number of the division corresponding to the highest mark on the lower image, we have the distance at once. The highest mark on the scale is isolated from the others and placed sensibly more to the right.

"When the model is farther away than 8 meters, as precision is not so rigorously necessary, instead of regarding the scale, attention is fixed on some man near the object to be photographed, or on the model himself, if the model is a person. The photographer then observes on what part of the body of the upper image the top of the head of the lower image falls. Then he looks in the little Stanhope lens, and the number on the horizontal line which, on the image seen in this lens, passes through this part, shows the distance.

"The prism does not give a constant deviation except when it is in a normal position indicated by the laws of optics. In order to enable the operator always to give the prism this normal position the microphotographic image in the lens has at its center a black spot that is directed toward the head of the model or toward the top of the scale, before looking at it through the prism."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE HEAT OF THE STARS.

IT is scarcely twenty years since our scientific men were hardly able to measure the quantity of heat sent to us from the moon. Now our instruments are so vastly improved, thanks to the work of Langley in this country, of Vernon Boys in England, and of many other astronomers and physicists, that we can not only analyze in detail the radiation from our satellite, but have recently even detected that from some of the most distant stars. Says a contributor to *Le Nature* (August 26):

"Hitherto the most delicate apparatus have not enabled us to determine the radiation of the fixed stars. Boys succeeded, it is true, ten years ago, in detecting the radiation of a candle 2 kilometers [$1\frac{1}{4}$ miles] from his telescope; but greater sensitiveness even than this was necessary to measure the heat of the stars.

"Nichols has now taken up this work at the Chicago Observatory, and has adopted as a receiver an apparatus similar to a Crookes radiometer, in which a minute disk of blackened mica is suspended in a rarefied gas by an extremely fine quartz fiber. The image of the source of radiant energy is projected on half of the plate, which is thus made to rotate by an amount proportional to the intensity received. The radiation of the moon gives to the

receiver such an impulse that the image immediately leaves the field. The radiation of the brightest stars is manifested by a feeble but appreciable action. Arcturus, for example, gives a deviation of 0.6 millimeter [$\frac{1}{16}$ inch] on the scale, and Vega a deviation about half as great.

"The sensitiveness of the apparatus is such that, if the image of a candle 24 kilometers [14 miles] distant is thrown on the receiver by means of the telescope used in the experiments, the deviation is 0.1 millimeter [$\frac{1}{16}$ inch].

"The heat that Vega sends us is thus about equal to that which we receive from a candle 10 kilometers [6 miles] distant. This is the first direct knowledge we have had of radiation of such slight degree."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Severed Toes Regrafted.—A colored man recently severed with an ax one of the bones of the first toe just through the head, took the second toe off entirely, and seriously cut and broke the third. "Owing to the distance from the house," says *Modern Medical Science* (July), in reporting the case, "he had to ride on horseback more than a mile, and this, with the slowness of the messenger, caused a delay of four hours before the doctor reached him. Hemorrhage had ceased, owing to the clots. The toes being quite warm from the mass of clot which filled the shoe, no time was lost in placing them in position and suturing the approximated edges, the needle being inserted deep enough to include the tendon on each toe. A dressing of iodoform and boric acid, equal parts, was used, with plain gauze, and the foot bandaged to a splint. In spite of the disadvantages of lack of attention, care, etc., union by first intention occurred over more than half the injury, and there was but little pus where granulation took place. On the third day sensation was present in both toes, and in a week the patient could move them a little on the splint. The stitches were removed on the tenth day, and a good recovery was made. In July the toes were reported to be strong and movable; sensibility was perfect, and, save for a little tenderness, the man said his foot was as good as ever."

Petroleum Paints.—An artist living at Montreuil-sur-Mer, France, M. Salomé by name, is using in his work colors mixed with petroleum instead of turpentine and drying-oil. He claims that this method has many advantages. According to *La Science Illustrée* (Paris, August 12), the artist proceeds as follows: "With the pigment, ground in just sufficient oil to make this process possible, he mixes rectified petroleum in the proportion necessary to obtain the fluidity that he desires. Thus, in ordinary house-painting, for 3 kilos. [6 pounds] of white lead, he would take one quart of petroleum, the lead having been previously ground in about a pint and a half of ordinary linseed oil. In art work, colors ground in oil are used, spread on with petroleum. M. Salomé, who now uses no other method than this in his profession, has received prizes in several exhibitions."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THOSE who have read the recent article in these columns on the dispersal of hail-storms by artillery will be interested to know that a congress for the discussion of the subject is shortly to meet at Casale Monferrato, Italy. "A large number of medical men, engineers, agriculturists, and meteorologists," says *The Medical News*, "have announced their intention to read papers and to participate in the discussions. . . . It seems that there have been an unusual number of fatalities in Italy during the present summer from lightning. The storm cloud from which the lightning comes is almost invariably charged with hailstones, and it is now suggested that the bombardment of such clouds, hitherto successful in protecting vineyards and olive plantations, might also lessen the danger from lightning."

A MONTHLY magazine devoted to horseless traction, and called *The Automobile*, will make its appearance in New York in October. "There can be no doubt," says *The Tribune*, New York, "that the new periodical will become a potent factor in the evolution of mechanical locomotion. The most important function of the magazine will be its work in the enlightenment of the public as to the benefits that will proceed from the new instrumentality in transit. The history of the bicycle movement shows how gigantic was the task of overcoming the prejudice against that innovation, and what a vast expenditure of energy and money was required before equal privileges with other vehicles was secured. The future of the automobile in this country will be assured, more securely than either in France or England, when once the people comprehend the great advantages of a horseless carriage."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

IAN MACLAREN ON "THE SHADOW ON AMERICAN LIFE."

DR. JOHN WATSON again returns (in *The Outlook*, September 9) to the subject of the impressions made upon him by the secular spirit in America during his recent visit to this country. After showing warm appreciation of the many good traits of a people whom he says he loves, he asks to be allowed one privilege of friendship—the right to speak in warning of the shadow that rests on America—namely, "the strength of the secular spirit, or the tendency to give an undue place to the value and influence of wealth."

He does not wish to be understood as depreciating the spirit of enterprise. "The secular spirit appears, not in a man's industry, nor in his payment, but in the attitude of his mind toward the money which he has earned and received." There is no land where this secular and money-worshipping spirit does not appear as a menace, says Dr. Watson, but here it is virtually omnipresent:

"The friendly visitor to the United States, who is proud of her achievements and delighted by her brightness, stands aghast at the open and unabashed front of secularity. It seems to him as if not merely coarse and unlettered men, whose souls have never been touched either by religion or by culture, but that all men, with a few delightful exceptions, bow the knee to this golden calf, and do it homage. Nowhere is there such constant and straightforward talk about money, nowhere is such importance attached to the amount of money which a man has acquired or possesses, nowhere is it taken so absolutely for granted that the object of a man's work is to obtain money, and that, if you offer him enough money, he will be willing to do any work which is not illegal; that, in short, the motive power with almost every man is his wages. One is struck, not so much by what is said in plain words (altho dollar is a monotonous refrain in conversation) as by what is implied; and what is implied is this—that, if you know the proper sum, any man can be induced to do what you want, even altho his health and his rest and his family and his principles stand in the way."

After speaking of this worship of wealth in politics, he turns to its presence in the Christian church, where, he says, its prevalence is surely one of the greatest ironies of history:

"If the church is anything, it ought to be unworldly, since it was founded as a spiritual society and to be a home for the soul. Of course the church must have her organization, and her affairs ought to be managed with as much care as that of any other corporation. Her servants ought to receive a just support, and in most churches Christ's ministers have never been overpaid. There is nothing dishonorable in the minister of religion receiving a salary, altho there is sometimes something very dishonorable in the poverty of the salary which is offered by the laymen; nor is there anything unworthy in a minister making provision for his family, so that when he dies they may not be left paupers; and there would be something sinful in his neglecting his own household. When one speaks as if a minister should be perfectly indifferent to all worldly affairs, and hardly know what he possesses, then that person is talking cant and nonsense. At the same time, there is no place where the subordination of the material ought to be so strictly in force, and where domination is more scandalous. It is unchristian, and can do nothing but injury, that a minister should be tempted from one church to another solely by pecuniary considerations (the congregation which has no doubt that it can so buy him ought not to receive any minister at all); that the efficiency of a congregation should be estimated by the number of sittings let or the credit balance at the end of the year; that a minister's work should be judged, not by its spirituality, but by its smartness, and that the man who creates the greatest sensation should be judged a better minister of souls than he who builds up character. And, above all, it comes little short of a religious disgrace that a rich man, because he is rich, and for no other reason, should be able to bully a minister, and

practically give him notice to quit; and that, not because the minister has not preached the Gospel, or done his work as a pastor, but because the church under his care has not prospered in dollars. When the visitor to the United States happens himself to be a minister, nothing makes him more indignant than to see how his brethren are alternately tempted and browbeaten by this secular spirit, which is not unknown in other lands, but seems to have attained a perfect height of insolence in America."

Nevertheless, Dr. Watson has great hope of better things. The Augean stable will reach such a condition in time that it will become intolerable. Then Americans will "arouse themselves and clean it thoroughly":

"There can be no question that, whenever any issue of righteousness is put before the nation, the nation decides rightly. What the friends of America desire is that there should be no relapses and sleeping times of the public conscience, but that the strenuous spirit which will always deal with larger abuses should be more constantly brought to bear both upon political and ecclesiastical life, and the secular spirit be so driven both from church and state that no man shall be rich enough to hold the poorest minister of Christ in bondage, no body of men strong enough to deflect the smallest legislature an inch from the path of duty."

THE ENGLISH CHURCH CRISIS AND LORD HALIFAX.

LORD HALIFAX: "I say, let the people stand by their priests!"

The Archbishop of Canterbury: "And I say, let the priests stand by their priests!"—*The Outlook, London.*

All the religious world in England and a goodly portion of the non-religious and irreligious world was set awry on August 30 by the publication of Viscount Halifax's manifesto to the lay members of the English Church Union. This body, of which Lord Halifax is president, exists for the object of furthering the "Catholic movement" in the Church of England; and since the announcement of the archbishop's decision advising against the use of incense and of processional lights (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, September 2), some pronunciamento of this kind had been looked for. Lord Halifax, after premising that he speaks as a layman to laymen, and does not pretend to advise the clergy as to their attitude toward the "Opinion," proceeds to discuss the document itself. He says:

"I will say that it seems to me to be one of the greatest misfortunes that has fallen on the church since the rise of the Oxford movement; and for this reason: the 'Opinion' does everything that such a document could do to discredit and reduce to an unreality the appeal which the Church of England has ever made to the practise of the whole Catholic church of Christ as supplying her standard of doctrine and ceremonial. That appeal has been the great weapon with which, ever since the suspension of communion with Rome, the Church of England has always met the censures of Rome on the one hand, and the attacks of Puritan and Protestant controversialists on the other. This is a matter of history. The use of incense in divine service (to the consideration of which point alone I shall confine myself) was exactly a matter which surely should have been tested by the appeal to Catholic practise. Consider how the matter stands. No one disputes the fact that the use of incense in public worship was never by name forbidden, tho it was commonly so employed at the time of the compilation of the Book of Common Prayer. The utmost that was done at that time was to omit all reference to the use of incense in the rubrics. In this respect the use of incense stood in exactly the same position as the use of an organ in public worship. Both were customarily used in divine service before the promulgation of the English prayer-book. Neither was mentioned as required to be used in that book; neither was forbidden. Organs, only by use and wont, and by the toleration of authorities, continued to be used. Incense dropped, almost generally, out of use. . . . Ever since the English prayer-book came into use its services have never been performed without some ad-

dition in the way of ceremonial not actually verbally prescribed in the rubrics. Every week our church papers contain accounts of rites and ceremonies often performed by the bishops themselves which are not contained in, nor sanctioned by the explicit directions of, the prayer-book. What are we to think of the justice and righteousness of asserting, in order to put down a particular practise, a principle of interpretation of our formularies which we may confidently say our archbishops and bishops have not the slightest intention of impartially applying all round?"

The same act to which the archbishops refer, says Lord Halifax, as basis for their action, also provides that every one who fails to attend divine service in his parish church or some authorized place of worship each Sunday and holy day, shall be visited by church censures, and fined 'twelve pence' for each offense. It also requires the use of the ornaments of the second year of Edward VI., including the alb and vestment. Are the archbishops going to enforce these provisions likewise? Lord Halifax thinks that no such impartial interpretation of the act is to be looked for. What, he continues, has at this date stirred up the primates to "make this raid on the use of incense"? And then in spite of the protestation of official and personal respect for the archbishops with which he begins his letter, he says in reply to this question:

"Our love for the honor of our church, and our reverence for the episcopal office, make us blush with shame to give the only truthful reply. Our prelates have been stirred into action in order to appease, by the sacrifice of the religious feelings of some thousands of loyal churchmen, the rancors of a profane and blasphemous agitator and his followers, and the threats of sometimes ignorant and prejudiced, but always contentious, political partisans. It is miserable to have to acknowledge it, but it can not be doubted that it is the fact, that but for the recent clamor we should have been left quietly to worship God in peace, and to bring our incense to adorn His worship without molestation."

In conclusion he gives the laity this counsel:

"But whatever course your priests deem it their duty to take, stand by your priests. Help them, if need so require, to bear the pain of depriving their ministrations of a lawful and Catholic adjunct should conscience tell them that they must yield to the 'Opinion,' and be true to them in the dark and difficult days that will be in store for them if they feel that they must resist the officers of the church for the honor of that church which the divine Master bids even bishops to 'hear.' We have been told that in the smallest, as well as the greatest, matters we are bound by an act of Parliament three hundred years old, an act passed in the teeth of the bishops and convocation. If this, indeed, be the case, we will do our best to cut through such bonds, and to reassert those inherent liberties of the church of which, as Mr. Keble said long ago, no Parliament can deprive her; but till that issue is made so clear that none can mistake it, we shall fight our battle as we have been fighting it for the last fifty years, by asserting without flinching the church's rights, and, if need be, by suffering for them. The history of the past is full of encouragement. May it please Almighty God to grant us out of present trouble a peaceful issue, or if a conflict there must needs be, such a measure of success as will best promote the true interests of His church."

The Weekly Register, a London Roman Catholic paper which expresses much sympathy with the High-Church party, tho it thinks many of Lord Halifax's argument are unsound, thus expresses its opinion of the effect of his delivery:

"The drift of Lord Halifax's manifesto is unmistakable; it is a call to resistance, veiled perhaps, but still sufficiently plain. It will probably be responded to by a large section. M. Westall, the vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens, has consented, it is true, to surrender the use of incense during the communion service, but he does so because he consented to appear before the archbishops, and that consent, he considers, curtails his liberty of action. And he evidently intends to continue to use incense in processions, the use recommended by Lord Halifax as a *minimum*."

The Daily Chronicle in an editorial comment says:

"The laity who are of Lord Halifax's way of thinking are recommended to support their parish priest if he decides at the bidding of his bishop to yield obedience to the strict letter of the primate's judgment; but they are also to support him if he conscientiously feels that he must rebel. Lord Halifax shows plainly enough that he hopes for rebellion. He can not regard the 'hearing' at Lambeth as the binding judgment of an ecclesiastical court. The 'Opinion' of the archbishops is not 'infallible.' Nothing apparently is infallible but the practise of the Catholic church which Lord Halifax claims to interpret. The parish priest may think that interpretation by the heads of the church, supported by the bishops, is, after all, the only secure basis for canonical obedience. Lord Halifax trusts, however, that he will not think so, and announces that the ritualist priest who stands out for private judgment will be sustained in fighting the battle 'as we have been fighting it for the last fifty years.'"

In the mean time, it is announced that the Bishop of London has sent a letter to his rural deans asking them to inform the clergy of his request that they quietly abandon the proscribed usages. The Bishop of Rochester has written individually to his clergy asking them to conform to the request of the archbishops. One church in London at once suspended the use of incense. Of the half-dozen churches in Brighton, only one has complied. The vicar of a church in Boston, Lincolnshire, had declared his intention to make no change in his services. *The Church Times*, a leading organ of the Catholic party, advises qualified submission. It says:

"We urge no one to hold out against the archbishops' finding if his bishop bids him to acquiesce, but we do urge any one so submitting to make quite clear the grounds of his action. Let him say plainly that by the advice of his bishop he acquiesces for the time being in a wholly unjustifiable restriction, imposed without ecclesiastical authority, by act of Parliament only."

SHOULD THE BIBLE BE DRAMATIZED?

THE Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, president of the Armour Institute of Technology and pastor of the Central Church (Congregational), Chicago, lately stirred up much discussion by saying that he believed that the many dramatic incidents and characters in the Old- and New-Testament books should be made use of upon the stage, for the ethical education and spiritual stimulus which they would afford when thus visualized and brought home to the attention of people in a new and fresh light. He says (as quoted in the *New York Herald*):

"There is no question in my mind as to the early alliance of great Christian and Hebrew history, poetry, and legend with the stage. The possibilities of the religious drama are only partially used in the Passion Play of earlier times and in the Passion Play of the present time. The miracle plays upon which Shakespeare laid the foundations of his dramas are more prophetic of the uses which shall be made of sacred history on the stage than they are reminiscent of a past forever gone.

"The genius of tragedy will find its literary resources so richly endowed for dramatic purposes when the dramatist reads his Bible as a book of literature that no question will be asked about the propriety of using Scriptural narrations on the stage. More than this, as seriousness comes into our literary life we will find dramatic art yielding to the demand of the public, and it will furnish such products of genius as will match the art of the painter or the sculptor.

"If it is right and good that Michelangelo should recreate Moses by the chisel, that Raphael should recreate the Transfiguration by the brush, that Browning should recreate Saul by the pen, or Mendelssohn recreate Elijah by musical sound, why may not the various and rich instrumentalities used in dramatic art reproduce, for the same purpose of instruction and culture, the lives and achievements, the disasters and triumphs, of the men and women of the Bible?

"A great preacher is likely to have a great deal of dramatic art

in him, and he is certainly none the worse for being able to tell the story of Judas so that the audience may feel the tragedy of that life and shrink with horror from the possibility of a similar fatality of character. Jesus Himself employed the novel for His parables, or short stories told for a moral purpose. As I have suggested, such a picture as 'The Last Supper,' by Leonardo da Vinci, which at its best added to the religious influence of the church in which it was painted, as did the frescoes by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel, is only a drama, or a single moment in a drama, placed before the eyes.

"To place a historical scene or a great poetic legend involving moral teaching before all the senses appealed to by the stage

is surely a greater work. Some time ago an almost unknown man, Charles Heavesge, printed a drama called 'Saul of Tarsus,' and the late Lord de Tabley wrote his poem called 'Jael.'

"Now, I can conceive nothing grander than the drama which might be created out of such stories as these and placed upon the stage. When the genius rises equal to the task of placing the career of Moses in the hands of those able to represent King Lear the amazing resources of literature and the grandest historical episode of early times will be dramatized.



REV. DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS.

"Of course these dramas ought never to be presented under less religious influences than are those under which the Passion Play is given at Ober-Ammergau. I question the usefulness of producing the story of the death of Jesus on any stage, but the reason for this statement lies only in the fact that it is beyond the reach either of intellectual power or moral genius. I can not see, however, why such a drama as might be made out of the life of Nehemiah should not be presented and its presentation produce noble results."

There is, of course, great division of opinion as to the desirability of such a modern innovation. Several preachers, including Dr. W. H. Thomas, of the People's Church, Chicago, and the Rev. S. Parks Cadman, of the Metropolitan Temple, New York, have expressed themselves in favor of the plan. A high literary critic, Prof. Brander Matthews, says:

"Why not? There is no valid argument against a story from the Bible being put on the stage. It has been done, and done reverently, in the past, and quite recently in various countries.

"You, of course, know how the Passion Play was acted at Eastertide everywhere in the early church. During the succeeding centuries it has continued to be presented yearly in some lands. In Mexico it is still enacted annually, as well as at Ober-Ammergau.

"Can the scenes in the life of Christ be reverently portrayed? Certainly. In 1880 the Passion Play was given in San Francisco. James O'Neill, who was educated for the priesthood, took the part of Christ and acted it admirably. The religious drama is being rapidly revived. The 'John the Baptist' of Johannes Sudermann, the great German dramatist, scored a distinct triumph at Berlin recently. The play written by Rostand just before 'Cyrano' was 'La Samaritaine,' an adaptation of the Bible story.

"By all means let some one dramatize the best of the biblical

narratives. The experiment will do no harm and may result in untold good."

The *Detroit News-Tribune*, however, sees in the proposal only another sad result of Dr. Potter's statement that the Bible should be treated as "literature." It says:

"Without doubt, the Bible contains material for the production of plays as sensational, and therefore as profitable to the producers, as anything that has been thus far exhibited. But heretofore such sacrilegious use of divine things has been prevented. It is true, as Dr. Gunsaulus says, that music and sculpture and painting have drawn their highest inspiration from the Bible. Why not, then, the drama?

"Many reasons can be given why it would never do to dramatize the Bible; but one reason is sufficient, and that is the practical reason. The Bible itself is too realistic. It everywhere holds the mirror up to nature and calls a spade a spade. It was written to be read—not exhibited. Some of its stories are to be read in private—not in public. But some of these latter would make the most fetching, the most profitable plays. Once start the Bible drama and playwrights will not be slow to seize on the opportunities which it affords for the production of plays as voluptuous as many that make no pretensions to being religious or even pure.

"Imagine—for example—the possibilities of such themes as 'Ruth,' 'Esther,' 'Absalom,' or 'John the Baptist,' with such scenes as Boaz and Ruth in the threshing floor at midnight; the royal feast in Shushan palace; the scene where the 'many maidens' are brought in by Hegai for the king's inspection, and Esther was chosen. Then, in 'Absalom' would be the scene of Amnon sick in his chamber being waited on by Tamar, the curtain to drop, of course, just as Amnon proves himself to be 'the stronger.' And the scene resulting from Abithopol's council—the ten women on David's housetop—the curtain falling as Absalom appears. In 'John the Baptist' would be the apprehension of and casting into prison of John. Herod's birthday feast, with Herodia's daughter pleasing Herod with her *danse du ventre*. The scenes shift and the beheading of John in prison is depicted. Again the scene is shifted and Herod's banqueting hall is shown, with the banqueters more riotous and abandoned than before. John the Baptist's head is brought in on a charger, amid shouts and uproar. Tableaux! Curtain! Finale!"

The *Baltimore Herald* says, with regard to this subject of possible irreverence:

"The principal difficulty concerning the presentation of biblical plays would lie in preserving those religious influences which Dr. Gunsaulus says should always prevail at their performance. Irreverent people would be disposed to treat the sacred subjects with levity, and friction might ensue in the course of efforts to hold such light-minded spirits in check.

"Could every one witness a religious drama with the reverence which inspires the Ober-Ammergau peasants when they perform the 'Passion Play,' even captious objectors might cease to criticize such productions. But it could hardly be expected that religious plays, performed for gain, would always preserve their sacred aspect.

"Nevertheless, there will doubtless be those who will argue that the success of 'The Sign of the Cross,' not merely in a pecuniary way, but in the interest it aroused among the religious community, warrants the assumption that Bible plays would receive an equal amount of respect from the public. No doubt they would, but the fact remains that there is a general aversion to seeing Scriptural subjects treated upon the stage.

"Unquestionably, the interest they would arouse could not be otherwise than deep, but their sanctity should be preserved at all hazards."

Victor Hugo on Immortality.—In his old age Victor Hugo's thoughts turned strongly toward the belief which most of humanity possess in a future life. *The Advance* says we may well place the following eloquent words at this time over against the agnostic utterances of Ingersoll:

"I feel in myself the future life. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is over my head. Heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds.

"You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers;

why then is my soul the more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart.

"The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy tale, and it is a history. For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose, verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, song—I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like so many others: 'I have finished my day's work,' but I can not say 'I have finished my life.' My day's work will begin the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley, it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn. I improve every hour because I love this world as my fatherland. My work is only a beginning. My work is hardly above its foundation. I would be glad to see it mounting and mounting forever. The thirst for the infinite proves infinity."

KIPLING IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A MEMBER of a Methodist church in Indiana lately made the discovery that in some of Kipling's stories in the Sunday-school library were to be found a number of words which were not quite the best additions to make to a Sunday-school pupil's vocabulary—in fact, that there was an exceptionally choice and varied selection of swear-words. This discovery and the decision of the Sunday-school to exclude Kipling's books from its library have caused much discussion both abroad and at home as to whether Kipling is or is not suitable reading for children. One of the most recent editorial comments is in *The Watchman* (Baptist, September 7). The writer says:

"If 'Captains Courageous' were the book of Kipling's under discussion, we should say that those who have charge of these libraries could hardly do better than to put several copies of it on their shelves and recommend all the boys to read it. The 'Jungle Books,' whether appropriate or not for Sunday-school libraries, are certainly suitable for children; but beyond these, and some stories that could hardly be separated from the books of which they form a part, we should say decidedly that Kipling's works are not fit for a Sunday-school library. Kipling is a great writer, a man of noble ideals, and there is very little in his books that even an extreme purist, if he were sensible, would wish to expurgate; but Kipling is not a writer for half-grown boys and little girls. And even tho the children read him, as probably they do, they should not do so under the auspices of the Sunday-school."

"Some people can never be brought to see that the literature that is appropriate for adults may not be fit for children. They insist upon bringing every book to the standard of *virginibus puerisque*. It is their highest praise of a writer that he never penned a line that a boy or a girl ought not to read. It is probably hopeless to attempt to argue with these people, but despite their dictum it is safe to assume that there are a number of human experiences, upon the portrayal of which it will be useful for the adult to reflect, that the young person should not think about at all. There are few things in the United States that impress the cultivated foreigner more unpleasantly than the practical results of this failure to distinguish between juvenile and adult literature. An eminent Frenchman lately expressed his surprise that young women in the United States freely witness the very plays which in France a well-brought-up maiden on no account would be permitted to attend. We imagine that the plays in question would not do even the maturest person any good, but, barring that point, the French undoubtedly make a just distinction in discriminating between what is appropriate for the general public and for *la jeune fille*.

"In a word, that is why we do not believe that Kipling's works, as a whole, should have a place in a Sunday-school library. It is

not because they are immoral, for they are not; but they are addressed to an audience which has an experience of life, a power of reflection, discrimination, and a maturity which the normal boy and girl ought not to have. They may be unwholesome for boys and girls for precisely the reason that they are profitable for mature men and women."

A CHURCH ON WHEELS.

A DECIDED indication that the Episcopal church in this country is a progressive and not a stationary body is a new church building just completed on the rectory grounds of St. Matthews, Jamestown, R. I. It is the first movable Episcopal church in America. By a curious coincidence, the first stationary church



THE MOVABLE CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

Courtesy of *The Churchman*.

of this religious body was built in Jamestown, Va. In *The Churchman* (September 9) is given an account of this itinerant chapel. The writer says:

"The structure is a plain chapel, 27 feet long and 18 feet wide. A bell tower and adjustable cross project from the front in such a way as to permit passage under telegraph wires. The running gear consists of large, heavy wheels, with under-trusses reaching from axle to rocker-plate. All this is hidden, when stationary, by board under-pinning. There are detachable front and rear steps.

"The interior is a surprise to the worshiper in its beauty and completeness. Its open roof, stained windows, oak pews, rich chancel furnishings, organ, and font, are successfully combined to produce a beautiful albeit tiny house of worship."

The chapel was dedicated May 17, its entire cost being \$3,000. It is located in winter on top of Stork's Hill, Conanicut Island, and is drawn by twenty oxen to Conanicut Park for use by the summer colony.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE German Baptists of America have taken action against the teaching and use of instrumental music in their brotherhood. Elder C. M. Yeant thus explains their attitude: "The church has decided that we shall not have instrumental music in our churches, yet the institutions controlled and owned by the brethren and under the profession of the brotherhood are teaching the very thing the church says they shall not use. The organs are coming into the churches of our brethren, and it is the product of teaching of our brethren. The Gospel is all in opposition to instrumental music, from the fact that the church is to sing for the Lord, and a dumb organ has no soul. We might as well get the gramophone to do our praying for us. There is just as much power and just as much spirit in it."

DR. KENNON, the popular bishop of the rather aquatic West of England diocese known as "Bath and Wells," is distinctly a non-conformist in matters of form and ecclesiastical Grundyism. *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia) says of him: "It has already been told how he cycles about the diocese most unconcernedly with surplice and stole tied on in front. Not long since, he stopped short to rebuke an audience for their undemonstrative reception of his remarks. He was pleading the cause of some mission to a model Bath afternoon audience, consisting mainly of dowagers and ear-trumpets, and, not evoking a single hand-clap or 'Hear, hear' stopped suddenly short, and said, reproachfully: 'What a quiet lot of people you are!' The rebuke went home, the old ladies applauded, and, finally, gave liberally to the collection."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN COMMENTS ON THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

THE progress of the second trial of Dreyfus has, of course, been watched narrowly and freely commented upon by the newspapers of all lands. Ever since the beginning of September, most of the world has been prepared for the second verdict of guilty. It is too soon (as this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST



FRANCE TO PARIS: "Keep quiet, you madmen! If you go on making such an exhibition of yourselves, you'll ruin mine!"—*Punch, London.*

goes to press) to add to the expressions of opinion on the verdict, made by European journals, and reproduced in our columns from the cablegrams to the daily press. But comments made as the trial proceeded are of almost equal interest. It is evident from these that the direct evidence brought against Dreyfus is regarded as of extremely flimsy character by nine tenths of the civilized world, outside of France, and by many Frenchmen as well; and the circumstantial evidence is the subject of innumerable jokes. In France itself, both the Dreyfus and the anti-Dreyfus press, with few exceptions, lost all semblance of a judicial calmness and argued the case back and forth in a passionate and dogmatic manner. For instance, the *Intransigeant* declared that Dreyfus's guilt is as clearly proven as that of any murderer who is caught bending over the corpse of his victim, the bloody knife still in his hand; while the *Fronde* found proofs of Dreyfus's innocence in the fact that he praised his wife before the court, and the *Figaro* said:

"Unless General Mercier has in his pocket an autograph letter to Dreyfus from the German Emperor, and unless this letter shows plainly that the Emperor was intimately connected with Dreyfus, it is mathematically impossible for the judges to pronounce against the prisoner."

This want of calm judgment, coupled with unmeasured abuse of every one who dares to differ in opinion, is likely, so the *Journal des Débats* (one of the few self-contained French journals) thinks, to lead to the restriction of the liberty of the press in France, a bill for that purpose now pending before the Chambers.

It has been asserted in French papers that only the political enemies of France believe in the innocence of Dreyfus. That is not the case. The press in nations which are wont to draw moral support from France are unsparing in their censure. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, says:

"It is almost incredible that men in high positions are permitted, day after day, to adduce as 'evidence' such matter as has been condemned by the highest court in the land. But these high officials and officers feel that their own unmeasured stupidity is revealed during this trial; they know that their credulity, which enabled Esterhazy and Henry to lead them by the nose, has become patent to all. So they lie and keep on lying, expressing their conviction of Dreyfus's guilt before a court formed of simple soldiers, who are accustomed to respect the opinions of their superiors."

Less gently, the French are censured in countries from which they are politically estranged. Especially do the British jingo papers handle them without gloves. The *St. James's Gazette* says:

"We do not want to go where we will meet forgers, perjurers, torturers, Esterhazys, and 'la fille Pays.' It is defiling to mix with such people, and it is not safe to go where the 'honor of the army' is an excuse for murder—slow murder by form of law, and quick murder by assassins in the street. We have to let the French know once for all that 'honor,' as we understand it, does not lie in feeding one's vanity by refusing to confess and atone for our errors, but in repentance for wrong done and in the determination to follow quite other courses in future."

The *Spectator*, London, believes that temperament has much to do with the French views of this famous Dreyfus case. It says:

"An ignorant Englishman, when told something outside the range of his experience, as a rule stolidly disbelieves it, and, of



THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE.

MARIANNE (to Justice): "Away with thee, thou troublesome one!"
—*Amsterdamer*

course, refuses to make it a basis of action. The Frenchman believes it, and, believing, imagines a thousand monstrous things which might be true if only the bases on which he builds them were not inventions. The old Englishwoman who was told of

the flying-fish remarked that her son was lying. A Frenchman as ignorant, if told the same thing, would have believed it, and immediately have seen clouds of flying-fish darkening the air of France, and in their fall and putrefaction producing an epidemic. . . . If anybody thinks that illustration too farcical or exaggerated, let him read General Mercier's evidence as to the money raised to defend Dreyfus. That officer has had some kind of regular training, and has risen to high staff employ, yet he believes, and accuses General Jamont, the virtual commander-in-chief, of believing, that Germany and England sent £1,400,000 to Paris to be expended in bribery for Dreyfus, and drew, of course, the deduction that such sacrifices would only be made for a secret agent."

The Westminster Gazette, London, thinks the great majority of English journalists very injudicious in their wholesale condemnation of France. It has pointed out repeatedly that Dreyfus, whether he be guilty of the treason attributed or not, is not the "spotless angel" some papers would have us believe; that the authorship of the *bordereau* was not determined by the Court of Cassation; and that Dreyfus can not satisfactorily explain his secret journeys to Germany. It asks Englishmen to look at the case from the following point of view:

"Suppose that a man had been sentenced by court-martial in this country; suppose that, in answer to an appeal for the reopening of the case, Lord Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Sir Redvers Buller declared on their honor that they had sifted all the evidence and found the conviction just; suppose that Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, and Lord Lansdowne had from their places in Parliament solemnly affirmed the same thing—would not the English people have accepted their finding, and attributed the attacks on these men to faddists and fanatics? Who can doubt that in this country, as in France, the difficulty of obtaining a retrial would have been enormous, and that the bulk of people in this country would have held tenaciously to the theory of the prisoner's guilt?"

Goldwin Smith, referring to the subject in the *Toronto Week*, remarks that "not only in Paris are sedatives required." "Is it possible," he asks, "that Englishmen can have so far lost their heads as to talk of boycotting France? This Dreyfus affair has made lunatics of all who have dealt with it on either side. If anything like an attempt to boycott France or the Paris Exhibition were made, the very first angry question that presented itself would infallibly lead to war." Some English papers also assert that the Jews, by their want of moderation, have done more harm than good to Dreyfus. Even the Socialist organ *Justice* (London) turns from its defense of Dreyfus to warn "the Jew press" that the Jews themselves are to blame for much of the bitter feeling against them in France. It is certain, also, that the attitude of the Jews in this matter has also influenced people in Germany, where the Liberal press is almost entirely in Jewish hands. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, one of their most powerful organs, demanded that the German Government should furnish, unasked, a list of the spies in its employ, to show that Dreyfus was not among them. The Conservative papers declared, of course, that that was impossible. The *Correspondent*, Hamburg, expressed itself to the following effect:

It must be remembered that the German Government has already done everything in its power. Officially and unofficially it has been declared that Dreyfus never had anything to do with the German Government. Were the German Government to approach France officially in this matter, the Government of France would certainly resent it. Moreover, the anti-Dreyfusards have repeatedly declared that any statement made in favor of Dreyfus is in itself unworthy of credit, and need not even be examined. When such a statement comes from Germany, it is immediately regarded as an unwarrantable interference with the internal affairs of France.

Much sympathy has been expressed with M. Labori for the attempt upon his life. No other feature of the case, perhaps, contributed so much to the international conviction that Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy in the General Staff. Labori's pluck

and energy, which enabled him to continue the defense after a few days' respite, have earned for him much admiration. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"We read continually in the French papers that France wants a man. Well, that man is found. Since the days of Gambetta (also a lawyer), France has not had such a man. He is respected by friend and foe alike. And let it be understood everywhere that nothing but his love of justice influences him. He has never received a cent for his work on this Dreyfus affair, not even from Zola; he refused payment."

The effect of the trial upon the Government of France and upon the relations of that country to the other nations of the world has also been widely discussed. The opinion that generally prevailed, even before the verdict was rendered, was that "L'Affaire" was certain to injure the prestige of France. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, said on this point:

"Suppose the court-martial, with the best intention in the world, give their verdict against Captain Dreyfus. It follows that no foreigner will be safe a moment in France if it pleases the chiefs of the army to declare that his condemnation is needed for 'the honor of the army.' But suppose that the court-martial does acquit Captain Dreyfus, what follows? Well, what follows is that by his acquittal a large body of the most important officers in the French army, and many of its leading politicians, are covered with infamy. They are shown to have acted with a mixture of cunning and ferocity which one does not expect to meet outside of the seraglio, or of the durbar of Abdur-Rahman. In either case, in what position is France left, and how is it possible that we should continue to treat her as a really civilized nation? It will become necessary to revise our relations to her altogether, and no delicacy of language will alter essential facts."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, does not so much fear for the safety of the individual in France as for the existing form of government. Its overthrow, thinks the paper, must greatly reduce the international prestige of France, as only a state of anarchy can follow. It argues in the main as follows:

The Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, composed of men whose reputations have not been sullied by scandal, and who are considered the only ones strong enough to maintain order, is in great difficulties. Already the Premier is asked to summon the legislature, under the pretext that the danger of war, caused by the insults heaped upon foreign countries and their representatives, renders the presence of the deputies absolutely necessary. Now everybody knows that no foreign power will go to war because a few French generals hope to save their honor by besmirching the good name of other people. The deputies who clamor for a session wish to overthrow the cabinet. The anti-Dreyfusards have declared most emphatically that they will not respect a verdict of "not guilty." It is quite as certain that the partisans of Dreyfus will not be satisfied if he is resented. They have tried legal means to establish justice. If they fail they will follow M. de Pressensé's example, who has allied himself with the anarchists. But if Zola and his friends unite with the anarchists and other revolutionaries, the overthrow of the republic is certain.

Such fears are expressed in France also, altho the majority of French papers agree with the *Matin*, Paris, which believes that little is to be feared from the Dreyfusards, but that it is the "antis" who must be conciliated.

The *Epoca*, Madrid, regards the attitude of the supposedly strong French cabinet as one of great weakness. There is too much pandering to mob violence, too much liberty for dangerous cranks like Guérin. It continues:

"The mere desire to avoid bloodshed is not sufficient to excuse this weakness. If you want to govern according to Quaker principles, you must first convert your subjects into orderly, law-abiding Quakers. Perhaps France may gain much by having a William Penn at its head; but we doubt it. Past experience and the character of the people show that much firmness is necessary."

The *Pester-Lloyd*, Budapest, is one of those many papers in

Germany and Austria which believe that an army led by men such as Mercier, Boisdeffre, Roget, and their companions need not be feared, as such officers can not possibly compete with the strictly honorable men who lead armies in Central Europe. The *Lloyd* says:

"And yet to men like these the future of France is to be committed! They have excused their base conduct by saying that to tell the truth would cause a war with Germany. To-day they do not scruple to insult all officers outside of France by telling the most unblushing lies and endangering most seriously the republic. Are these men who hire assassins to prevail? The result of the Rennes trial must decide the fate of France."

That the prestige of France has suffered materially in Russia is also evident. The St. Petersburg *Rossiia* declares that the military chauvinism of France must lead to financial ruin. In the *Novosti*, Prince Baryatinski writes that "the lies, the forgeries, the calumnies practised by the French General Staff will ruin the country." The *Grashdanin*, a paper said to be under the Czar's special protection, shows that the result of the Rennes trial must appear anything but satisfactory at the Russian court. It says:

"It is certain that the ultimate solution of this question will give great satisfaction to all honorable men in high circles in Russia. A few Russian papers sympathize with the enemies of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, and hope that Dreyfus will again be sentenced. In serious political circles this idea does not prevail. There the energetic attitude of Waldeck-Rousseau receives applause, and a verdict in favor of Dreyfus will be regarded as a new bond between France and Russia."

Here and there a writer points out that France is not the only country where violations of justice occur. An Irish correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* (London) writes:

"You English are amusing. Many a Dreyfus case (assuming for the moment the innocence of Dreyfus) has taken place in Ireland, but one word from a Home Secretary, or the *chose jugée*, ended the matter whenever it was broached. Scandals may always be avoided by quietly hushing them up. But the French are fools. They never could have managed the raid inquiry, for instance. I am full of awe when I meditate on English fair play."

The French certainly regard the attitude of the other nations as extremely pharisaical and unjust. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, in a lengthy article expresses itself to the following effect:

In France, where the light of intellect shines no less brightly than elsewhere, opinions are very much divided on the Dreyfus affair. Some people, honest good people, are convinced of Dreyfus's guilt; others, equally honest and good, believe him innocent. The majority no doubt leave the matter in the hands of the court which has been appointed to judge it. But the foreign journalist acknowledges no such restraint. He has judged the case already. He will not even hear of an appeal against his decision. He knows nothing of the doubts which trouble the French.

The foreign press, we are told, stands in defense of right, of justice, of truth. We would like to point out to them that France is a country where questions of justice and humanity have always been given due importance. There is not a country on earth where a case of this kind would have been permitted to assume such proportions. This evidence of native generosity is an honor to France, but it also makes her in a measure a victim. For the foreigners abuse this generosity by gratuitous championing. We can not but say to our critics: This question does not concern you; we know what is necessary in the interest of right and truth. The best thing you can do is to mind your own business, for the cause which you make your own will not be benefited by your interference. Your attitude is such that we can not believe in the purity of your motives.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LINES OF CLEAVAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AS the news of the South African controversy has come from day to day through the press agencies (which are controlled by the British), it has appeared as tho Mr. Chamberlain has found it necessary to curb his warlike ardor. The interpretation which continental papers are disposed to place upon these reports is that John Bull thinks twice before attacking with shot and shell the enemy who has so long resisted diplomatic assault. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, expresses itself in the main as follows:

The Boers in the Cape Colony sympathize with their relatives in the Transvaal, that is clear. To what extent, however, they will assist in repelling British pretensions is not certain. Yet the fact that Mr. Schreiner, the Cape Premier, allows ammunition to be supplied to the Orange Free State, and declares that he wishes the Cape Colony to be strictly neutral during the approaching struggle, proves that the great majority of Cape Afrikaners are opposed to British ambitions.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"Mr. Schreiner's efforts to preserve peace will not be successful if the English jingo organs have their way. He is now accused of high treason because he wishes to keep the Cape Colony as long as possible out of the difficulty. The jingoes act as if they did not know that the majority of the inhabitants in the Cape Colony sympathize with the Transvaal. As if they did not know how that colony became a British possession! In sober truth, if Mr. Schreiner manages to prevent civil war, he is a very smart man."

The *Times*, London, refers to the refusal of Mr. Schreiner to prevent the Free State—a friendly power—from obtaining ammunition, in the following terms:

"The curiously narrow and technical view of his duties taken by the Cape Premier on this subject might have produced a less unfavorable impression, were it not for the extraordinary statement he is alleged to have made in regard to his attitude in the event of war. Should war break out, he is reported to have said, 'he should do his very best to keep his colony aloof from the struggle.' That phrase, if it be accurate, in its natural sense betrays a startling misconception on the part of Mr. Schreiner of his duty both as a colonial statesman and as a British subject. What would have been thought of the governor of an American State who had declared his intention of keeping his State aloof from the war with Spain? The issues of peace and war do not rest with the colonial authorities, but with the government of the Queen, and when that government has declared war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof from the struggle, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

But the *Courant*, Utrecht, points out that the Britons, as a race, mean to establish, by force of arms, a superiority over the Afrikaner race, while the latter once for all refuse to acknowledge that superiority. It is the old story of a people who refuse to be governed without their consent, and the Cape Colony Afrikaner will not permit the Briton to dominate if that makes the Briton domineering. Threats of dire vengeance are already uttered in the jingo press. The *St. James's Gazette* is full of suggestive proposals. One of these runs as follows:

"We are told that in case of war with the Transvaal we shall have to deal with some thousands of farmers from the Cape Colony, who will reinforce the Boers or cut our communications, as well as with similar volunteers from the Free State and Natal. The Dutch inhabitants of our colonies, that is, tho treated as fellow citizens, are some of them disloyal. To encourage the rest it might be as well to make it clear that every duty of a neutral will be strictly enforced in the case of the Free State on pain of the forfeiture of her independence; and that all farms within our boundaries, the owners of or next heirs to which are proved to have served against us, or which are shown to have been transferred simply to avoid the penalties of treason, will be for-

feited. They might very well be balloted for among the British and colonial troops after the war."

What arouses special resentment in Great Britain is that Portugal could not well detain the ammunition intended for the Transvaal, since the Cape Colony refused to detain cartridges "whose distribution could not well be controlled after the consignments had crossed the Free-State border." Yet many British Liberals acknowledge that Britain's attitude toward the Boers is open to criticism. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"The last thing a prudent man would do, even if he meant war with the Transvaal, would be to furnish the material for civil war at the Cape. Yet in their hurry to anticipate the state of war, some Cape and some British politicians are capable of most foolish proceedings, as we have just seen. A day or two ago, the Cape Progressives were burning to commit a breach of legality against the Orange Free State for the sake of stopping a consignment of cartridges. Now, apparently, we find that our own Government has overreached itself and courted an awkward rebuff in the attempt to stop a little ammunition from passing through Portuguese territory. The moral is—and it extends to the whole of these proceedings—that you can not have the benefits of war and peace at the same time."

Civil war in South Africa would be a very complicated affair. Some of the native tribes would side with the British—the Basutos, for instance, who regard the Orange Free State as their hereditary enemy, and were saved from annexation to that country by British intervention. The Matabele and other northern tribes will undoubtedly side with the Boers. All natives, however, will plunder the whites indiscriminately when they get the chance. There is, even in the old colony, the stronghold of the Afrikaner Party, a section of Boers who affect English ways and speech, and will act as Tories. On the other hand, Rhodesia's loyalty is not at all assured. *The Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"Against the will of the people the Chartered Company has instituted a 'legislative council' of eleven members, seven of whom are appointed by the company itself. That is about as much as if the German Bundesrath had forty Prussian members. This 'fako' representation has given Rhodesia a customs tariff which taxes to the utmost all necessities of life (nearly everything has to be imported). Whisky, however, the curse of South Africa, goes in duty free, to please the great whisky barons of the Cape. Sir Alfred Milner has ratified this tariff, despite the protests of the population. The result was indignation meetings throughout Rhodesia. At one of these the Rhodesian people were described as 'Uitlanders' in the land they inhabit, 'John Company' being the 'Burgher.' But if that tariff is not altered, an early crisis may be expected in Rhodesia."

It is doubtful that the company will reduce the tariff unless it can get hold of the Transvaal gold-fields. Its debts amount to nearly \$30,000,000. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PARLIAMENTARY CONFLICT IN PRUSSIA.

GERMANY is at present the scene of a struggle of no little interest to America. The Government wishes to extend the already extensive system of canals which intersect the country. This, in addition to facilitating the export of industrial products, would, it is feared by the Agrarians, increase the importation of agricultural produce, and hence the latter, commanding a majority in the Prussian Parliament, have somewhat unceremoniously thrown out the Rhine-Elbe canal bill, which is specially favored by the Emperor. The manufacturers, the plutocracy, and the industrial laborers, all of whom are in a measure opposed to a strong monarchical government because it prevents them from exercising predominant influence, are now forced to support the Emperor; and the great landlords, the farmers, and the farm laborers, by tradition and choice the most loyal supporters of the crown, must

either consent to relinquish their claims to recognition or become the real opposition party. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"To the last the Government has failed to be firm in its dealings with the Conservatives, and that is why they have dared to throw out the canal bill. This weakness is only a consequence of the want of backbone shown for years by Ministers of the Miquel and Hammerstein type. Who governs in Prussia anyhow? The Agrarians think that, without their consent, nothing can be done. The German people will watch the end of the struggle with keen interest, for it may break up the rule of the Conservative Party in Prussia."

The Kölnische Zeitung, Cologne, points out that the Minister for Public Works, von Thielen, has declared in the most energetic manner that the Government will not drop the matter, as the Rhine-Elbe canal is an absolute necessity. The paper does not believe that the Conservatives will win in the end and says:

"Not only the Ministers who formerly belonged to their own organization, but the Emperor himself has opposed the Agrarians. They took up the gage and they have won a victory. But tho we are sorry to find that a work of great economic importance has been shelved for a while, we are pleased because the political situation is cleared. The Agrarians have paraded their strength because they do not believe that the Emperor and his Ministers are in earnest, or willing to enter into conflict. It will not be long now before we know whether Germany is ripe to be placed under the yoke of the Farmers' Alliance."

The Conservatives, on the other hand, declare that they could not accept the canal bill because the Government had threatened them. "It would have been undignified," remarks the *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* declares that the Conservatives would have lost all prestige if they had meekly accepted the terms of the Government. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, the organ of the "Junker" Party *par excellence*, hopes the Government will now understand that even the loyal Conservatives must occasionally be considered when important economic interests are at stake, and says:

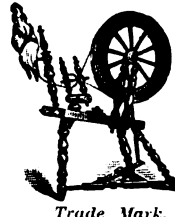
"It is to be regretted that Chancellor Hohenlohe threatens to leave out of all consideration the wishes and needs of the Agrarians when new commercial treaties are formed. The Conservatives wish nothing better than to work hand in hand with the Government for the welfare of the country. There is no need of a rupture. There is no reason why the Government should fancy that its prestige has suffered, merely because the Conservatives have rejected a government bill. Moreover, even the canal project may revive. If further agitation results in the conversion of present opponents, the canal bill may pass at some future time. But there is no need to hurry."

Of no little moment is this German conflict to Great Britain. On the one hand the hope is expressed that the Agrarians may successfully block the way to further industrial development in Germany. On the other hand, there is a wish that the proud, unbending Prussian squires may be humbled by the Emperor. Here and there it is suggested that an earnest conflict would disturb Germany sufficiently to cripple her industries and yet humble the "Junkers." "If any breed of foreign politicians be 'pizen' to the liberty-loving, free-trading Briton, it is these Prussian Agrarians," remarks the outspoken London *Outlook*, and in another place it says:

"The present Emperor is striving vigorously to develop the means of transit in Germany, by canals and railways to make swift communication between factory and field, and to increase the German commercial fleet; all this in view of the fact that in 1904, when Germany's tariff treaties with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Rumania, Russia, Servia, and Switzerland expire, she will be in a position to start a new policy. What that policy may be it would be hard to say absolutely, but things tend to prove that she is meditating the overthrow of our commercial supremacy."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, thinks it possible that the Emperor may ally himself with the Liberals against the Conservatives; but admits that such an alliance could not be lasting. It is doubtful that the estrangement between the King—for it is as King of Prussia only that William II. acts in this matter—and his chief supporters will last. A few government officials who voted against the canal bill in the Landtag have been disciplined, and the bill will again be brought forward. On the other hand, some concession will be made to the class which furnishes nine tenths of the officers and officials in the country. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Minister Loomis writes from Caracas, in regard to a plan recently presented to the Government which, says the minister, looks to the construction of the greatest system of inland water-ways in the world. It is proposed to connect by means of canals the great river systems of the continent of South America, making a navigable water-way from the valley of the Orinoco to that of La Plata, inclusive. The estimated cost of this work is \$200,000,000, which figure, however, is largely conjectural, as no accurate surveys or detailed statement of the probable cost has ever been made. It is not unlikely, continues Mr. Loomis, that this matter will be taken up seriously by some of the South American governments within a few years.

Minister Finch transmits from Montevideo the following letter published in a local paper, showing the surprising yield of rice in the department of Rivera:

"The first planting of rice by Mr. Juan Lemos was 1½ kilograms (3.3 pounds) which yielded 150 kilograms (331 pounds), a profit of 100 to 1. A sample of the rice has been inspected and is pronounced to be of the best quality. Encouraged by this splendid result, Mr. Lemos will extend his plantations next year. If the enthusiasm for national production spreads, the department of Rivera will, from its soil and climatic conditions, become one of the richest in the country."

Minister Finch writes from Montevideo also that the shipments to Montevideo of coal during the first quarter of the year 1899 amounted to 75,610.672 kilograms (74,416 tons).

As Hongkong has no custom-house, the only official source of information concerning imports and exports is the annual report of the harbor master. His report for the year ending December

31, 1898, has just been published, and it contains many items of interest to American exporters and shipowners who are interested in the commerce of southern China and the Philippines. It will also be interesting to note the increase of American shipping in this port in 1898 over 1897. This has all taken place since August, within a period of four months. The increase of 1899 will be fully double that of 1898, because of the large number of ships plying between Manila and Hongkong that have gone under the American flag, and because of the greater consumption of American goods in Manila. The total tonnage entering and clearing this port for the year 1898 amounted to 17,265,780 tons, an increase compared with 1897 of 1,327,606 tons. There arrived 39,815 vessels, aggregating 8,648,274 tons. Eleven steamers flying the American flag entered during 1898, as against 4 in 1897. Thirty-two sailing-vessels came in under the American flag, as against 30 in 1897. America standing second to Great Britain, with 36 under the British flag. The year 1898 was marked by heavy trade in rice and coal, and the introduction of oil from Langkat, Sumatra. The demand for rice was largely from Japan, and that for coal was a result of the late war with Spain and the centering of so many foreign fleets in this harbor. The American kerosene-oil trade remained practically the same as in 1897. American flour shows a considerable increase in spite of the fact that from April to August the Manila market was practically closed to it. Hongkong imported from the United States 270,204 tons of cargo, as against 278,711 tons from the continent of Europe and 416,377 tons from Great Britain. The imports

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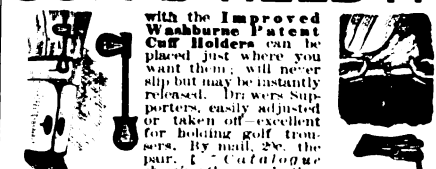
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from the Philippine Islands amounted to 169,526 tons. The exports from Hongkong to the United States amounted to 148,525 tons and to the Philippine Islands to 152,395 tons, leaving a balance of trade heavily in our favor. Among the imports in which the United States is interested are 103,544 tons of flour, 36,611 tons of cotton and cotton yarn, 55,160 tons of hemp, 67,362 tons of kerosene in bulk, and 59,115 tons of kerosene in case, all of which items except kerosene show an increase over 1897. There arrived during 1898, on vessels of all classes, 3,290,902 passengers. The total revenue of the harbor department, which is made up of light dues, licenses, and internal revenue and court and office fees, amounted to \$183,628.01. These figures in some measure show Hongkong's importance in the shipping world. The peculiarity of the Hongkong trade is that the consumption of imports on the island itself is so small, as compared with the bulk of the trade, that it can be stated that almost all imports are again exported. Hongkong has often been called a vast bonded warehouse and clearing-house for southern China and the surrounding countries.

"During the past fiscal year, certain noteworthy changes for the better have taken place in my consular district," writes our commercial agent at Nouméa.

A Mr. Bernheim, owner of extensive mining property in the northwest of the colony, recently completed a narrow-gage line of railway, 40 kilometers (24.85 miles) in length. The rails and rolling-stock were imported from France. Two other lines are in course of construction, one of 40 kilometers, on the east side of the island, at Kouaona, and one of 30 kilometers (18.6 miles), close to Bourail, a small town north of Nouméa. A line of 150 kilometers (93 miles), to be built by the local government, will probably be commenced in February next, the contract for which I hope will be secured by a United States firm. A fifth line in the extreme north is in contemplation.

The mining industry is in a flourishing condi-

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Six cents to pay postage, sent to the makers, the Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will secure a sample can.

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tion; nickel, chrome, cobalt, and copper ores are being rapidly extracted. From every quarter of the globe orders for minerals are received by the leading firms, and I am informed by the director of Le Nickel, at Nouméa, and the general manager of the firm of L. Ballande & Co., that they have taken important orders from the United States, and shipments are being prepared for that country.

PERSONALS.

BEECHER and Ingersoll were always great friends. Mr. Beecher had a celestial globe in his study, a present from some manufacturer. On it was an excellent representation of the constellations and stars which compose them. Ingersoll was delighted with the globe. He examined it closely and turned it round and round. "It's just what I wanted," he said; "who made it?" "Who made it?" repeated Beecher; "who made this globe? Oh, nobody, Colonel, it just happened!"

C. S. BATTERMAN, one of the best-known mining men in the Rocky Mountain States, was on the stand as an expert in an important mining case in Nevada, and was under cross-examination by a rather young and "smart" attorney. The question related to the form that the ore was found in, generally described as "kidney lumps." "Now, Mr. Batterman," said the attorney, "how large are these lumps—you say they are oblong—are they as long as my head?" "Yes," replied Mr. Batterman, "but not so thick." The attorney subsided, and even the judge could not help smiling.

JOHANN STRAUSS died only a few months ago, but already a series of regrettable disputes has arisen regarding the wealth that he had accumulated. The great composer was thrice married, and his body had rested in the Friedhof scarcely a week when the second wife, from whom he had secured a legal separation years ago, instituted legal proceedings to contest his will. By this will Strauss had secured to his third wife and step-

OATMEAL AND DYSPEPSIA.

We are noted the world over as a nation of dyspeptics. Few people realize, however, that this trouble originates in the food. Nearly every family uses oatmeal or some other form of cereal breakfast foods. It is prepared by placing a little water over the cereal and allowed to cook a few minutes, and then served at the morning meal. The cereal then abounds in starch, and very few healthy stomachs can digest starch in this manner, and the strong stomach soon becomes impaired when forced to digest these foods which contain so much partially cooked starch.

Oatmeal and other cereal foods should never be served when cooked less than five hours. This constant cooking converts the starch into dextrin, and makes the cereal palatable and nutritious.

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One of the very best foods that one can eat is Granola. It is a scientific combination of wheat and other cereals. The grains are skilfully cooked, converting the starch into dextrin, and rendering the cereals easy of digestion. Chemical analysis shows that one pound of Granola contains as much nutriment, muscle, and brain properties as three pounds of beef. A few teaspoonfuls of this scientifically prepared food, with the addition of milk, make a delicious meal, ready to serve in an instant. Granola can be found on sale at all first-class groceries. The picture of the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium will guard the purchaser against counterfeits.



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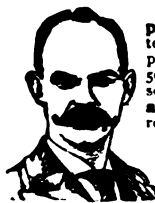
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daughter, as well as his sisters, moderate incomes for life, and then made the Society of Friends of Music his heir-at-law. He disinherited his brother, the well-known Edouard Strauss, and made no provision for the destitute widow of his brother Joseph. The Austrian marriage laws are exceptionally severe, and in the case of Strauss and his second wife there were impediments to an absolute divorce such as would have enabled him to marry again legally. So, after the legal separation granted by the court, Strauss emigrated to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, resided there for a period, obtained an absolute divorce from his "legally separated" wife under the laws of the duchy, and then married for the third time. This evasion of the Austrian marriage laws deprives Strauss of the court favor which he had enjoyed, and it seems certain that in the strict legal sense his second wife is his rightful widow, whereas his third wife, for whom he has provided, had no authentic claim on him. The Austrian laws of succession provide that a wife can never be disinherited, but has always a claim on at least one third of the property left by her husband. Under these circumstances the second wife of the great musician has every prospect of securing that much of his wealth. At present she in poor circumstances, earning her living in a photographic studio in Berlin.

At the Metropolitan Club in Washington recently, General Joseph S. Smith, of Maine, gave, among some other interesting reminiscences of his official life at the capital in the "military period" following the War of the Rebellion, the following account of a colloquy between General Sheridan and General Meigs that Smith had himself overheard:

General Sheridan was noted for his facility in epigrammatic speech. General Meigs was the architect of the Pension Office, and was inordinately proud of his achievement. When Sheridan came to make his official inspection of the building Meigs accompanied him. Sheridan went thoroughly over the structure from top to bottom without passing any comment, but when the inspection was completed he turned to his guide with:

"Well, Meigs, I have only one fault to find with it."

"What's that, General?" asked the delighted ex-Quartermaster-General.

"It's fireproof," replied Sheridan.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH has just celebrated his eightieth birthday at his home in New Jersey. He is the oldest living graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. Still, his fame continues to rest on the shoulders of immortal "Ben Bolt."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Reactionist.—WEARY WILLY: "Dey say action and reaction are always equal."

FRAYED FAGIN: "Yes; I tink one uv my ancestors must have worked himself to death and I am de reaction."—*Puck*.

For the Truth.—"That man called me a liar, a cad, a scoundrel, and a puppy. Would you advise me to fight for that?" "By all means. There's nothing nobler in this world, young man, than fighting for the truth."—*Tid-Bits*.

As She Entered the Room.—BOBBY (at teatable): "Why, she ain't dusty a bit."

HIS MOTHER: "Dusty! Who? What?"

BOBBY: "I mean Aunt Lavina. Didn't you tell Mrs. Glib yesterday that she had been on the shelf four years?"—*Tid-Bits*.

The "Profesh."—HOTEL-KEEPER: "My rates for rooms are two dollars up."

ACTOR: "But how much for the 'profesh'? I am Hamfatter Hamlet, the tragedian."

HOTEL-KEEPER: "Oh, in that case it will have to be two dollars down."—*Exchange*.

Then Relations Became Strained.—"This milk," said Mr. Oakum, as he looked into the

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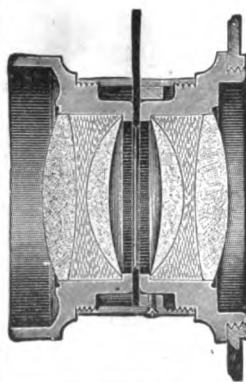
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HEAD OFFICES
BERLIN-FRIEDENAU.

pitcher and began fishing for something with a fork, "reminds me of the quality of mercy." "What do you mean?" his wife demanded. "It is not strained."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Bostonians Abroad.—**FUDDY:** "The Huncums are very discreet."

FUDDY: "In what way."

FUDDY: "They never smile when they are in public together. They are afraid people will think they are not married. They both of them hate a scandal above all things."—*Boston Transcript.*

In the Wrong Order.—**MISS JACKSON:** "So yo' don't fink Mistah Johnson will be a success behin' de bat?"

MR. WHITEWASH: "No; yo' see, a catcher am expected to run like de dickens an' catch a foul; but, Johnson am in de habit ob catchin' de fowl first an' den runnin' like de dickens."—*Judge.*

Solicitous for Providence.—Beth (whose elder sisters have just returned from abroad, at her devotions): "Please let papa and mamma live always—and, God, if you want to be happy you'll never have Minerva and Martha die, for they'd make you awfully ashamed in heaven, comparing things there with what they saw in Europe."—*Judge.*

Professional Convenience.—**PATIENT:** "I say, doctor, just what is this 'grip' anyway?"

DOCTOR: "Why, my good fellow, that's the name we doctors have for everything nowadays but appendicitis."

PATIENT: "Ah! and what is appendicitis?"

DOCTOR: "Why, that the name we have for everything but the 'grip.'"—*Judge.*

Like Dewey.—**MRS. STUBB:** "John, is that you coming home at such an unearthly hour?"

MR. STUBB: Yes, M-Maria; the club had a little D-Dewey toast to-night."

MRS. STUBB: "Well you remind me of Dewey."

MR. STUBB: "In w-what way, M-Maria?"

MRS. STUBB: "A long time coming home."—*Chicago News.*

The Irish of It.—"An Irishman who had taken a seat in a theater other than the one his reserved check called for was remonstrated with by the usher, who insisted on his getting up and giving his seat to the rightful purchaser. "G'wan wid ye," excitedly retorted the Celt; "the sate is moine, an' Oi'll shtand up for me roights ef I hev to sit here all noight."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Current Events.

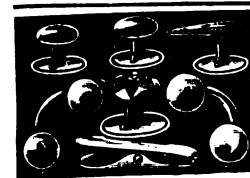
Monday, September 11.

—The judges of the court-martial at Rennes send a request to President Loubet that **Dreyfus** be not again degraded.

—General Benjamin F. Tracy continues at Paris his argument in behalf of Venezuela before the Anglo-Venezuelan boundary arbitration commission.

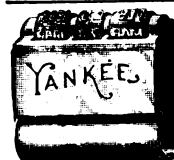
—Rear-Admiral Farquhar is appointed com-

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mander of the North Atlantic Squadron in place of Rear-Admiral Sampson, who will be assigned to command the Boston Navy Yard.

—The Secretary of War appoints a central Puerto Rican relief committee to systematize the work.

Tuesday, September 12.

—Emile Zola's open letter in *L'Aurore* causes a stir in France.

—Jimenez enters the city of San Domingo and receives a warm welcome.

—Sir George Stewart White is appointed commander of the British forces at Natal.

Cornellus Vanderbilt dies suddenly at his New York residence, from an attack of paralysis, aged 56 years.

—A sword is presented by the people of Baltimore to Captain Iyer, who commanded the cruiser *Baltimore* in the battle of Manila.

Wednesday, September 13.

—Great damage to property is caused by a hurricane in Bermuda.

—A conference for the discussion of trusts and combinations opens at Chicago.

—President Schurman, of Cornell, issues a full statement of his views on conditions in the Philippines.

—The White Star Line steamer *Oceanic*, the largest vessel afloat, arrives in New York, having completed her first voyage to this country.

Thursday, September 14.

—Admiral Watson cables from Manila that the gun-boat *Paragua* has captured and destroyed a Filipino schooner and silenced a rebel force at Balemao.

—Messrs. Denby and Worcester of the Philippine Commission are recalled from Manila by President McKinley.

—It is announced in Washington that the President will take no action regarding either the Dreyfus case or the Transvaal dispute.

—The Philadelphia Export Exposition is opened with formal addresses.

—Penal Commissioner Evans issues a reply to his critics who attacked him at the G. A. R. Encampment.

Friday, September 15.

—Many lives are lost and much property destroyed by floods in upper Austria.

—Rear-Admiral Schley is assigned to command the South Atlantic Station.

—W. J. Bryan refuses to debate with W. Bourke Cockran before the trust conference in Chicago. Mr. Cockran speaks freely on trusts to a large audience.

—Sir Richard Webster begins the summing up on behalf of Great Britain in the Venezuelan case.

Saturday, September 16.

—The Chicago trust conference adjourns without passing any resolutions. W. J. Bryan makes a two-hours speech on the suppression of trusts.

—Gen. Russell A. Alger retires from the senatorial contest in Michigan.

—Senator Hanna arrives from Europe and gives his views on politics.

Sunday, September 17.

—President Krüger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain refuses to accept the latest British proposals, and hostilities are regarded as imminent.

—A new anti-trust organization, national in scope, is formed by delegates to the Chicago conference.

Six negro miners are shot in a race riot at Cartersville, Ill.

—Ex-Speaker Reed, in a letter of thanks to Maine Republicans, includes a covert attack on the President's Philippine policy.

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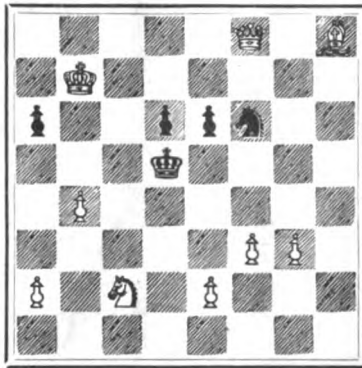
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 416.

BY B. J. M. MARR, LEIDEN.

First Prize *Schachbundes* Problem Tourney.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

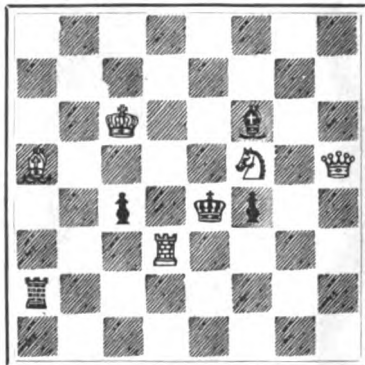
White mates in two moves.

Problem 417.

BY J. CARBÓ Y BATLLE.

From "*Problems d'Eschachs*."

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 410.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

B—Q Kt 3, which caught many of our solvers, is answered by R—K B 2.

No. 411.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. B—Kt 6 | 2. Q—K 3, ch | 3. R—K 5, mate |
| 1. Kt or R—B 5 | 2. K x Q must | 3. Kt—B 2, mate |
| 1. R—K 5 | 2. R x Q must | 3. R—K 5, mate |
| 1. P—Kt 4 | 2. K—K 6 | |

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieher, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.

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411 only: Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.

Comments (410): "A fine problem"—M. W. H.; "Another feather in Mackenzie's fez"—I. W. B.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "A good key and a good all-round 2-er"—C. F. P.; "An elegant problem"—M. M.; "The Q dies but the Klives"—J. G. L.; "Merits considerable praise"—A. K.; "Key, plain; variations, beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Quite a pleasing problem"—C. D. S.; "A peculiar jumble"—W. R. C.; "A beautiful problem"—C. F. McM.; "A masterpiece, and very difficult"—S. W. J.; "Easy"—R. W. P.; "Above criticism"—J. A.; "One of your best"—F. L. H.

(411) "Magnificent in mechanism, motto, and mates"—I. W. B.; "A great problem"—C. R. O.; "A fine composition; one of the best you have published"—C. F. P.; "The key is a temporizing move. I like a key that amounts to something"—M. M.; "An excellent production"—J. G. L.; "Well conceived"—A. K.

W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 408 and 409. C. R. O. got 406 and 407. G. W. S.-V., "Trinity College," C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia., J. M. Irwin, Moulton, Ala., C. E. Eppert and F. B. Stephenson, Terre Haute, Ind., Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark., were successful with 408. Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va., got 409.

The Italian Mate (August 19).

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q—R 8 ch | 2. R x Kt ch | 3. Kt—Q 6, ch |
| 1. K x Q (must) | 2. K—Kt 2 (must) | 3. K—R 3 (must) |
| 4. R—R 5 ch | 5. R—B 6, mate | |
| 4. P x R (must) | | |

"Napoleon at Chess."

We take this game and comments from the *The Times*, Philadelphia:

"It is well known that the great Napoleon played Chess and frequently, too. The table is still shown at the Café de la Regence, where the Sub-Lieutenant Bonaparte had his daily game during the Reign of Terror, and of his latter games as Consul and Emperor three specimens are preserved. The following, the last of the three, was played at St. Helena:

NAPOLÉON.	GEN. BERTRAND.
White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P
4 Kt x Kt	P x Kt
5 B—B 4	B—B 4

"The conqueror of Marengo and Austerlitz plays for a rapid development.

6 P—Q B 3 Q—K 2

"General Bertrand had not read the modern analysis of this opening.

7 Castles Q—K 4

"A light goes him up. White's last move was of a subtle nature and the K P a Greek gift, for Napoleon is ready to pin if the P be taken.

8 P—K B 4 P x P ch
9 K—R sq P x P

"The conclusion shows that Napoleon had all the genius of a modern brilliant player.

10 B x B P ch K—Q sq

If he takes, then P x Q, discovering check.

11 P x Q P x R (Q)
12 B x Kt B—K 2

"If R x B, Q—Kt 3 follows.

13 Q—Kt 3 P—Q R 4

"Of course, General Bertrand could have improved his last move, but perhaps he wasn't feeling quite well, or knew that Napoleon didn't like long games. Well, be that as it may, the Emperor now forced a brilliant mate in five moves."

Games from the London Tournament.

LASKER PUSHES HIS PAWNS.

French Defense.

LASKER.	SHOWALTER.	LASKER.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	20 K—K 3	B—R 2
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 3	21 Q—K Kt sq	Q—R—Q B sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	22 Kt—Kt 5	P—Kt 3
4 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	23 Kt—Q 6	Q—R—B sq
5 P—K 5	P—K R 3	24 P—B 4	K—R—Kt sq
6 B—Q 2	B x Kt	25 R x R	B x R
7 P x B	Kt—K 5	26 P—K R 4	R—Q sq
8 B—Q 3	Kt x B	27 P—R 5	K—B sq
9 Q x Kt	P—Q B 4	28 P—R 4	B—R 2
10 P—K B 4	Q—R 4	29 P—R 5	R—Kt sq
11 P—B 4	Q x Q ch	30 P x P	R x P
12 K x Q	Q x P	31 P—B 5	R—B 3
13 B x P	P x P	32 K—Q 4	B—B 7
14 Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3	33 R—Q B sq	B—Kt 6
15 B—Kt 5	B—Q 2	34 R—Q Kt sq	B—Q 4
16 B x Kt	B x P	35 P—B 5	B—B 6
17 Kt x P	B x P	36 P x P	B x P
18 K—K Kt sq	B—K 5	37 R—K B sq	Resigns.
19 R x P	K—K 2		

THE GAME THAT COST JANOWSKI THE SECOND PRIZE.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI.	STEINITZ.	JANOWSKI.	STEINITZ.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	27 P x P	Q x P
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 Q x Q	R x Q
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	29 Kt—Kt 3	R—Kt 5
4 P—Q 4	B—Q 2	30 P—K B 3	R—K B 5
5 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	31 P—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
6 B—Q B 4	P—K R 3	32 R—K 2	K—K 2
7 B—K 3	Kt—Kt 3	33 K—Kt 2	K—K 2
8 Q—Q 2	B—Kt 5	34 K—B sq	K—B 2
9 Castles QR	B x Kt	35 R—B sq	R—K R 5
10 P x P	P x P	36 R—B 2	K—B 3
11 B x P	Kt—K 4	37 Kt—B sq	R—Q 2
12 B—K 2	Kt x B	38 Kt—K 3	P—K R 4
13 Q x Kt	P—Q B 3	39 R—Kt 2	R—Kt 2
14 P—B 4	P—Q 2	40 R—Q 2	R—Q
15 B—K 4	Kt—B 4	41 R—Kt 3	R—Kt 3 ch
16 K—R Kt sq	Q—B 2	42 K—Kt 2	R—K 8
17 B—R 3	Kt—K 3	43 Kt—Kt 2	R (K 8)—Q 8
18 B x Kt	P x B	44 K—B 2	P—Q R 4
19 Kt—K 2	Q—R 4	45 Kt—K 3	R (Q 8)—Q 7
20 R x P	B x R	46 R—B sq	R—K 7
21 Q x B	Castles	47 Kt—Q sq	P—Kt 5 ch
22 P—Q R 3	P—K 4	48 P x P	P x P ch
23 P—B 5	Q—B 4	49 K—Kt 2	R (Q 5)—Q 7
24 R—K B sq	Q—B 5	50 K—Kt sq	R x B P
25 Q—Kt 4	K—R Kt sq	51 P—R 4	R (B 7)—Q 7
26 Q—B 3	P—Q 4		Resigns.

8 P—K R 3 to restrict the scope of the Q B might have been an advisable precaution. Steinitz improves upon his previously-played defense with 10... P x P, White's P—Q 5 generally driving back his Kt—Q Kt sq; and White omitting 19 Q—B 4 gave Black a better position than he ever had with his unfavorable defense. Janowski, getting impatient, brought the unsound sacrifice of 20 R x P, after which Steinitz, with the exchange ahead, played remarkably well, and won the game in good style.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

SEVENTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

A. L. JONES.	O. E. WIGGERS.	A. L. JONES.	O. E. WIGGERS.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	26 P x P	Kt—B 6
2 P—Q B 4	P—R 3	27 R—R sq	P—K 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	28 K—B sq	Kt—K 5
4 B—B 4	B—K 2	29 P—B 3	Kt—Q 3
5 P—K 3	Castles	30 R x P	P—K 5
6 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	31 P—Q 7	R—B 8 ch
7 P—Q R 3	Kt—B 3	32 K—B 2	P—B 5
8 P x B P	B x P	33 B—R 6	P—K 6 ch
9 P—Q Kt 4	B—Kt 3	34 K—K 2	Kt—B 5
10 P—B 5	B—B 2	35 B x Kt	P x B
11 B x B	Q x B	36 R—Q 2	R—B 6
12 Kt—Q Kt 5	Q—K 2	37 P—Kt 5	R—t sq
13 Kt—Q 6	Kt—K 5	38 R—Q 4	R—Kt 6
14 Kt x B	Q x R x Kt	39 R x R	P x R
15 Kt—Q 4	Q—B 3	40 R—Kt 4	P—K Kt 4
16 Q—B 2	Kt x Kt	41 K x Kt P	K—Kt 2
17 P x Kt	Q x B	42 P—Kt 3	K—Kt 3
18 R—B sq	P—Q Kt 3	43 R—Kt 4	K—B 4
19 B—Q 3	P—B 4	44 P—Kt 6	P—R 3
20 R—Q sq	Kt—B 6	45 P—Kt 7	K—K 4
21 R—Q 2	Q—K 4 ch	46 P x P	P x P
22 B—K 2	P x P	47 P—R 4	K—B 4
23 Castles	Kt—K 5	48 K—K sq	K—K 4
24 Q—Kt 2	Q x Q	49 K—K 2	K—B 4
25 R x Q	P x P		Drawn.

Little comment is necessary. The game is badly played on both sides. Black, having the decided advantage, gives it up. On his 35th move he had a won game, but he permits White to win his most valuable P. Then he should not have allowed White to get his P beyond Kt 5. The exchange of Queens by Black was unnecessary and greatly weakened his game.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEWEY'S HOME-COMING.

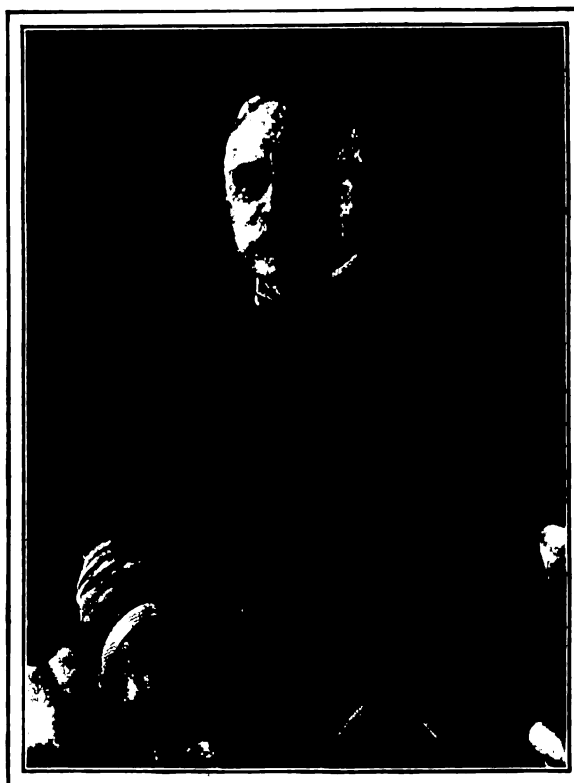
THE one prominent man in America to-day who is not made the object of disparaging cartoon, quip, or editorial is the very one whose monopoly of the public attention would seem most likely to challenge such treatment. Even the host of papers which oppose and ridicule the idea of nominating Admiral Dewey for the Presidency do not hint that the admiral would not make an excellent President, but argue that his very greatness and dignity should be a reason for keeping him out of the turmoil of party politics. The *Chicago Tribune* makes the following analysis of the causes that have led up to our present state of admiration and homage:

"Americans hold Dewey in high esteem because he has given abundant evidence that he is more than a sea commander. During his long stay at Manila he shone as a diplomatist and a manager of men. He maintained his own dignity and that of his country. He got his Government into no disagreeable complications. He curbed the bumpiousness of the German admiral without disturbing the amicable relations of the two nations. He won the respect and confidence of other foreign officers, naval and civil. He did not commit himself with the Filipinos, and he did nothing to estrange them. He displayed during long and trying months those qualities of caution, prudence, and adaptability to men and to circumstances which one does not expect to find, as a rule, in the blunt sailor.

"Dewey endeared himself to his countrymen, again, by insisting on staying in the Philippines long after he had won his fight and Manila had surrendered and was occupied by American soldiers. He could have come home, without impropriety, to wear his laurels while they were green. He was urged to return and enjoy the plaudits of his admiring countrymen. Others would have done so, but he refused.

"He was willing to let his subordinates go home, when he saw their health demanded it. But, tho in ill health, he would not go himself. He endured patiently the intolerable climate of a

Philippine summer. He sweltered in Manila Bay when he could have been enjoying the refreshing breezes of the Green Mountains, or giving advice to the peace negotiators and enjoying the hospitalities of French officials. His tarrying at Manila might have cost him his life. He knew that, and that it is counted less glorious to die of malaria or liver disease than to die like Nelson at Trafalgar; and yet he remained, because duty bid him. That has been his motto, and it is for his devotion to duty, displayed



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ADMIRAL DEWEY.

From his latest photograph, taken at Gibraltar.

in days of peace as well as in the clash of battle, that Americans honor him. His victory is nearly a year and a half old. The battle flags have long been furled. A welcome on account of that victory would be a little belated. But he is welcomed rather for what he has done since he sank the Spanish fleet than for sinking it. Peace for him has had its victories no less renowned than those of war."

The suggestion that Admiral Dewey be made President—a proposition advanced last year by the *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.), but dropped when it was learned that the admiral disapproved of it, and now brought forward again by the *New York World* (Dem.)—is not meeting with much favor among the press. Postmaster-General Smith's organ, the *Philadelphia Press*, says:

"Evidently, the gravity of the peril which confronts the party of free trade, free silver, and anti-everything else has deprived some of its most vociferous mouthpieces of a sense of humor, for nothing could be more incongruous, nothing more productive of ridiculous possibilities than Dewey, newly converted to Democracy, trying to stand on some of the shaky platforms which would be built up under him by such artisans as those who constructed

the amazing structure the Ohio Democrats stand on with such trepidation. But it is useless. In the first place, Admiral Dewey is not a Democrat; secondly, he is not a candidate, and, thirdly, he believes in all those things and stands for all those things in American life to-day that the Democrats would repudiate. He is an 'Administration man,' and, as he confessed to another Democratic organ, he does not believe in naval or army men running after political preferment. As he said:

"I am convinced that I have not studied political questions and political methods enough to make a satisfactory President of the United States. The nation has given me an office I am competent to fill, and I am not looking for another job. If I were out of work I might be tempted to look at these things differently, but as it is I can regard the whole question impartially, and I believe that the country should select Presidents who are trained and experienced in the science of civil government rather than to take a man from the army or navy."

"But why say more? The whole issue of the 'only candidate' who can save the Democratic Party belongs to the realm of the ridiculous, save in so far as it is confession—the frank utterance of those who see the game is up and grasp blindly, fatuously at anything."

Leslie's Weekly, however, is inclined to think the admiral a Presidential possibility:

"The most recent declaration of the admiral, and the clearest and most comprehensive, was given in an interview had with him in Manila on February 19 last by Edwin Wildman, the special correspondent of *Leslie's Weekly*. With this gentleman the admiral discussed the possibility of the Presidency with unusual freedom. When asked if he was a Republican or a Democrat he replied: 'A sailor has no politics. I come from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. Our flag-lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be a nobody. If I lived South I would probably be a Democrat.' The admiral added that he had not voted in many years, and that his vote was usually influenced 'by personal preference or local conditions,' and as to the Presidency he said: 'Don't you think it would be presumptuous to accept a nomination before it is offered? Perhaps it would be equally previous to reject it.' The general drift of the admiral's remarks was complimentary to the existing Administration and against the suggestion that he should be a candidate."

"The unanimous choice ever again of any man for the Presidency seems extremely doubtful. If any one could have it, Dewey under existing circumstances could be thus favored. First, because he is the hero of the nation; secondly, because he is more familiar than any one else with the gravest problem that now confronts us—the Philippine question—(it should be noted that the London *Spectator* advises the appointment of Dewey as the governor-general of the Philippines); and thirdly, because his unanimous election would set at rest the fears of the business world regarding grave financial disturbances that will obviously follow another campaign with Bryan pitted against McKinley on the old platforms."

"It would be unique and extraordinary if both parties were to indorse Dewey, making his nomination unanimous and the Presidential election a mere matter of form. Such an eventuality, if it were possible, would remove the one great menace to a continuance of the country's present extraordinary prosperity—that is, the menace of a Presidential election, with all that that implies of a possible change in our financial and economic policies."

"While *The World's* suggestion, therefore, appears to be fanciful, it is obviously not to be laughed at."

Two timely articles on Admiral Dewey in the October *McClure's*, one by Governor Roosevelt and the other by Joseph L. Stickney, a newspaper correspondent who has known the admiral intimately, are summarized and commented on as follows in the Boston *Journal*:

"It was by no accident that George Dewey was in command of the Asiatic squadron of the United States navy when the war with Spain broke out. He was, it is true, in line for this command and available for sea service in the autumn of 1897. But he was sent to that station, as Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, testifies in *McClure's Magazine* for October, 'because, to use the navy language em-

ployed at the time, it was deemed wise to have there "a man who could go into Manila, if necessary."'

"This assurance, of course, is official and authoritative. Admiral—then Commodore—Dewey was deliberately selected for this service out of the officers of 'flag rank,' the real admirals and commodores of the navy. At that time there were six rear admirals and ten commodores. Some of them were already in command afloat; some were on important shore duty; some had just returned from sea. So not all of the sixteen, by any means, could be considered, but we have Governor Roosevelt's word for it that Commodore Dewey was chosen with forethought, and that he 'owed the appointment to the high professional reputation he enjoyed and to the character he had established for willingness to accept responsibility, for sound judgment, and for entire fearlessness.'"

"This choice of the Administration, Governor Roosevelt says, was influenced also by the opinions of certain officers of high



EXCITEMENT OFF NEW YORK—LOOKING FOR DEWEY.

—*The Record, Chicago.*

professional merit who happened just then to be in Washington. 'All these men,' it appears, 'were a unit in their faith in the then Commodore Dewey, in their desire to serve under him should the chance arise, and in their unquestioning belief that he was the man to meet an emergency in a way that would do credit to the flag.' This is a significant revelation that, as far back as the autumn of 1897, President McKinley and Secretary Long really regarded war with Spain as very possible, even as probable, if not certain, and that, without saying anything about it to the country, they were preparing their fleets and picking their commanders."

"In another most timely and valuable article in *McClure's*, Mr. Joseph L. Stickney, staff correspondent of the *Chicago Record*, who was once a naval officer, has known Dewey for years, and at his request served on his staff as an aid in the battle of Manila Bay, declares that the appointment of Admiral Dewey to the Asiatic Squadron was, in a special and personal way, the work of President McKinley. If this is so, it is another signal instance of the President's talent for selecting the very best men to do the great work of the nation. It was at one time reported that Dewey did not desire the appointment—that he preferred something else, and that he accepted it rather under protest. 'I have, however, unimpeachable authority for saying,' Mr. Stickney writes, 'that the admiral wanted that command, and had hard work enough to get it.' And he quotes Admiral Dewey directly:

"'Did you expect a war with Spain, Admiral?' I asked him."

"This was the reply:

"'Perhaps it would be too much to say that I expected it at once; but I wanted to have a chance, if it should come, while I was still on the active list. Yes, I felt sure we should have that

war, and I knew that if I ever sailed for Manila on a war errand I should do what I did do and do it in a day. As a matter of fact, it was all done in five hours."

"So it was not a sudden inspiration, after all, but a long-considered plan, a firmly-settled purpose, which brought Admiral Dewey and his ships into Manila Bay and against the Spanish ships and batteries that famous May morning. This is the way in which most of the great deeds of this world of ours are achieved."

THE SEARCH FOR A PHILIPPINE POLICY.

FOR the most part, the discussion over the Philippine problem has been on the broad question, Shall we keep on fighting until Aguinaldo surrenders, or shall we quit fighting and let the Filipinos establish their own form of government? With the approach of another congressional session, suggestions of a better defined policy become of increasing interest; yet, strange to say, almost the only suggestions that have so far appeared have come from abroad. The latest contribution of note appears in the news columns of the *Boston Transcript*, and was taken, so *The Transcript* tells us, from a letter received by a Boston citizen from "a distinguished English author, who has written an exhaustive book on the Philippines and has spent many years there." This author first criticizes our present Philippine policy as expensive and unwise:

"In two seasons, of November to April, with 80,000 men—of which, say, 6,000 sick, 4,000 for administration, 20,000 for garrisons to hold what you conquer, and 50,000 in the field here and here—you could crush the natives into submission. But is it worth while? First, the initial sacrifice. Second, the hatred which the natives would have for the conquering race all this generation. Third, would it pay to hold the islands under military rule for a generation? Then, if I am rightly informed in private letters, the morality of the troops and their conduct as individuals in Manila are by no means conducive to a conquest by moral example. You can force the natives to submit to the power of the sword, but you can only get them to appreciate your rule, to recognize its benefits, and to have a high opinion of your methods of law, order, morality, and justice by moral example. If I am correctly advised hundreds of grog-shops and drinking-saloons have been opened since the United States occupation. Drunkenness is openly seen in the streets of Manila. You know how abstemious the Filipino is; all this drunkenness and other branches of debauchery which I will not mention so horrify the natives that they positively undo all that is achieved by the sword. There are exceptions to every rule, but as a general rule every trooper should be a model of what you expect the native to be molded to. So long as this continues your people will never gain the acquiescence of the natives to your rule."

The writer then sketches the following plan for undermining

Aguinaldo's influence, and, as he describes it, "decently getting out of a fix":

"Ignore Aguinaldo politically. Get each province to send up a deputy favorable to American protection. Form a congress of them. Form, in fact, a Filipino legislative assembly. Call the president of this assembly, president of the Philippine protectorate (not republic). Let them have a right to vote laws—all subject to the veto of the 'protector.' Your head man there will be called the protector. He will have all the power of a president of the republic and something more. Don't have the word republic in it at all. Try in this way to get together all the most influential Filipinos (favorable to your protection). In this way you will undermine all the political influence of Aguinaldo, and you will, little by little, pave the way to a protectorate such as you ought to have established in the beginning. You will, in fact, be retracing your steps without the world at large perceiving it. You will save your dignity, and you will not have Europe deriding you for having 'caved in,' the movement will be so imperceptibly taking place. Thus you will establish that which must come, *i.e.*, a certain measure of native government to satisfy national native ambition. You satisfy native ambition by calling the president of the assembly 'president of the protectorate.' The natives who naturally look to leading positions will be satisfied. The people will feel (as electors) that they are ruling themselves. Then as to the war—you take care to protect the individuals connected with your Filipino congress in carrying out the protectorate laws. Your army will be employed to protect them and to fight whenever Aguinaldo's party attacks you. Aguinaldo's civilian (political) adherents can enter your Filipino congress if they submit to the conditions of the protectorate. You will find Aguinaldo's political power dwindling away, eventually, with a real Filipino legislation in force. His power will be reduced to nothing. His fighting men will leave him. They will have nothing to fight for. If you are not disposed definitely to retain the islands, you can slacken, little by little, your hold, until your 'protection' becomes more and more nominal, and indeed, if it suits you, you can, one day, slide out of it, retaining in absolute sovereignty one small island as a naval basis for your prestige in the far East. You can do this on the grounds put out by proclamation when the time comes, thus: 'We rescued the Filipinos from the hated oppressive monastic rule. We have fulfilled our mission of humanity. We have done our work. We have shown the Filipinos our power and our generosity. We have seen them fairly established on the path of progress. We continue to extend to them our protection from foreign aggression, for which reason and for the maintenance of our position in the far East we retain in perpetuity and in agreement with the Philippine people the whole of the island of — and the sea surrounding it for five miles from its shores.'

"Your nominal protection would in time suffice for United States and other foreign interests. There would be certain conditions imposed on the Filipinos; for instance, they could not make special laws specially directed against foreigners and obnoxious to the foreigner generally. You would retain such hold, at least, on the islands that, under certain circumstances to be



THE LAST MATCH.
—*The News, Detroit.*



"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" (NEW VERSION).
—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"OOM PAUL" AND "JOHN BULL" IN CARTOON.

defined previously, you could, by right, have a finger in the pie, in case of need.

"I say retain an island—a small one—but don't retain a port or part of an island. Let your boundary be the sea. It will save you a world of trouble. Don't you see how fond the British are of small islands? 'This is our island and no other cock shall crow here'—that's the policy.

"Now to do all this you would have to make a clean sweep of your highest officials now in power in Manila and send out a new set of men to carry out the above new policy. Moreover, if report be true, there is too much religious influence prevailing at your headquarters in Manila, which mars any attempt at a liberal policy such as I designate."

Both parties in the expansion controversy have found ammunition in the recent statement given out by President Schurman, of Cornell University. As he was considered an anti-expansionist when appointed president of the Philippine Commission, his declarations favoring American rule for the islands are quoted by the expansion press as convincing arguments for our continuing the present policy of subjugation first and control afterward. On the character of the Filipinos, President Schurman said:

"A race should be judged by its best products, and an educated Filipino of whatever tribe (and each city has its educated men) will bear comparison with an educated man of any other race. Among the masses one often finds consciousness of ignorance and strong desire for education. The archipelago will not be revolutionized in a generation, as Japan has been in some respects, but then Japan had thousands of years of national civilization behind her recent transformation. Nevertheless, considering the marked intellectual capacity of the Filipinos and their admirable domestic and personal virtues, imagination can not easily set the limits to their progressive achievements under the inspiration of American civilization, and while American sovereignty means this blessing to the Filipinos it is beyond all doubt the one thing which can save the archipelago from division and appropriation by the great nations of Europe.

"The multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and, tho the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen each having over a quarter of a million members. The languages of these people are as distinct from one another as French and Spanish, or Italian, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among whom the Igorrotes seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island also there is a large Mohammedan population, which is independent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu archipelago.

"It is the Tagalogs that inhabit some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States."

On our duty in the case, President Schurman expressed himself as follows:

"The United States, having assumed, by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos, not less than foreign nations, expect us to fulfil. Nor will the national honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippine Islands we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of national honor and obligation."

He thinks that it would be well for Congress to decide as soon as possible upon a form of government for the Philippines and to put it in force in all parts of the archipelago. This form of government should include the largest measure of local self-government, varying with the degree of civilization attained by the different tribes.

The "expansion" papers lay stress upon that portion of the

above which pertains to the diversity of races and the concluding paragraph relating to our national honor. The anti-expansion papers lay stress upon that portion in which the high capabilities of the Filipinos are asserted, and deduce from this their ability to govern themselves. Thus the *Boston Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"Notwithstanding his evident anxiety to avoid saying anything that might make against the policy which he was sent out to uphold, President Schurman's statement in a number of particulars flatly contradicts some of the choicest arguments of those who consider all Americans 'traitors' who still believe in the teachings of Washington and Lincoln. We all know that one of the most frequently employed assertions of the jingoes is that, anyhow, the Filipinos are savages, who can not be trusted to govern themselves, and can only be kept in order by killing all of them who do not submit to foreign dominion. But of the 'at least half a dozen tribes, each having over 250,000 members,' President Schurman testifies that 'these tribes are all civilized and Christianized.'"

The *Kansas City Times* (Dem.) makes the following remarks:

"If the Filipinos are as intelligent as Commissioner Schurman says they are, and as hostile to the United States as he thinks they are, it would seem that home or any other kind of rule that was not by a government of, for, and by themselves, would require a large permanent army to enforce it, especially as they have been trying for a century to establish an independent nation."

The *St. Louis Republic* (Dem.), however, frankly admits that the points made by President Schurman "are the strongest possible to the imperialist side of this momentous controversy," but thinks that he does not touch the main question:

"The people must not be misled by arguments of the Schurman tenor. The point at issue is not that of what is due from us to the Filipinos. It is of what is due from us to ourselves in the way of the preservation of our national principles. This demands that we shall give the Filipinos self-government because it is forbidden us either to rule other peoples or to engage in foreign wars for colonial aggrandizement."

The *Providence Journal* (Ind.), on the other side of the question, says:

"Dr. Schurman's testimony is of great value, as he comes direct from Manila, where he has had every opportunity the Government could afford him for a close and careful study of the situation. He has been on the firing line, he has spent many weeks in Manila, and he has made a two-thousand mile journey through the islands south of that city. His verdict must have weight, even with 'anti-imperialists.' The national honor, he says, will not permit us to turn back, and intelligent Filipinos are anxious for us to fulfil our obvious obligations. We must enlarge, rather than contract, the sphere of our activity, and give the islanders as generous a system of self-government as possible. This, of course, we shall be only too well pleased to do. Nobody in the United States wants to take from them their real 'liberty.'"

The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.), under the title "President Schurman's Conversion," says:

"President Schurman, of Cornell, a year ago publicly opposed the acquisition of the Philippines. When he was appointed by President McKinley on the Philippine Peace Commission his selection was accepted as giving a representation on the body to those who were in doubt as to the wisdom or necessity of acquiring this territory, or who opposed any possessions for the United States off of the continent. President Schurman opposed this as unwise for the United States and unjust to the inhabitants of the Philippines. He did not believe we were equal to the task of governing them or that they should be governed by us. If President Schurman had remained in this country he would probably have continued in his original opinion. Other men have who did. He has not. He has been in Manila. He has traversed the islands. He has seen things as they are. He is a candid, reasonable man of sincere convictions, and his opinions have been altered by his acquaintance with the subject. Such a change of opinion must have convincing weight with that large body of men

who are anxious to do right and deal justly by a great national responsibility."

Another side-light on the native character which is being given considerable prominence in the anti-expansion press is General Lawton's alleged statement which appeared in *The Congregationalist* over the signature of a Congregationalist pastor of Somerville, Mass., who is a chaplain in the army. Two days after the appearance of the article, the authorities at Washington gave out a cable message from General Schwan in which he said: "Lawton pronounces as utterly foundationless newspaper reports of interview asserting that he commented on military situation or criticized conduct of operations here." The *New York Evening Post* (anti-expansion) holds, however, that this denial does not cover *The Congregationalist's* article, but evidently refers to a charge made a few days earlier that General Lawton had criticized the conduct of General Otis. *The Congregationalist's* article reports General Lawton as saying:

"Nine tenths of the people of the islands will strongly favor peace, even at the expense of some of their theories, wishes, and hopes. I believe that with a liberal government, such as the United States can and will establish, they will be a peaceable, thrifty, happy people. I believe that it was a great misfortune that we were not able to give them a chance to sample our Government before hostilities opened. . . . What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understandings. These men are indomitable. At Bacoar Bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within thirty-five yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard. All they want is a little justice. I established a civil government at Balinag, with the government entirely in the hands of the natives. It worked to perfection. All these people need for self-government is the protection of our troops till affairs have quieted, and then they will, I have no doubt, advance as rapidly as the Japanese, perhaps more rapidly. I am very well impressed with the Filipinos."

FRUITS OF THE TRUST CONFERENCES.

NEWSPAPER comment on our trust problem, always voluminous, has been given a great impetus by the trust conferences at Chicago and St. Louis. As party feeling ran high during the discussions at the St. Louis conference of governors, and as representatives of only eight States remained until the close, it is generally considered to have been of less importance than the conference at Chicago; but the uniformity of state laws recommended in the St. Louis resolutions is widely indorsed by the press, and if this proves to be the beginning of a general movement for uniform state laws on incorporation, the gathering



THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.--*The Evening News, Detroit.*

of the governors will assume an important place in economic history. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the representatives of the eight States represented, recommended, in substance, the following remedies:

1. National and state laws that shall dissolve monopolies and corporations that restrain trade.
 2. Laws by each State for the proper control of corporations chartered by it; and closer examination of corporations chartered.
 3. Laws by each State to bar out corporations from other States, unless the outside corporations conform to the state laws.
 4. Uniform legislation to prevent a corporation obtaining a charter in one State with the intention of doing business exclusively in other States than the one where it is chartered.
 - 5 and 6. That no corporation shall be formed in whole or in part by another corporation, or hold stock in another corporation doing a similar or competitive business; and that no one shall be an officer or director or hold stock in two or more corporations doing a similar or competitive business.
 7. Laws by each State to bar out corporations that are members of trusts.
- A resolution condemning the practise of "watering" stock was appended to the above list of remedies.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, which looks upon trusts with disfavor, doubts the practicality of the St. Louis resolutions,



Chicago needn't get her head swelled because of the "Trust Conference" being held there! There has been a trust conference almost every day in Washington for the past two and a half years!

—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

and points out the weak points of the proposed remedies. State laws aimed at outside corporations have usually been so extreme that they have been declared unconstitutional. Laws aimed directly at monopolies usually miss the mark:

"It is proposed to 'adequately and fully define as crimes any attempted monopolization or restraints of trade.' This will be found a difficult thing to do. The common law makes these offenses; the anti-trust law, of 1890 attempted to be more specific than the common law, and proved to be ineffective because it was needful under it to show that a trade had been monopolized; a completed monopoly does not exist even in mineral oil or sugar. Apparently the conference bill seeks to remedy this by making the attempt at monopolization criminal. It is comparatively easy to prove an attempt to commit murder or blackmail, but it will be much more difficult to prove an attempt at monopolization. If a corporation's business grows, and it buys out firms or companies in the same line of business, is it attempting a monopoly? A company is formed which buys three fourths of the paper-mills or the wire-mills or the cotton-mills; is this an attempt to create a monopoly, and, if so, at what particular fraction of the existing plants must the purchasing stop to avoid being an attempt at monopoly? The objection to the common law is that it is indefinite, but to express its purposes in the specific terms of a statute will be found a delicate matter.

"It is also proposed that no corporation be formed in whole or in part by another corporation, which in some respects is a very desirable end to attain. But it is hardly possible to prevent the same persons from being in the directories of two or more corporations.

"On the whole, the conference might have done much worse, but we hope that discussion will continue and the study of the facts will be maintained for some time before the task of legislation is undertaken."

As for the Chicago conference Bourke Cockran's proposed remedy for trust ills—publicity—and Mr. Bryan's proposed remedy—a federal license, considered in these columns last week—have attracted by far the largest amount of attention, altho not the largest amount of approval. Nearly every editor, as well as every political leader and college professor of economics, seems to have his own plan for handling the trusts, and takes this oppor-

tunity to exploit it. The proposals presented before the conference by Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Harvard University, however, seem to be considered practical by many papers. He made three suggestions:

- "1. As absolute a publicity of methods and account as the largest Massachusetts corporation has to submit to.
- "2. Every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed.
- "3. Railroad discriminations shall not be allowed to these combinations."

There is becoming more noticeable a tendency in the press to regard combinations as inevitable, and to propose elimination of their evil features rather than complete suppression. This is especially the case in the Republican ranks, the New York *Sun* having now been joined by the New York *Tribune* in defending trade combinations, and Senator Hanna, in a recent interview, having asked what evidence there is to show that industrial combinations are evil in their tendency. The following comments on the Chicago conference show the feeling of the press on the question:

The Real Difficulty.—"A good deal was said at Chicago with reference to the interference by trusts in the elections. This is undoubtedly one of the most serious aspects of the question. But in proposing remedies the orators did not appear to take into account the opposition which the trusts will make to the adoption of such remedies. Granted that the remedies proposed would be efficient, the question how they are to be adopted is one of great difficulty. Mr. Bryan proposes an amendment of the federal Constitution if necessary, and he says that it can be carried through if the people are earnest enough. But that is precisely the question. Even if the people were earnest enough to suppress trusts at all hazards, they might not be so in favor of any particular plan, including that of Mr. Bryan. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to amend the Constitution of the United States. From early in the century till 1865 no change was made. The last three amendments were the consequence of the Civil War, except for which they could not possibly have been adopted. To put through an amendment now, in opposition to the great political influence of all the trusts, would require a much livelier interest on the part of the masses than they have yet exhibited.

"Mr. Bryan and most of the leaders of the Democratic Party were engaged for a number of years in the attempt to destroy the monopolies created by a vicious system of tariff laws, which included a number of combinations or trusts. It took a long time to bring the people to a proper realization of the evils thus created. When finally the Democratic Party won both Houses of Congress and the Presidency with a distinct mandate from the people to put the tariff on a revenue basis, the influence of trusts on the floor of Congress was strong enough to capture enough of the advocates of tariff reform to render it impossible to pass such a law as the people had demanded. The disgust excited by this failure, along with other circumstances sufficiently well known not to need recital, produced a reaction which made the power of trusts greater than ever, and they dictated the tariff law of 1897 with comparatively little opposition. . . .

"The fight, of course, must go on, but we might as well recognize at the outset the magnitude of the undertaking."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.)*, Louisville.

Fighters Without Facts.—"Men who propose to make a Presidential campaign on the anti-trust issue stand much in need of facts. It is truly pitiable to see them going about the land, loaded to the muzzle with speeches and interviews, and laboring night and day to persuade the country that they are of all others exactly the men to govern it wisely, tho they can not tell to save their lives what one monopoly exists anywhere in this country, nor what one class of prices has been wrongfully advanced by persons or corporations having an arbitrary control of the markets. To escape shame and to give their efforts the weight which at present is quite lacking, these people should acquire some information about the corporations they assail.

"Not a single one of these corporations has or can get a monopoly. The older have rivals of many years' standing, who are making their opposition known to everybody, through proceedings in the courts, as against the Standard Oil, or in the markets,

as against the sugar company. The one concern supposed to have more complete control than any other of the machinery and operations in its field is the American Tinplate Company, and the claim of that company has been that it could produce 8,000,000 boxes yearly, or 95 per cent. of the tin plates made in this country. But the official directory of the Iron and Steel Association reports works more than a year ago having an annual capacity of 9,490,520 boxes of 108 pounds each, running only single turn. This does not include the stamping or dipping works, nor several new concerns which have been started within the last half year. In no sense is there a monopoly, even in this instance, because nothing prevents the addition of these and many other mills to the producing force besides those now in operation and not controlled by the company. . . .

"In fact, this feature begins to be so far recognized that Mr. Bryan himself admitted at Chicago that the evil effects of the so-called monopolies had not been seen as yet. The legitimate answer is that he is at present creating by his imagination the foes against which he fights, but not even Mr. Bryan will suppose that he can afford to go into a Presidential campaign entirely destitute of evidence respecting any corporation or combination against which he proposes to turn his wind-mills."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Trusts and Organized Labor.—"One of the most significant things in connection with the Chicago trust conference was the conservative tone of speeches by representatives of organized labor. While these speakers complained of certain evils of trusts, they took pains not to advocate a forced return to unrestricted competition. The reason is obvious. These speakers could not condemn the principle of combinations in the form of trusts without condemning the principle of combinations in the form of labor unions. . . . Workingmen are beginning to have a clearer idea of the trust principle, and to realize that these combinations of capital are to be regulated rather than an attempt made to crush them out of existence. Any radical scheme to destroy them completely would be almost certain to carry down all labor organizations with them. This knowledge is destined to have a sobering influence on future discussion of the trust problem, especially in the next Presidential campaign. The interests of the 'money power' and of organized labor are both deeply involved, and the more the 'toiling masses,' as Bryan calls them, perceive this fact the easier and sooner the trust problem is likely to be settled."—*The Commercial Advertiser (Rep.)*, New York.

Up to the Law-Making Powers.—"A strongly predominant sentiment in that Chicago conference was against trusts as now constituted and conducted. Even their most ardent defenders admitted the necessity of close supervision and control.

"Among the potent causes enumerated as tending to the establishment and prosperity of these great industrial combinations in this country were the protective tariff, giving them the possibility of profits obtained by like organizations in no other part of the world; the unchecked ability to crush out competition by local underselling, so vigorous as to ruin those who make a fight for a continuance in business; the favoring discrimination secured from railroads; the power to advance prices at their own discretion, and to secure friendly legislation by means unauthorized in our scheme of government.

"It is certain that a majority, if not all, of these fostering influences are operative, and that they have led to the building up of these huge combinations, more rapidly and more numerous than any previous period or in any other part of the world.

"This would seem to bring the whole question up to the law-making powers. Public discussions and resolutions may make for this result, but they can not compass it. The power of reform, whatever direction it may take, is with the people. When they rise in their might to say that they will no longer suffer extortion for the profit of the trust bonanzas, legislation will respond by their careful regulation or complete extinction."—*The Free Press (Dem.)*, Detroit.

Business Men Not There.—"Some surprise has been expressed at the failure of any business man prominently connected with trusts to take part in the proceedings. The speakers and readers of papers were either college men, politicians, or labor leaders. The college men discussed the subject theoretically, the labor leaders regarded it solely from the standpoint of the labor union, and the politicians divided upon it with a sharp eye to 'votes and

influence' in future campaigns, but the practical business man interested in trusts had nothing to say.

"Why should he? He is too busy just now reaping the financial advantages of his own special trust arrangement while he can. Trusts may be wrong or may be right from an ethical point of view; the important fact with him is that his own trust exists, and he has no time to spend in discussing theories while a personally profitable fact demands his attention."—*The Plaindealer* (Ind. Dem.), *Cleveland*.

"Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran realize that trusts ought to be deprived of all special privileges. That should be our first step, and it would be a long one. Next the Government should acquire possession of all utilities that are in their nature monopolies, such as railroads and telegraphs. Then we should enact and enforce such laws as might be found necessary and practicable to prevent the remaining combinations of capital from using their power oppressively.

"Concentration is the tendency of the age. It is foolish to try to resist it, but we ought to make it work for the good of society instead of for evil."—*The Journal* (Dem.), *New York*.

THE PARDON OF DREYFUS.

ALTHO the President of France has pardoned Dreyfus, the American press does not seem disposed to reciprocate and pardon France. Their verdict, rather, is like that of the court-martial at Rennes—that she is guilty, with extenuating circum-



HARD TO BLOT OUT.—*The Herald*, *Boston*.

stances. The general sentiment seems to be that the French Government has done the best thing practicable, and that if it had attempted to do more it might itself have been overthrown and Captain Dreyfus have been left to the mercies of his bitterest enemies. Justice appeared to be impossible. The incongruity of the affair, however, has not escaped notice. The *Chicago Journal* says:

"It will occur to the American to ask: 'If Dreyfus was innocent, why convict him, and if he was guilty, why pardon him?' There is nothing that can be urged in extenuation of treason. The crime with which Dreyfus was charged was deliberate in character; not a thing done in hot blood, under irresistible provocation. If he was guilty as charged he deserved the penalty prescribed, and more."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* sees a parting sting for Dreyfus in the very pardon that sets him free:

"This 'pardon' will make a fitting *dénouement*. It will reassert the crime of Dreyfus—a crime already disproven ten times over—for pardon implies guilt, and in this case it means brutality as well. It will mean that Dreyfus is, if possible, to be denied the opportunity of vindication. It will mean that this unhappy victim must still bear the cruel burden of his martyrdom. It will mean that Dreyfus's tortures, his wife's surpassing heroism

and sublime devotion, the unconquerable courage of Zola, Picquart, and others of like nobility, the testimony of fact, the evidence of reason, the instincts of humanity, the laws of civilization—it will mean all these are to be set aside on condition that innocence may go unjustified, and that an abominable conspiracy may escape exposure."

The Buffalo *Express* points out the impossibility of complete justice for the unfortunate artillery captain:

"In pardoning Dreyfus the French Government has done all it prudently could to atone for the wrongs inflicted upon him. The royalist conspiracy now being exposed before the Senate shows how near to the brink of a precipice France has been. . . . The power which has enabled the military party twice to condemn Dreyfus would have been sufficient, is still sufficient, to overturn the republic in a day and put Orleans on the throne of France. It was not monarchy, but their own protection, that the army chiefs wanted. Revolution was held back as a last resort, but if it had been undertaken, the Government had no force with which to oppose it.

"It would have been a fine bit of sentiment if the Government had denounced the court-martial and undertaken fresh proceedings to give Dreyfus the kind of vindication he deserves and his friends ask. But it would probably have been a poor service to France or even to Dreyfus. For had the military chiefs thrown the weight of their enormous influence on the side of Orleans, there could have been no pardon or release for the wretched victim of all their plots."

The St. Louis *Republic* reviews the good record of President Loubet's first year:

"President Loubet is not by any means disappointing those who counted upon his courage and forcefulness for the salvation and regeneration of France. He has compelled a revision of the Dreyfus case. He has rescued Dreyfus from the living death of the Isle du Diable. He has set him free against the will of the French army. He is moving the machinery of government for the punishment of royalist plotters against the safety of the republic. Through De Gallifet it is now easy to believe that he will yet bring about the reformation of the army.

"This is a manful record for the first year of Loubet's administration. It speaks well for what is to follow. The friends of France may well rejoice over this peasant President. He is doing his duty to France and her people."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HOME-RULE is all right for the Filipinos, but the trouble seems to be to find them at home.—*The American*, *Baltimore*.

A PAINFUL OPERATION.—A good man has been taken from our midst.—*The Hebrew Standard*, *New York*.

CROKER is no doubt for Bryan with a bordereau of mental reservations.—*The Commercial Appeal*, *Memphis*.

IT's a little rough on Otis to send him so many men that he won't have any reasonable excuse.—*The News*, *Detroit*.

WHILE Mr. Hanna is patting the trusts on the back, they will do well to keep their hands on their pocket-books.—*The News*, *Detroit*.

THE Cubans attempted to lynch a man recently. Who says the Cubans are not capable of self-government?—*The News*, *Indianapolis*.

AT Manila the rain falls on the just and the unjust, probably because it can not discriminate between them.—*The Ledger*, *Philadelphia*.

SOME day a genius will arise in South America who will advertise revolutions in advance and run excursions to them.—*The Record*, *Chicago*.

IN addition to his other troubles Aguinaldo has a congress on his hands. He may be a bad man, but think of his punishment.—*The Record*, *Chicago*.

THE young man who said that the "I. R." on the revenue stamps meant "Infernal Robbery" was not so far from the truth.—*The Telegram*, *Portland*.

THE coal trust won't fix the price of coal until it finds out how much money the people have. Then that will be the price.—*The Dispatch*, *St. Paul*.

STILL IN THE RING.—Truth arose again, with great difficulty. "I am not crushed," it said, "but I am pretty badly censored."—*The Tribune*, *Chicago*.

SOME German officers have been given permission to fight in the Philippines. Our Government should extend the same privilege to General Otis.—*The Record*, *Chicago*.

LETTERS AND ART.

MRS. FISKE AS "BECKY SHARP."

THE dramatic event of the past fortnight was the appearance, on September 12, of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske in the title rôle of "Becky Sharp," a dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." The best dramatic critics of the metropolitan press almost unanimously agree in saying that Mrs. Fiske more than reached her usual heights of fineness, subtlety, and force, and that the play presents an intellectual treat for the artistic and liter-

ary theater-goer. The acting of Maurice Barrymore as *Rawdon Crawley* is spoken of as deserving no less a word than perfect, and the *Steyne* of Tyrone Power is pronounced uncommonly good. Says *The Commercial Advertiser*:

"Mrs. Fiske is going to leave a name high in the history of dramatic art. That point is settled. If she were to die to-morrow it would be true; every year of her life will make it truer. Hers is one of those natures that suffer,

and, in spite of genius, are comparatively slow in making their way, because of certain oddities in temperament and of certain incompleteness in their collection of artistic weapons. Henry Irving's history is of this kind. So with Mrs. Fiske. As she has talent and character that nothing can subdue, not only does she improve yearly, but the public yields more and more, as it usually will to sustained power in however unfamiliar a guise it comes.

"Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of *Becky Sharp* is surely one of the ablest feats of acting in our time. It has its physical limitations. The face of the actress is not so built that its manifold changes can be seen in the rear seats. The voice is not a perfect tho it is a powerful instrument. But the mind which uses these bodily tools has seized one of the two or three greatest characters in English fiction and proved big enough to hold it. . . .

"Mrs. Fiske handles *Becky* with a perfect mastery. *Becky's* fascination is the serpentine charm of mind and daring, relentless audacity, and quick, complex knowledge, and wit. Her gaiety and snap, her enthusiasm and lightness, are the zest of pure intellectual power, unguided by virtue and unsoftened by kindness. The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman. The queen of malice and intrigue is majestic in many of the attributes of a woman. She can weep, she can pity herself, she can have the nerves, even while her mocking intelligence plays over all human emotion, her own included; and this isolation of the able spirit gives a kind of evil nobility—'by merit raised to that bad eminence.' Mrs. Fiske's *Becky* sees her falsehoods confronting her, in the comfortable days of *Miss Crawley*, and she turns away the consequences with the easy heart of power. She smiles and rules. In the next act her wit and mental authority rule the men (tho the examples of this are needlessly multiplied), and when the cannon begins to boom and the men rush to arms she enjoys this great spectacle, she enjoys a moment later cheating poor *Joe Sedley*, and she enjoys the passionate departure of her husband. The wine of life is in her, and undaunted by surrounding peril she is happy in the teeth of fate. In this latter half of the ball scene there is what is probably the most remarkable exhibition of stage

management we have ever seen. . . . Not the pen of Thackeray itself could make you feel the palpitating changes of this scene more than the picture before your eyes; and the hand of the stage manager that guided this thing in its complex and perfect harmony was the hand of Mrs. Fiske."

William Winter, in the course of a very lengthy notice of the play in the *New York Tribune*, says:

"Mrs. Fiske's impersonation of *Becky Sharp* revealed a distinct ideal, and it was remarkable for its physical as well as mental brilliancy, its clear and pure verbal utterance, and its splendid energy of sustained, yet thoroughly concealed, artistic effort. The element in *Becky's* character which is chiefly fascinating is her sprightly and refreshing intolerance of stupid conventionality. This shows itself in scornful satire of pumps and prigs, of arrogant conceit, of empty ostentation, and of pretentious folly. This attribute of the character was made delightfully clear by Mrs. Fiske, and the actress also consistently maintained a certain feverish buoyancy and glittering excitement. It would be useless to make *Becky Sharp* as callous and as flippantly frivolous on the stage as she often is in the book, for that would defeat dramatic purpose. Mrs. Fiske furnished what the dramatist omitted—*Becky's* idea of her self-justification; for, very artfully, she laid a strong emphasis on the memory of *Becky's* ill-treated and misguided childhood, and also on her inherent inability to escape from the blight of evil ways. The performance, moreover, had wonderful variety—its demeanor fluctuating from demure gravity and sweet candor to mordant bitterness, and its moods of feeling ranging from icy sarcasm and merry banter to passionate excitement and frenzied despair. The personality commonly denoted as the woman of the world has not, in our day, been better portrayed; and, as a general judgment on this play and this performance, it may with truth be said that Mr. Mitchell has got more out of the book of 'Vanity Fair,' for dramatic purposes, than anybody else that ever touched the subject, and that Mrs. Fiske has given to one of the most truthful, brilliant, and wonderful creations of fiction a visible, beautiful, and lasting form and pressure."

The critic of the *New York Evening Post*, however, takes a very different view. He speaks of the play as "the theatrical monstrosity exhibited in the Fifth Avenue Theater," and terms it "a rather poor joke . . . a feeble travesty" perpetrated on the "dead and defenseless Thackeray." There is "no attempt at sequence," he says, and the effect is "altogether chaotic and amazing." The characters are "mere shadows of caricatures," embalming "occasional fragments of the original Thackerayan dialog in the clouded amber" of the playwright's own invention. To proclaim that a "hodge-podge of this sort is founded upon Thackeray" is, says the writer, "something closely akin to an imposition." He continues:

"The failure of Mrs. Fiske to realize anything like the common ideal of this fascinating little blackleg was the crowning disappointment of the performance. It was generally supposed that the part would have suited her better than most which she has attempted recently, but her impersonation was notably and curiously deficient in some of its most essential attributes. It lacked charm, variety, brilliancy, snap, versatility, eloquence, sparkling deviltry, and style, being, indeed, chiefly remarkable for splendor of clothing and a certain placid assurance. It did not possess fascination, or subtlety, or formidable passion, while in speech it was monotonous and often indistinct, being marked, indeed, by all those inflexible mannerisms which have marred her recent performances. Nevertheless, her achievement appeared to give satisfaction to her many friends in the audience, and she was the recipient of constant and vigorous applause, and was called before the curtain again and again."

Walt Whitman, Admiral Dewey, and Expansion.

—Some discussion has recently taken place concerning Walt Whitman's attitude toward expansion. As a growing number of people look upon him as a great representative American as well as a great poet, his views naturally possess some weight and importance at the present moment. In the course of an editorial in



MRS. FISKE.

the Brooklyn *Eagle* (September 13), the writer refers to Whitman's well-known poem entitled "A Broadway Pageant," which, in spite of the supposedly terrible things Whitman may have written in other places, is "full of a broader and wider Americanism than any poem written in this generation." The writer continues:

"It was written at the time of a visit of some Japanese envoys to the United States and concerning the demonstration in their honor in this city. He says that he does 'not know whether others behold what' he beholds 'in the procession along with the nobles of Nippon, the errand-bearers, bringing up the rear, hovering above, around, or in the ranks marching.' Then he tells how the Orient comes, how the Originatress comes, how the race of Brama comes, and how geography, the world, the great sea, the brood of islands, the countries there, Confucius himself, the great poets and priests, the people, and all the rest are in the procession:

These and whatever belongs to them palpable show forth to me, and are
seiz'd by me,
And I am seized by them, and friendly held by them,
Till as here them all I chant, Libertad; for themselves and for you,
For I, too, raising my voice, join the ranks of this pageant,
I am the chanter, I chant aloud over the pageant,
I chant the world on my Western sea,
I chant copious the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky,
I chant the new empire, grander than any before, as in a vision it comes to
me,
I chant America the mistress, I chant a greater supremacy,
I chant projected a thousand blooming cities yet in time on those groups of
sea-islands,
My sail-ships and steam-ships threading archipelagoes,
My stars and stripes fluttering in the wind,
Commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work, races reborn,
refreshed,
Lives, works resumed—the object I know not—but the old, the Asiatic re-
new'd as it must be,
Commencing from this day surrounded by the world.

"This reads very much like prophecy. Now that we are soon to have another Broadway pageant, when the center of it will be an American returning from planting the American flag on the islands of the Orient, this chant of the spread of liberty with the expansion of Americanism is thrilling."

MORE ABOUT THE AUTHOR OF "RICHARD CARVEL."

"RICHARD CARVEL" continues to have a surprising success. Since its publication on the 1st of June, 150,000 copies are reported to have been sold, and its popularity, instead of showing any signs of diminishing, increases from month to month. This remarkable, even unprecedented achievement, naturally turns attention to the promising young author who is apparently to take a place among the leading American writers of the day. We have already (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 19) given a brief account of Mr. Winston Churchill, together with his portrait. The following additional details are given by Mr. J. Francis in the New York Times (September 16). The writer says:

"Winston Churchill, author of this story of life in the American colonies and in London during the time of the Revolution against the mother country, is only twenty-seven years old, having been born in St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1871. He is of New England ancestry, his grandfather having been a prominent merchant in the West Indian trade, with headquarters in Portland, Me., while on the maternal side he is descended from John Dwight, founder of Dedham, Mass., and that intellectual giant, Jonathan Edwards.

"Mr. Churchill's boyhood was spent in St. Louis, and he was graduated from Smith Academy in that city when sixteen years of age. One year later he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, receiving his appointment through a Congressman from his native city. He entered upon his new career with all the ardor and natural ambition of a happy, healthy, and well-endowed youth, and before long the whole tenor of his life was changed. In his early years he had been studious, almost bookish in his tastes, but now he became greatly interested in athletics and outdoor life, particularly horseback-riding and rowing. He organized the first eight-oared crew at Annapolis, and was himself its captain for two years. Fencing was also one

of his favorite amusements, and the knowledge of the use of the foils which he acquired while a cadet he put to excellent use in 'Richard Carvel.' In fact, the strong outdoor atmosphere which pervades the pages of that book is a representation of Mr. Churchill's own love of life in the open air, and all the pastimes and sports to which such a life gives an impetus.

"This marked change in Winston Churchill's personal taste and habits was not the only or the most important one which occurred while he was taking the course at the Naval Academy, for long before the day of his graduation from that institution he began to suspect that literature would claim him for her own and that the pen would prove to him a far more agreeable means of subsistence than the sword. This suspicion became a conviction three months after he assumed the duties of his first commission—to the cruiser *San Francisco*, then at New York—and he resigned from the navy. After a brief connection with *The Army and Navy Journal*, during which time his first story, 'Mr. Keegan's Elopement,' was submitted for publication and accepted by *The Century Magazine*, Mr. Churchill went to Irvington-on-the-Hudson to live and became managing editor of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*. The arduous duties devolving upon him in his new position, however, left him no leisure for original composition, and at the end of a few months he bade good-by to the editorial sanctum and resolved that henceforth his pen should be free and unshackled and he himself at liberty to develop his own ideas along original lines."

"The Celebrity," Mr. Churchill's first book, was begun during the next winter (1895-96) at Irvington. Owing to some delays, the novel was not published until he had already begun work on "Richard Carvel." It attained, however, almost immediate success. In the mean time, he continued his work upon the second story. The following account of his methods is from his own pen. He tells us that he first proceeded to inform himself—

"by visiting all the places concerned in the story, and by reading biographies, histories, memoirs, letters, old newspapers—in fact, everything which could give me an insight into the life of those days, or into the character of people like John Paul Jones and Charles Fox, whom I desired to introduce. Of course I read a great deal too much, a great many books gave me no direct help, and added nothing to what I had already learned; but I have no doubt that all this reading counted in the way of letting me into the spirit and the atmosphere of the age and the ideas and the business methods and the modes of life and thought of those days. Of course I took voluminous notes, and had no end of trouble to keep them arranged so that I could use them, in spite of the effort I made to keep notes on costumes in one volume, manners and customs in another, unusual words and turns of expression in another, incidents in another, character in another, history in another, and so on."

Mr. Churchill, we are told, is a most painstaking writer and spares no effort or drudgery to make the historical setting of his story conform to facts. "Richard Carvel" was written five times before it was placed in the printers' hands, and the thrilling fight between the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard* was wholly rewritten after the novel had been set up in type. A writer in the Boston *Herald* gives the following account of the author's personal appearance:

"He is a tall, athletic-looking young man of twenty-seven, singularly handsome, with very broad shoulders, black hair, and brown eyes; alive to the finger-tips and manly through and through, with neither false pride nor false modesty, but with a certain grace and a delicacy of perception of which one gradually becomes aware. He is frank, genuine, companionable, and straightforward, more so than most college men; he has much natural dignity, but not a trace of self-consciousness, and he is one of the brightest talkers the writer ever met. He does not go in for epigrams, paradoxes, or striking contrasts, but he is delightfully natural in all ways, frankly interested in his work, and full of original ideas that are thoughtful and sensible without being startling or revolutionary. In short, he is a capital fellow and a thoroughbred. The more you talk to Mr. Churchill the more convinced you become that he is going to count."

It is pleasing to know that Mr. Churchill, with admirable good

sense, will not surrender to the many tempting offers which have been made to him from publishers for work that would necessarily be hasty and ill-considered. He will take at least a year, and give to the new novel upon which he has already begun work the same care and attention to details which he bestowed upon "Richard Carvel."

RECENT POETRY OF "THE SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST."

IN two recent articles, Mr. W. D. Howells treats of two local poets—Madison Cawein, representing the Ohio valley (which Mr. Howells terms the Southwest); and Hamlin Garland, representing the Northwest. Of the first of these he says (in *Literature*, August 25):

"Above all the other younger poets of the Southern West Mr. Cawein seems to me expressive of such poetic over-life as haunts the air of the Ohio valley, and if it were not for the allegiance I bear to certain very lovely moods of Mr. J. J. Platt's, I should not make any sort of exception. His verse incarnates (there is no doubt of the flesh and blood) the soul of a warm, rich, lazy land, drowsed in a summer air under a sky of Asian vastness and a summer sun of tropical fervor. In all that is sylvan, all that is pastoral, the region is of a soft beauty, which his sensuous rime imparts again and which takes my homesick fancy with a tenderness which I hope does not disable my judgment. I do not think I can be wholly disqualified to bear witness to the local truth of his poetry because I am native to the same region; but if the reader distrusts my testimony, I do not believe he can question that universal truth to nature in Mr. Cawein's work, which, after all, is the best witness to the poet's veracity in local and lesser things.

"There was something from the first in the region of which he sings that recalled storied places to the earliest white men who knew it. The open woods of oak and ash and poplar suggested the parks and groves of older lands; the broad savannahs made the pioneers think of smooth meadows; and there was an inland gentleness in all, different from the rugged picturesqueness of the Atlantic coasts and the intervening mountains, as well as from the dismaying vastness of the far Western plains and peaks."

Mr. Howells quotes as an illustration of this peculiar felicity of descriptive power, the following lines from "The Rain Crow":

Can freckled August,—drowsing warm and blonde
Beside a wheat shock in the white-topped mead,
In her hot hair the ox-eyed daisies wound,—
O bird of rain, lend aught but sleepy heed
To thee? when no plumed weed, no feathered seed
Blows by her, and no ripple breaks the pond,
That gleams like flint between its rim of grasses,
Through which the dragon-fly forever passes
Like splintered diamond

Still another passage shows Mr. Cawein as a painter of the older domestic scenes of New England which dwelt in the memory of the early Ohio settlers:

Old homes among the hills! I love their gardens,
Their old rock-fences that our day inherits;
Their doors round which the great trees stand like wardens;
Their paths down which the shadows march like spirits;
Broad doors and paths that reach bird haunted gardens.

I see them gray among their ancient acres,
Severe of front, their gables lichen sprinkled,
Like gentle-hearted solitary Quakers,
Grave and religious, with kind faces wrinkled,—
Serene among their memory-hallowed acres.

Cawein is, therefore, the poet of a new land already touched with reminiscence of the older counties to the east:

"This poet wins his airiest, his most substantial, success when he finds the fabled past amidst the blue-grass meadows and woods-pastures of the Ohio valley, and plays hide-and-seek with the graceful shapes of Greek myth and romance in twilight that has no past except the mute immemorial antiquity of the Mound Builders. He belongs, as his home belongs, to that mood of the race's westward advance, when it still looked longingly eastward over its shoulder; and when it could no longer see its old home,

sat down in its new place and fondly strove to dream out an image of it there."

Hamlin Garland, on the other hand, rejects all esthetic allegiance to the past, and absolutely cuts such bonds in twain:

"No more pastorals, no more demi-divinities, no more idyllic moods for him, or the like of him. New forms of nature, huge, savagely mystical, savagely beautiful, too hopelessly far from Arcady and Tempe for any emotion of kinship, have stirred his bold passion. It is not a mere pagan land, that trans-Mississippian region which the train-men of the Pacific railroads enter when they leave 'God's country' to the eastward, but something older yet, something nearer the prime and the nameless Titans who were before the conquering deities; and a quality of prehistoric loneliness breathes from it into such verse as has been truest to it. One is aware of this in Mr. Joaquin Miller's frequently uncandid, yet mainly veracious, rime (now more forgotten than it should be), but he is of the far Southwest, which has its memories of vanished civilizations or semi-civilizations, and Mr. Garland is of the far Northwest, which has no sense of any past, but is the past itself."



MADISON CAWEIN.

Garland's voice, says Mr. Howells, "seems the true voice of the treeless wildernesses which stretch unbroken

from sunrise to sunset in a desolation deeper than that of impenetrable woods." His lines entitled "Noon on the Plain" illustrate this quality:

The horned toad creeping along the sand,
The rattlesnake asleep beneath the sage,
Have now a subtle fatal charm,
In their sultry calm, their love of heat,
I read once more the burning page
Of nature under cloudless skies.
O pitiless and splendid land!
Mine eyelids close, my lips are dry
By force of thy hot floods of light.
Soundless as oil the wind flows by,
Mine aching brain cries out for night!

Still another poem of this nature is "A Child of the Sun":

Give me the sun and the sky,
The wide sky. Let it blaze with light,
Let it burn with heat—I care not.
The sun is the blood of my heart,
The wind of the plain my breath.
No woodsman am I. My eyes are set
For the wide low lines. The level rim
Of the prairie land is mine.
The semi-gloom of the pointed pines,
The seeping darks of the mountain spruce,
Are prison and poison to such as I.
In the forest I long for the rose of the plain,
In the dark of the firs I die.

Mr. Howells remarks that Garland reminds one neither of other literary men nor of literature:

"Here is nothing out of his reading, tho you feel that he is a well-read man, and loves letters as much as he loves plains and skies. But he suggests that perhaps the newest men of our American branch of an old and deeply lettered race have worn off an imprint that seemed indelible. In this fresh coinage there

is no longer the image and the superscription of Cæsar, nor any effigy of yet elder Attic authority. You might as well look for either in so many Japanese poems. Have we then something absolutely American at last?"

SWEDISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE recent festival of the Swedes in Chicago in honor of their great national dramatist, Karl Michael Bellman, brought into notice the fact that the Swedes in this country possess a literature of their own of no mean value. Upon this occasion the Swedish Glee Club and the Svithiod presented for the first time in this country a new musical play entitled "En Afton paa Tre Byttor" ("An Evening at the Inn of the Three Tubs"), by Gustave Wicklund, city editor of the *Chicago Swedish Tribune*. The play was written by him in Chicago in 1895 for the Bellman centennial in Sweden, and had the unprecedented honor of being placed on the boards of the Folkteatern Theater in Stockholm as the chief official piece of the celebration. It was played for a month to crowded houses, and was received enthusiastically by the critical public of the Swedish capital and by King Oscar, the poet-musician, who gave it the highest praise. A writer in the *Springfield Republican* thus describes the play:

"An Evening at the Inn of the Three Tubs" is quite simple in construction, is a one-act play, and depicts, in a thoroughly natural manner, an evening at one of the popular inns of Bellman's time. The *dramatis personæ* are well-known characters in the life and works of Bellman. Father Bergstrom, a musician and noted personage in the Bellman songs, is introduced in the opening scene, celebrating his birthday at the inn. Among those present with him are Father Berg, a paper-stainer and performer on several instruments; Father Movitz, a constable and musician; Corporal Mollberg, a horse soldier without horse or caparison, officiating on occasions as a dancing master; Ullo Winblad, priestess of the temple of Bacchus, and Dame Lona, hostess of the 'Three Tubs.' Suddenly Bellman himself appears, seeking refuge from two process servers who are in search of him to arrest him for debt, his chronic condition. He explains the situation in an improvised song. While the mirth that follows this is at its height the bailiffs arrive, and just as they are about to lead away their victim two gentlemen enter. Bellman at once recognizes his patron, King Gustaf III., who was much given to visiting the popular resorts of the capital incognito, and the King's favorite companion, Elio Schroderheim. The King has heard of the poet's plight, and promptly settles the debt, altho Schroderheim declares that if every worthy subject was made happy at the same cost as Bellman the Bank of Sweden would soon be compelled to stop payment. The final scene ends in great jubilation. About a dozen popular Bellman melodies are interwoven with the play."

Mr. Wicklund, the same journal informs us, was born in Gefle, Sweden, December 8, 1832. He had a good school education and wielded his pen somewhat, in both poetry and prose, before emigrating to America in 1878. After some time spent in farming, he devoted himself exclusively to journalistic and literary work. Bellman, in whose honor the play was composed, occupies a place in the Swedish heart very similar to that of Burns as the people's poet of Scotland.

The "Perfect Honesty and Praiseworthiness" of Plagiarism.—Mr. Howells has lately stirred up an old subject by his article on "The Psychology of Plagiarism" in *Literature*. Referring to Mr. Hall Caine (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22, 29, August 12), he instances the case of a "very widely known English novelist" who was accused of appropriating the words of another. It will be remembered that Mr. Caine, through a friend, eventually explained that he had designedly used the words of Dean Swift which his critics and enemies had fallen foul of, and that he had previously in a newspaper inter-

view announced his purpose to do this. As no disgrace has befallen him, Mr. Howells wonders if, after all, "the crime of literary theft" is not a legitimate one. A writer in a later number of *Literature*, Mr. C. Fred Kenyon, agrees with him, and even goes further. He thinks it is not only not a crime, but is to be highly commended—perhaps partly on the same ground that caused Sir Roger to commend the good sense of his vicar for reading the sermons of Tillotson and Burnet each Sunday instead of his own necessarily feeble products. The writer says:

"It seems to me that, within limits, plagiarism is quite permissible. Where, by its means, an author can strengthen the fragments of his plot, make a particular scene more dramatic, or a description more real, he has the right to take from any writer the particular ideas and expressions he may require. There are many works by famous and obscure writers which, while being in no sense great or even notable, yet contain ideas or passages of writing which are new and forcible. These books are buried in obscurity, and are rarely opened by any one save the student. Is it to be supposed that we can allow these gems, which are hidden by so much that is weak and paltry, to be lost altogether? A thousand times, no! If, by their use, a writer can make a more complete artistic unit of the particular work upon which he is engaged, then he is, in my opinion, quite entitled to use or reject whatever he likes. If, by chance, he fail to improve the value of his own work by annexing that of another writer, well, it matters not, for he himself is the only one who suffers. I do not in the least uphold those who take a complete novel, essay, sermon, etc., alter its appearance by the change of a few words, and then pass off the result as their own work; but within the limits which I have already pointed out I think plagiarism is perfectly honest and even praiseworthy. Plagiarism in music, painting, architecture, and many other arts is regarded without complaint; why not, then, in literature?"

CENSORSHIP OF THE STAGE IN ENGLAND.

AS there has been some talk of establishing a censorship of the stage in this country, it may be advantageous for us to learn what the English think of their censor. In *The North American Review* (August), the distinguished realistic playwright, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, tells of some of the doings and misdoings of that bewigged and (he says) often befogged functionary. This potent individual is the representative of the Queen's lord chamberlain:

"The lord chamberlain does not condescend to read plays himself; and the examiner of plays, who does it for him, is perhaps the obscurest unit in the imposing procession of pages of the back stairs, pages of the chambers, pages of the presence, masters of the music, keepers of the jewels, keepers of the swans, gentleman usher daily waiters, gentlemen usher quarterly waiters, barge-masters, grooms of the privy chamber, gentlemen ushers of privy chamber, and all the other breath-bereaving retainers of whom only one, the poet laureate, has succeeded in imposing the fact of his existence on the consciousness of the British public. The lord chamberlain himself, with all this pageantry to superintend, has no time to keep any check on his subordinate, even if he could pretend to know anything more than he about dramatic criticism and the foundations of morality. The result is that the examiner of plays, humble, untitled, 'middle-class' tho he be, is yet the most powerful man in England or America. Other people may make England's laws; he makes and unmakes its drama, and therefore also the drama of America; for no American dramatic author can afford to defy a despot who can, by a nod, cut him off from an English stage-right worth possibly \$20,000 in London alone. The monarchy is limited; the cabinet, with tears of rage, can not assert itself even against anti-vaccinators; the House of Lords, nominally omnipotent, puts down its foot only to emphasize the humiliation of having to take it up again; but the examiner of plays, greater than all these, does what he likes, caring not a dump for nations or constitutions, English or American. The President of the United States himself practically can not see a new play with first getting the examiner's leave."

One would suppose that the man chosen to fill the place of this

astonishing autocrat would be a highly qualified and distinguished representative of the literary and dramatic professions. But no, says Mr. Shaw. While the stamp-pounder in a British post-office must have passed the civil-service examination, no examination in dramatic art, literature, faith, or morals is required of the wielder of this vast and intercontinental power. The present dramatic czar is "one George Alexander Redford, said to have been a bank clerk, but not ascertained to have been anything" except a lucky individual who has obtained a soft berth, with power to exact tribute in pounds and pence of every dramatic author, English or American, who desires to put a play on the boards in the British Isles. That he does exact tribute to the extent of all the traffic will bear is fully shown by Mr. Shaw; and Americans who once boasted that they would give millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute to a foreign pirate, contribute their full quota to his dramatic majesty of the Queen's household; for the English stage-right in any play is at once forfeited if the play is first brought out in America, and therefore the American dramatic author who looks forward to English triumphs must first of all put himself, his play, and his fee in the tender hands of the examiner of plays.

Mr. Shaw narrates many telling facts relative to the petty tyrannies practised on dramatic authors; but perhaps the most interesting fact is an incident showing the important power which a censor may have even over the production of pieces of classic literature. It appears that on the centenary of Shelley's birth, the Shelley Society of London proposed to celebrate the occasion by a public performance of "The Cenci." The following is the amusing little tale told by Mr. Shaw of how the poet's followers at first evaded and defeated the tyrant, but were at last brought under his heel:

"The examiner would not hear of it; but the performance was given for all that in the Grand Theater, Islington (a northern suburb of London), before an audience of poets, headed by Browning, and a crowd of their disciples. Technically, this performance was not a public representation of the play; it was only a meeting of the Shelley Society. The spectators did not pay at the doors; they had all joined the Shelley Society for the season, and were attending this particular 'private' meeting of it in the exercise of their ordinary right as members. For the moment the defeat of the censor was complete. But the performance had taken place in a London theater; and London theaters are subject to the lord chamberlain, who licenses them from year to year. The unfortunate lessee, having let his house to the Shelley Society (without any knowledge of the plot in hand), found himself at the mercy of the outraged chamberlain when the time came for renewing his license. What passed between them is not known; but there is now a clause in the lease of that theater stipulating that no performances of unlicensed plays shall be given in it. When the Shelley Society proposed to repeat 'The Cenci' some years later, the lord chamberlain was master of the situation. With a single revolutionary exception, no manager dared lend or let his theater for the purpose. The terror was so complete that a manager who, not realizing his risk, had discussed quite favorably the possibility of placing his house at the disposal of the society, was compelled to write to the press vehemently denying that he had ever contemplated such an enormity, altho his letters were in the hands of the very persons he was publicly contradicting.

"Since then, the blockade has been run only by the Independent Theater, which succeeded in producing Ibsen's 'Ghosts' on three occasions without a license. In this case no license was applied for, its refusal being practically certain; and the first performance, which was technically 'private,' like that of the Shelley Society, was over before the lessee of the theater knew that anything exceptional was happening. After this, the theaters were thoroughly on their guard."

The following is the set of rules (according to Mr. Shaw) promulgated by this British Philistine who sits in judgment in affairs of the stage:

"There is one rule that never varies, and never can vary; and that rule is that a play must not be made the vehicle of new opinions on important subjects, because new opinions are always questionable opinions, and I can not make Her Majesty the Queen responsible for questionable opinions by licensing them. The other rules are simple enough. You mustn't dramatize any of the stories in the Bible. You mustn't make fun of ambassadors, cabinet ministers, or any living persons who have influence in fashionable society, tho no notice will be taken of a gag at the expense of General Booth, or a Socialist or Labor member of the county council, or people of that sort. You mustn't have any love affairs within the tables of consanguinity in the prayer-book. If you introduce a male libertine in a serious play, you had better 'redeem' him in the end by marrying him to an innocent young lady. If a female libertine, it will not matter if she dies at the end, and takes some opportunity to burst into tears on touching the hand of a respectable girl."

Mr. Shaw closes with this admission of the indifference of English public opinion to the censorship abuse and this appeal to his friends in America:

"The public is either satisfied or indifferent, because the class in England which feels social matters deeply does not go to the theater, and the class which does go wants to be amused there, and not edified or conscience-stricken. There is no money in the question, no vote-catching power, no popular interest in or knowledge or comprehension of it, and consequently no political capital to be made out of it. The censorship will probably outlive the House of Lords and the supremacy of the Established Church, as quietly as it has outlived the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Irish Church. In England this article will be entirely wasted; no English editor has ever dreamed of asking me to deal with the subject. In America, it may be useful, in view of the likelihood of attempts to set up State censorships in that country. In which case, O my friends across the sea! remember how the censorship works in England, and DON'T."

English and American Novels on the Stage.—The dramatic season just opening is notable for the exceptional number of plays which are based upon well-known novels. Never, it is said, were there so many dramatized works of fiction offered to the public at one time, and never has there been a time when such dramas have found a more eager and appreciative public. Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp"—of whom we speak elsewhere in detail—of course heads the list. Then there is "The Only Way," founded on Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," which has met a very warm welcome. "The Gadfly," founded on the recent English story of that name, has furnished Mr. Stuart Robson the opportunity to experiment for the first time in tragedy, tho, as it appears, with only limited success. Mr. Zangwill has brought out his "Children of the Ghetto" in Washington with great *éclat*, and will shortly introduce it to the New York public. Julia Marlowe is to appear as *Mary Tudor* in a dramatization of Caskoden's "When Knighthood was in Flower." J. H. Stoddard is to take the part of *Lachlan Campbell* and Reuben Fox the part of *Posty* in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." William Gillette has adapted "Sherlock Holmes," and will himself interpret the part of the great detective. Clyde Fitch has adapted Daudet's "Sapho" for Olga Nethersole. And, finally, William Young is to make out of "Ben Hur" one of the great spectacular events of the season.

NOTES.

It is rumored in England, says *The Music Trade Review*, that Patti may again make one of her farewell tours in America.

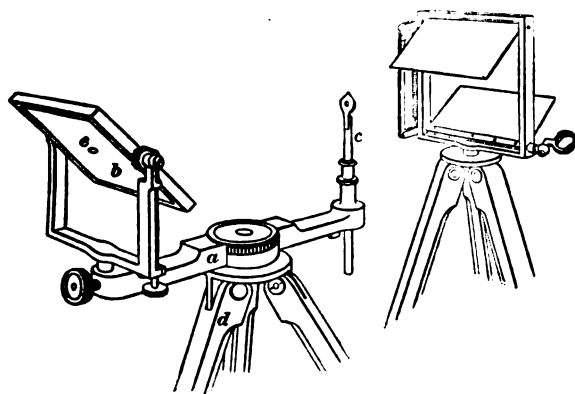
PADEREWSKI has had an unprecedented success in his recent European tour. In London the receipts of his last concert were over \$6,000. In Paris he broke all records with receipts of 14,800 francs. He will sail for America in October.

JEAN DE RESZKÉ, who with his brother is a Polish nobleman by birth, has been decorated by Queen Victoria with the Royal Victorian order of the fourth class. Sir Arthur Sullivan is the only other musician who has been honored with this especial decoration.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

AMONG all the aids that science gives to the military service, none is more important than that rendered by perfected methods of signaling from the simple "wig-wag" to the electric telegraph; yet we seldom hear of the doings of the signal corps, essential as they are to the success of any military movement.



THE HELIOGRAPH.

a, Brass bar; b, mirror; c, sighting rod; d, tripod; e, hole in the mirror through which the instrument is set by bringing hole and end of sighting rod in line with distant station. The tripod to the right with shutters is used to produce the intermittent flashes of which the signals are composed.

An illustrated article in *The Mechanic Arts Magazine* (Scranton, Pa., September), by Louis Allen Osborne, gives in brief space some of the most interesting facts regarding this branch of the service. Says the author:

"When you read in your morning paper the account of some important battle in the heart of the Philippine Islands, does it ever strike you that this information has come to you from the interior of a country where railroads are few, telegraph lines fewer, and the only means of communication between some sections is on horseback? When General Shafter was in Cuba it was not unusual for the evening papers to publish details of events that had taken place the same morning in the interior of the island, and the officers of any army in active service must be in constant communication with the commander, no matter how widely the sub-organizations may be separated. The duty of providing and maintaining this communication devolves upon the signal corps; and the signalmen detailed to accompany a battalion or regiment, as it marches out of headquarters camp, are of as much importance to that organization as is the lookout on board ship. The signal corps is the eyes and ears of an army. It must frequently advance beyond the main column, reconnoiter the country, and report back in detail anything that may be discovered. It must also keep the moving detachment in communication with general headquarters, and report each day all the details of its service to the commanding officer.

"The instruments used in signaling may be divided into two general classes—namely, those designed to produce on the receiver an impression of motion, and those designed to produce an impression of time. The former include the flag, torch, etc., and the latter comprise the lantern, heliograph, telegraph, etc.

"When signaling with the flag, the signalman faces the station with which he desires to communicate, and waves the flag slowly but steadily from right to left to attract attention; or, if the station has a particular 'call letter,' he attracts attention by repeatedly signaling that letter until he is answered."

After describing the usual combinations of motions employed to form the letters of the alphabet, and noting that at night the torch or lantern is used instead of a flag, the author goes on to describe the heliograph, one of the most interesting instruments for military signaling. The usual form is shown in the illustration. The intermittent flashes of reflected sunlight sent by this

device have been made to carry a message eighty-two miles in the clear air of the Rocky Mountains and forty-seven miles in the East (from the Capitol roof at Albany to the Catskills). The uncertainties of the weather, of course, make this method of signaling somewhat unreliable. Says Mr. Osborne:

"The telegraph and the telephone are, then, the only absolute and unailing means of communication. A telegraph line several miles long may be erected in a day, and it can be guarded by a comparatively small number of men.

"In laying a telegraph line, two or more of the signalmen carry knapsacks, on the top of which are reels containing one quarter of a mile of double cable. These reels unwind as they march along, and the other members of the corps in the rear attach the wires to trees at intervals, raise it on short thin poles, or hide it in the bushes and brush along the ground, according to the character of the country and degree of permanency required in the line. The erecting party are constantly in communication with every station along the line, as within the knapsacks under the reels the wires are connected up through an electric bell and telephone-receiver. This bell can be rung at any moment and instructions telephoned to the advancing party. Should the instructions be in the character of a cipher despatch and require the telegraph in preference to the telephone (as is often the case), the officer in charge of the squad is so informed, and the operator . . . steps up, throws out the telephone connection, and inserts the terminals of the key and sounder, which he carries in his hand. Telegraphic communication is thus opened with headquarters, while the local telephone service is suspended.

"Where an army is marching through an unknown country, it is frequently advisable to send a signal party to the top of some hill or promontory to reconnoiter the country, and telephone or telegraph back the results of its observations. When the party returns over the route on which they advanced, the wire is reeled up again, ready for future use. Should the main body of troops in the rear advance somewhat before the signal party returns, the rear end of the line is reeled up accordingly."

PRINTING OF THE FUTURE.

THIS is the somewhat ambitious name bestowed by M. T. L. Motquin on the method of rapid printing, by means of Roentgen rays, invented by M. Izambard. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 26) he gives us the latest word regarding this method, about which we have already published some information. M. Motquin first hastens to assure us that the method is one of the few things that we Americans did not originate. He says: •

"There has been mentioned, as antedating the invention of M. Izambard, an experiment of the American Prof. Elihu Thomson, of March 11, 1896, in what he calls 'multiple skiagraphy.' It consisted in attempts at photographic reproduction on thirty superposed sheets of sensitive paper of different kinds. Its object was to study the penetration of the X-rays through the sensitive films. This experiment, however, had been preceded by a communication to the [Paris] Academy of Sciences by the Messrs. Lumière, on January 17, 1896.

"The earliest idea of the application of the X-rays to printing was that of M. Izambard, first in his French patent of October 19, 1897, and then in his American patent of March 18 following.

"As early as 1895 M. Izambard had thought of applying electricity to the impression of a pile of sheets of specially prepared paper.

"In his apparatus each letter was represented by a key acting on two hammers corresponding to each other, one above and one below the pile, one positive and the other negative. The current passed between the two hammers and marked the letter on each one of the intervening sheets by decomposing the film on the paper.

"About this time Roentgen's discovery made this double system of hammers, with its complicated mechanism, unnecessary. We know that the X-rays need no opposite pole to traverse the pile of paper, and this fact does away with all the difficulties of the previous plan.

"The X-rays traverse opaque bodies, but they are stopped by

metallic substances. If, then, we use, to mark the characters on the paper, a special ink of metallic composition, these characters will be impermeable to the X-rays. A pile of gelatinobromid sheets will be instantly impressed, and the text can thus be reproduced on thousands of leaves at once.

"The text can be written with a pen or set up in type, but the simplest method is to use a typewriter. . . . We can see that this does away with the longest and most complicated operations of typography, namely, the composition and the distribution of the type. . . .

"If we wish to print on the two sides of a sheet at once, we can do so by sensitizing the two sides in parallel bands, the bands on one side corresponding exactly to the spaces between the lines on the other."

M. Motquin notes that the pagination of a printed book is very easy by this method, since the pages of the copy are simply to be distributed in order over the various piles of sensitized leaves, and several piles can be impressed at once by a suitable arrangement of sources of rays. He goes on to say:

"One of the most curious applications of the X-rays to printing is the impression, in sealed envelopes, of state papers, diplomatic correspondence, military plans, confidential circulars, and in general of all secret documents, which can not be kept strictly secret if printed by the present methods."

To keep a secret from the printer, it would be necessary only to enclose the copy flat in an envelope and to enclose likewise each of the sensitized sheets. M. Motquin also considers this method of printing excellently adapted for artistic designs, and for many other purposes. To quote further:

"X-ray printing is certainly the printing of the future, but even at present, without awaiting the improvements that must be made in it, the use of this very rapid process can be of service in numerous and varied cases.

"Newspapers can now have done in one hour at vastly less expense the same work that has previously required six or seven hours. A supplement containing the very latest news can be added to each edition in fifteen or twenty minutes' work. . . . Publishers of music, etc., will not have to keep on hand for possible new editions enormous stocks of plates. Doubtless they will gladly exchange this mass of metal for simple radiographic cards, which will take up little space and be always ready to use."

M. Motquin thinks that the only points in the system that need improvement are the cost of gelatinobromid paper, the composition of the radiographic inks, and the methods of washing and drying large numbers of sheets at a time. In conclusion he says:

"We do not believe that the system is destined to replace the splendid results of the present methods, but rather to supplement them in the interest of greater speed by judicious combination of the two systems."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE AUTOMOBILE GUN CARRIAGE.

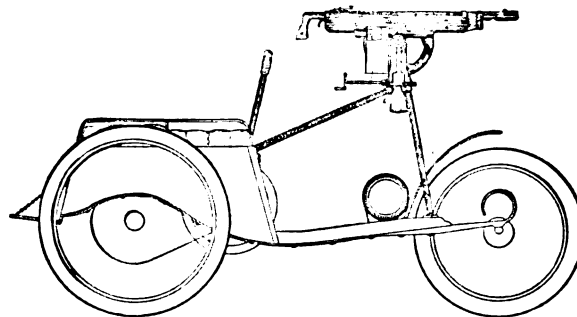
IT is announced by the press that Major R. P. Davidson, United States army, will leave Chicago for Washington in a few days, on his newly invented automobile gun carriage, carrying a Colt rapid-fire gun and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. According to *The Electrical Review*, "it is Major Davidson's intention to make this trip a demonstration of the military capacities of the automobile, and it is expected that he will show that light artillery of this character can cover more ground in two days than the ordinary horse-drawn battery can traverse in a week."

Major Davidson, it will be remembered, is the officer who, at the head of a bicycle squad from the Northwestern Military Academy, made the trip from Chicago to Washington a few years ago, and delivered to the Secretary of War a message from General Brooke. Major Davidson's invention is described and illustrated in *The Automobile* (New York, September). Says that paper:

"Seats are provided for four persons, who constitute a gun crew.

There is provision for carrying twenty-five hundred rounds of ammunition, a few accessories, and fuel. The large fuel tank for gasoline is placed under the forward floor, so as to be well protected from possible danger, and fuel for two hundred miles can be carried. This tank is of heavy seamless sheet iron, and is practically bullet-proof.

"The carriage employs the Duryea system of propulsion, which has been in use several years on carriages. It will mount a Colt automatic rapid-fire gun firing about five hundred shots per min-



AUTOMOBILE GUN CARRIAGE.

ute. The cartridges are 7-millimeter U. M. C., with smokeless powder and nickel-jacketed bullets, and will have a velocity of two thousand feet per second. The range of the gun is about two thousand yards. The gun points forward, and is ready for use at any time; it is mounted on a swivel and can be swung around, up or down, to cover any object, its sweep being that of a full half circle.

"The carriage will weigh about nine hundred pounds, of which quantity the gun accounts for eighty. The running gear is made very strong, to withstand the rough usage to which the carriage may be subjected. Its designer admits that its use in regular warfare is as yet an open question, but for street riots and similar uses believes it to be practical."

HAVE FISHES TWO EXTRA SENSES?

WE are not apt to think of fishes as creatures endowed with acute sensibility, yet their senses must of course differ in degree from ours, and perhaps also differ in kind; for certainly a human being, even if he could live and breathe submerged in water, could never accomplish what the fish does. Matthias Dunn, who contributes an article entitled "The Seven Senses of Fishes" to *The Contemporary Review* (August) is of the opinion that fish are aided by at least two extra senses, which he believes to be located in the so-called lateral lines or dermal tubes, which run down the sides from the brain, meeting at the tail. Says Mr. Dunn:

"To live in the sea must be very different from living in the atmosphere. The softness, clearness, and lightness of the latter make life more secure and the pleasures of existence more safe than is possible in a medium which is nearly a thousand times heavier, and which is often so violently disturbed as to lash into fragments everything fragile existing near the shore. At times, when the war of the elements means death to all coming within range of its fury, the five senses seem very weak and inefficient defenses for meeting all the exigencies of life under these violent conditions. Since all the senses are tactile, the five organs in use in the heavier element must be toned and modified to receive impressions in keeping with the weight of their surroundings; and this must entail a dull record of life, without some other additions, except possibly in the case of the sense of smell. But in the sixth and seventh senses the balance is fully made up to most of the fishes through their calling in the use of magnetism and electricity."

The sea, our author tells us, is not a crystal-clear medium by any means. It is often foul with dirt over great areas, and even when it is free from spores, spawn, weeds, and refuse the light

penetrates into it but a relatively short distance. To quote again:

"Such combinations of dirt, dregs, and darkness must surely make the sea anything but a pleasant transmitting vehicle for the use of the senses as we know them. Yet, notwithstanding the improbability of any beings endowed with only human intelligence finding their way through such unexplored, obscure, and undefined regions, these denizens of the deep master this difficulty with ease; nothing strikes one more than the quiet method these creatures have of knowing their true position, and the certainty with which they find the neighborhoods wherein are found the pleasures and necessities of life. The facts seem to point to finer and higher perceptive faculties in fishes than in man, and this can only be accounted for by the former possessing two extra senses."

The sixth sense, which Mr. Dunn names the "electric dermal sense," has for its object, he believes, the foreknowledge of coming storms. He writes:

"In going roughly through the English fishes I found two lateral lines in all the sharks I have been able to get hold of—viz., the blue, porbeagle, spinous, toper, thresher, smooth hound, rough hound, nurse hound, and picked dog. And among the herring family it is seen in the chad, herring, pilchard, sprat, and anchovy, some kinds having several such lines. But I failed to find these lines in fishes with suckers on their breasts, from which fact we may conclude that they have no need of these organs, seeing these fishes are generally located near the shore, and have the power of clinging fast to the rocks when in difficulties; having this convenience, they may be able to dispense with that knowledge of the coming storms which is evidently given to other fishes which possess one of these lines. . . .

"Science seems to have had no knowledge of this sense; and we have only discovered it by observing the fishes using it as one of the necessities of life. Mr. J. T. Cunningham, late of the Plymouth Biological Laboratory, in his valuable work on the sole, recently published, devotes several interesting pages to the lateral lines, proving that the cells in them are sensory in their action; but concludes with the statement that the functions of these sense organs are entirely unknown, and that it is difficult to imagine what stimulus affects them. While the late Dr. Day declared these lines to be essentially organs of sensation, he did not give us the slightest information as to their object, except by suggesting that they may be tactile; but all sense organs must be of this order; it is impossible for them to be otherwise. And Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum, says these lines are abundantly provided with nerves.

"But the fishes themselves tell us the story of their use, when we observe their actions and habits of life under certain critical conditions; and their many premonitions of coming calamity distinctly point out that they must be under the influence of this far-reaching and expressive sense. This view induced me to look more carefully for the organs which represented it, and I was more than a little surprised to find the beautiful adaptability of this tube to its work."

After describing numerous instances where fish have seemed to possess knowledge that a storm was approaching, Mr. Dunn goes on:

"This excitement among the fishes before the coming storm clearly points to the circumstance that they are fully aware of what is approaching them, and prepare for the occasion; the feeding fish, well knowing that the storm will break up and destroy the connecting medium between their olfactories and their food, are anxious to take in a reserve to sustain them until communication can be again established."

Of the tubes that Mr. Dunn believes to be the seat of this premonitory sense, he says:

"Looking closely at these organs, we find the line consists in some instances of two tubes close together, and in others of two far apart; and in more than one of the Clupea family there are several such lines along the sides. In their construction they are divided into cells, consisting of jelly or mucus, having patches of sensitive hairs in them here and there. These are the organs I

so anxiously looked for, and I find them to be of the same character as those in the electrical ray; they are electrical instruments pure and simple, enclosing the whole fish, whereby the electrical knowledge collected is thrown into the brain.

"It may be urged that an electric sense in fishes is little other than an hypothesis or a suggestion, and that the foregoing statement is no proof that the tube is actually electric in its action; and this to some extent is true. Here, however, we are certainly in the same boat with all the scientists, who say that certain jelly cells in the back of the torpedo are an electrical apparatus, since no individual has yet been able to make an electric battery out of this mucus or jelly. Nor has any person, to our knowledge, been able to set this jelly machine in this fish's back in action to prove its electric character. In fact, it is only considered to be such from the actions of the animal possessing it. This is precisely our case respecting the electric force in one of the lateral lines of fishes. It may be asked, 'How can the simple possession of a few electric cells without accessories be of any use to the fishes?' But having electric cells in the sea is very different from having them on the land. The torpedo ray has no wires to his instrument, but he has only to see the fish he desires as food in the distance, and by an effort of the will he can make them dead. This almost perfect expression of electric power has been in existence throughout the ages among these fishes, and man is only now discovering its first outlines. When the storms send their earth-currents along the deep, far ahead of their course, the fishes in the track with their electric cells catch the inspiration and instantly know whether it is a gale, storm, or tempest which is coming; and they act accordingly."

The seventh sense, which Mr. Dunn calls the "magnetic dermal sense," he locates in the same lateral lines, aided perhaps by the brain itself. Its purpose is, he thinks, to act as a compass in the fish's journeyings, keeping him in his course, and warning him of the proximity of the coast. After telling many wonderful stories of the unerring accuracy that fish display in these respects, he says:

"With these facts before us I think it is clear that besides electricity, magnetism, to a high degree, is a fixed principle, and plays an important part in the life history of most of our fishes. But whether the magnetism reaches them on primary or secondary lines at this moment it is difficult to say; I lean rather to the secondary expression, or that shown to be stretching from the shores only.

"Mr. Thomas Clark, of Truro, our Cornish magnetist, states that all basic rocks are highly magnetic. They are found at the Manacles, Cape Cornwall, Padstow, and many other places in and out of the county; and further, that the magnetic power of such rocks is intensified by friction. Thus the basic beaches brought into motion by storms increase their magnetic power to an almost incalculable degree, of which he gives ample proof. Hence, he infers, it often affects the compasses of passing ships, and in fogs leads them on to destruction. . . .

"It is interesting to think that these magnetiferous headlands have another and brighter side, and may be the means by which the inhabitants of the sea find their way from winter and tempest to shelter and rest; and when the spring advances direct them back to sunshine and their summer homes.

"No doubt the intricacies of the compass are too much for the comprehension of these fishes; but they may have a magnetic indication suitable to their apprehension, on the lines of sight or smell, which may impress them as to the whereabouts of the headlands, and consequently of the vicinity of the seashore. I can understand the possibility of the idea being objected to because the creatures have no metals from which such a talisman could be built up; but the same kind of objection can be raised respecting the formation of an electric battery in the back of the electric ray.

"And in this instance may not the brain itself, assisted by the dermal magnetic tube, be a substitute for the lodestone? For this organ is to a great extent constructed on the same lines as Lord Kelvin's latest compass invention—viz., a magnet floating in liquid. I have opened the skulls of several fishes at death, and have found the brain in the cranium floating in a fine, clear, tasteless fluid, of about the consistence of water, which, with the brain, in many instances completely fills the brain-pan."

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIGHTNING.

IN a recent issue (August 12) we reproduced a photograph of lightning, together with remarks made by Professor Hazen in *Popular Science*, to the effect that a multiple flash of lightning had never, so far as known, been photographed except by a mov-

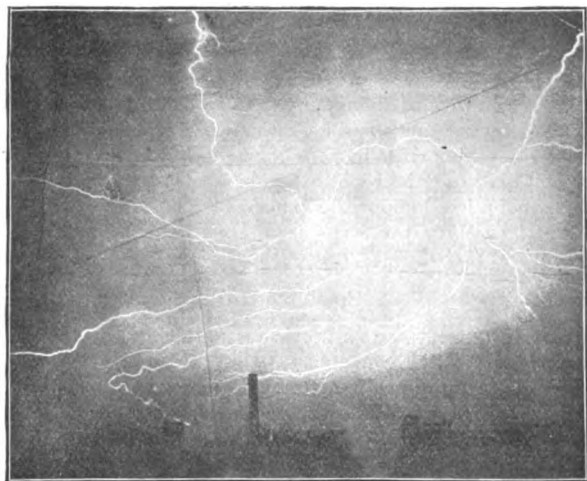


FIG. 1.

ing camera. This remark has called forth contributions from two of our readers. One of them, Dr. J. D. Justice, of Quincy, Ill., sends us two photographs made by Dr. J. K. Reticker, of that city, about 11 P.M. in May last. Dr. Justice writes:

"The next morning while in the operating-room of St. Mary's Hospital, Doctors W. H. Baker, Otis Johnston, Henry Hart, and the writer were talking about the beautiful lightning flashes. One in particular, a multiple flash seen by Dr.

Baker, was mentioned, when Dr. Reticker, also present, introduced his photograph of that particular flash, and Dr. Baker at once recognized it as the one he thought he had seen. The direction and time appeared to tally so well that the discussion ceased, but all admired the photograph. I herewith hand you a print made for me by Dr. Reticker since I read your article (Fig. 1). The tall stack shown gives the precise direction of the flash. The doctor tells me he made many trials before success crowned his efforts. A second photograph (Fig. 2) taken another evening is worthy of note because of the clouds shown. The camera rested upon the roof of his residence open each time."



FIG. 2.

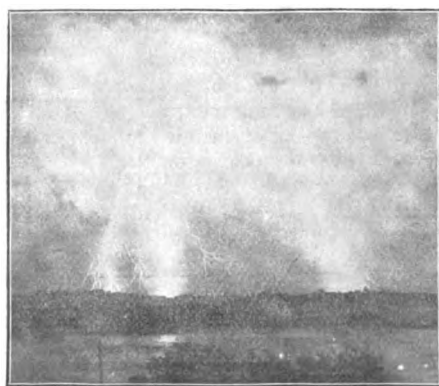


FIG. 3.

Mr. F. B. Beardsley, of Hartford, Conn., also contributes a photograph (Fig. 3) that was made from a camera that was not in motion. He writes to us:

"It was a very dark night, and the camera was kept on the cloud, and as fast as a flash appeared a change was made. Nearly a hundred slides or pictures were taken, but this was the wonderful one, and there was no thought of a multiple picture when it was taken, and it was not known that we had such a picture till it was developed. This can be proved if there are any doubts of it."

Why do Birds Migrate?—Some correspondence on this subject in *Popular Science News* (September) reveals the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject among naturalists. Says one contributor: "The migration of birds has been, and still is, quite a mystery. It is undoubtedly a matter of instinct, and also of example from older to younger birds. That these birds have any idea of the exact time of an advancing season is not to be accepted. In fact, in many cases, the setting in of an early or late winter may be foretold by the early or late migration of birds from North to South. It is so easy for a bird to change its habitat that it is no wonder it takes this method of keeping itself in a comfortable locality and where the food it needs can be obtained most readily. The stories told of the feats performed by birds in carrying out this migratory instinct are marvelous. The Virginia plover, it has been calculated, flies at the rate of 225 miles an hour, and at a height of nearly two miles. It is said that a Wilson's blackcap warbler arrived at a certain bush in the North, in three successive years, at 1.30 P.M. of the same day." Another correspondent writes: "It is commonly thought that birds migrate because of the changes in the weather; that they seek in winter a warmer and in summer a cooler climate, so as to avoid being subjected to great vicissitudes of temperature. But naturalists tell us the migrations are largely a matter of the search after food. They leave a given region because a specific food is exhausted, and they fly to another specific region because the experiences of the tribe as a whole have shown that desirable food can be found there. They are driven by hunger out of one place and are led by experience to another. It is not the winds that drive them, nor is it the temperature that tempts them." Regarding this, a prominent ornithologist writes to the same paper: "I suppose this may be true in part, for proper food and rearing of young are chief reasons; but they often seem to go without any apparent reason, when food conditions are seemingly perfect. It is certain they go, but I have yet to find the ornithologist who can tell exactly why."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SILKWORKS are very sensitive to the action of light of different colors, according to experiments recently described by Flammarion before the French Academy of Sciences. "The author," says *La Nature*, "kept silkworms in boxes covered with glass of different shades. The creatures all received the same food, and nevertheless they gave very different results as to the quantity of silk and eggs, and also in the proportionality of the sexes."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE survey of the island of Puerto Rico now being made by the United States authorities has been productive of so much new information that it is called by *The National Geographic Magazine* "the rediscovery of Puerto Rico." The latest Spanish surveys were old and unreliable. Says the magazine just mentioned: "A curious circumstance developed by this survey is the fact that the island seems to be considerably smaller than has been supposed, at least if one can safely generalize from the experience of one season. According to previous information, Point Viento is about fifty miles east of Ponce, but the actual distance was found to be about seven miles less. If this 'shrinkage' should be found to extend to other portions of the island, it would make a considerable decrease in the area of the island from the figures usually stated."

IN discussing some recent lunar photographs, M. Loewy, director of the Paris observatory, remarks, as reported in *La Nature*, that "the comparative history of the earth and the moon shows that their development has been on parallel lines. The moon carried away from the earth a fraction of the terrestrial atmosphere, amounting to about 1-500 when separation took place, but this atmosphere has been diminished rapidly. It has been thought that the disappearance of the air was total and final. The photographs show huge deposits of white ashes formed at a great distance from the craters after solidification. There must have been an atmosphere at this time to transport the ashes, and, as this was subsequent to solidification, it is at least probable that the atmosphere still exists."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

THE religious press of America—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, and Free Thought—has attained to a unity of belief and sentiment upon one point at least, namely, that an egregious moral outrage was perpetrated by the Rennes court-martial. The very captions of the editorial articles upon the verdict show this. One paper heads its comment, "The Rape upon Justice"; another, "France's Infamy"; another, "The Moral Sedan of France"; still another, "The Condemnation of France," etc. We can find space for only a few of the many scores of denunciatory judgments. *The Outlook* (undenom.) says:

"Recondemned! We rub our eyes to see clearer, but we are still living in modern, not in medieval, times, as such monstrous injustice might indicate. It seems incredible that this defiance of conscience, reason, and justice could take place in the last part of the last year of that century which we are fond of regarding as the most civilized of all epochs.

"The five men who voted 'Guilty' are either imbeciles or perjurers. Instead of convicting Dreyfus, they have convicted themselves. Expediency, not evidence, conquered them. To please the majority of Frenchmen, and to please the army, the judges yielded more even than did Pilate himself; they crucified afresh an innocent victim."

The Independent (undenom.):

"This trial has been a campaign of education for the French people, teaching them the inseparable alliance of honesty and honor. France has had a weak sense of justice; this trial has cultivated that sense. It has, perhaps for the first time, set over against each other the two ideals, one of justice, the other of reputation, of glory, called honor. France has been told by her noblest men that honor must rest on justice, that honor must follow justice, not justice honor; and if the lesson is not yet learned it has been well preached. All the nations of the world have been looking on, and they unite in condemning the nation that has condemned an innocent man to save the fame of a few generals. The nations of the world are this day preaching the lesson of justice before honor to France. France declares that there is no other nation that makes so much of honor as she; but she does not know what honor is. She is hugging a bastard in its place. It is the duelist's honor, the swaggerer's honor that she glories in, not that of Christian or of Jewish truth."

The Watchman (Baptist):

"Never before in human history has the moral judgment of the civilized world been so unanimous in the condemnation of an act of national injustice as it is in its verdict upon the Dreyfus case. . . . A century ago such a travesty of justice might have passed without notice; but to-day, with the modern methods of conveying intelligence and with the modern quickened sense of justice, the world is aflame with indignation. The fact that the world should be swift to visit its condemnation upon a great nation for a moral delinquency indicates and registers the modern ethical advance. The moral consciousness of the world has been aroused to see that no defeat that it is possible for a nation to sustain in arms is for a moment comparable with the disgrace of consenting to injustice. That is the shame that rests upon France to-day, and it can not be atoned for by any brilliance of foreign alliances, any advance in wealth, numbers, or intelligence, or any victories by land or sea."

The Evangelist (Presby.):

"The general censure of France, the general expression of hopelessness that any good can henceforth come of a nation so blind to justice, so hostile to the right, so given over to prejudice, are all the more severe and sweeping in proportion to the firmness with which that conviction has been held in the face of every evidence that acquittal was not to be expected from the court-martial at Rennes. In every other civilized country, condemnation of the verdict has not only been unanimous, it has called forth the

severest and most scathing judgment of France as a nation, the most pessimistic forecast of her future, the most confident prophecies of her downfall. Humanity washes her hands of France as of a nation past redemption."

The Interior (Presby.):

"The verdict against Dreyfus should be accepted by every honest man and woman as a personal insult, and resented as such. The women of America alone can bring the sycophantic scoundrels who have outraged the moral sense of Christendom to their knees. The women made the Parisian press right-about-face with the agility of monkeys in the beginning of the Spanish war. Will American women look upon that broken-hearted wife, and those children with names blackened in their helpless infancy, and then soil their white hands with anything that comes from the befouled hands of France? Will they crowd French cafés and hotels for the Exposition next year? Those who do will be in, but not of, American womanhood."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc.):

"Twenty-nine years ago a fabric of political corruption based on military terror and veneered with military pomp collapsed at the virile touch of the psalm-singing soldiers of Germany. That was a political Sedan. To-day France is her own executioner. Others can inflict material defeat and ruin on a nation, but only the nation itself can forfeit its own honor."

"And that is what France has done.

"Our hope is in the intellect and the independent religious life of France, in the saving remnant that have battled so loyally for truth and righteousness in these past years and will not now withdraw before the triumphant joy of the forces of clericalism and monarchical reaction. They will fight on, for that is a law of their being. We have faith that they will prevail, and that her ten righteous men may yet save Sodom."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc. South):

"In every civilized nation there is indignation at the unrighteous and cruel weakness of the court-martial. If such a thing as the public opinion of the whole world can effect anything, it will put a stop to the further humiliation and persecution of the poor creature who has been forced to suffer so much in the place of a nest of base-hearted criminals and conspirators, one of whom at least forged the document upon which the pretended verdict was based."

The Catholic Mirror, Baltimore:

"The church makes no campaign against the Jews nor do the religious orders attack them."

"In this country, the Catholic press is almost one in belief in the innocence of the Jew. The few papers who proclaim otherwise are inspired by the personal beliefs of their editors, just as those who affirm the prisoner's innocence speak only the sentiment of the individual on the tripod, not a prejudged verdict of the church."

The American Hebrew:

"O France, how art thou fallen low! A hissing and a reproach hast thou become before the bar of history—a thing of scorn and loathing in the eyes of mankind. From age to age thy shame shall not cease and men, not to be born for decades yet, shall grow up to speak of thee with words of contempt, to avert their honest eyes from looking on thy dishonored face, to shrink from contact with thee. For thou, who claimest to be wedded to honor and to have selected all verity for thy bridal bed, hast proved to be a thing wilfully loathsome and hideous because of the deformity of thy choice, when thy real bride was seen and thy degraded nuptial couch was disclosed. This is thy shame—that not the meanest things on earth can be told that thou art even a little better than they!"

"When thy traitorous sons drew up their plans and arranged their schemes, when they reckoned the danger and counted the cost, they forgot one factor. They omitted to count in God, and He will assuredly remind them of His existence!"

The Hebrew Standard:

"No country can outlive the shame of France. Spain stands out as a mournful example of its crime against a part of its popu-

lation. All its power and the work of some of its most enlightened statesmen could not avoid its inevitable downfall."

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch writes in *The Reform Advocate*:

"As for France—the God of Israel still liveth. Righteousness exalteth a nation. Let us pray that for the country and the people that on the European continent were the first to proclaim the rights of man, soon the better day of moral regeneration may dawn. We are confident the hour will strike when France will accept the verdict of the world's jury and make amends for the inconsistent, unjust sentence pronounced at Rennes."

THE CREED OF THOMAS HARDY.

FEW readers of Thomas Hardy would be disposed to admit that he has a creed; and, using the word creed in the ordinary religious sense of the term, doubtless he has none. A critic, Miss Anna McClure Sholl, has said of him:

"Acknowledging no creed, this most modern of modern novelists is eminently Calvinistic in his portrayal of men and women as predestined to misfortune or failure; as pulled about at the impish pleasure of the god Circumstance. The keynote of his work indeed is the effect of circumstance—of luck—upon man's war with the lower elements in his nature. Some foreordained event for which he is in no wise responsible turns the tide of battle against him; yet he is held accountable for his defeat. He reaps where he has not sown. He is overwhelmed with punishments for sins committed by others. He is literally badgered through life by the modern devil of ill luck."

Yet here we have a very definitely outlined belief, even if it be a belief in evil; and using the word in this primary sense, a writer in *The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine*—Mr. James Main Dixon—has attempted to point out the religious significance of this twilight creed, which has been a progressive intellectual and spiritual process, an almost complete reversal of his earlier and more optimistic outlook upon life. The writer says:

"The tone of each of his books has been somewhat gloomier than the last. It is true he is in sympathy with nature; but the nature he interprets is a nature wholly limited to the senses. As his outlook on life becomes less enthusiastic and more critical with advancing years, nature appears more and more 'red in tooth and claw with ravine'; the graveyards are more in evidence than the happy homesteads. The appalling thought which, on one occasion, struck a chill at Alfred Tennyson's heart as he approached the great city of London—that all this million and more of people would, in a definite time, be corpses in their graves—is a thought we naturally drift to after a continuous reading of Hardy. His characters become one with nature in the subtle web of sympathy he weaves between mind and matter. But the process leaves man more of an animal, instead of raising the brute creation nearer the level of man. It is not the magnificent conception of St. Paul, which makes the whole creation sympathize with man's aspirations; it is the leveling down of man to the infinitely recurring cycle of birth, growth, and the inevitable dissolution. . . . To Tennyson the ideal is the real, the other world the world of life. The gleams from the other world that come to us through friendship and otherwise are sparks of holy fire that must be kept alive with as sacred care as ever priest preserved of old the altar fire."

"But Thomas Hardy, looking upon life with the cynical eye of the realist, crushes out these illusions. He contemplates life in what appears to him to be its practical aspect; and he advises his readers to accept calmly the inevitable."

Mr. Dixon mentions one of Hardy's tales—"The Fellow-Townsmen"—as one of the most terribly significant examples of his dark philosophy of life. It is the simple story of two men's lives:

"One is happily wedded; the other, having married a fashionable wife, who cares nothing for him, is miserable. A boating

accident occurs, and the dearly loved wife is drowned, while the woman whose only destiny in life seems to be that of making her husband miserable is rescued from death. . . . To the very end of the tale a tricky fate pursues the man who was unhappily married. He is relieved of an unsuitable partner only just too late to marry his first love. The fates conspire against him, as against poor Tess, so as to crush out happiness for him.

"This, then, is Mr. Hardy's dreary philosophy of life. He contemplates a stage where men and women come and go, and are quickly forgotten. Happy are those whom a malign fate does not thwart with a strange persistency. The lesson of life is the old pagan one of cheerless resignation. To obtain the wished-for prize is to suffer disillusion; to continue in the steadfast pursuit of the ideal is impossible for poor human flesh and blood; to trust to fate or Providence is to lean on a broken reed."

Yet, says Mr. Dixon, Hardy is not without "longings after the mystical, the eternal, the satisfying." In a stanza in the recently published "*Wessex Poems*" he says:

"That from the bright believing band
An outcast I should be;
That faiths for which my comrades stand
Seem fantasies to me
And mirage-mist their shining land
Is a drear destiny."

But he can not join in belief with those who have faith in the "returning of heart to heart" after dust has returned to dust:

"Such scope is granted not my powers indign...
I have lain in dead men's beds, have walked
The tombs of those with whom I'd talked,
Called many a gone and goodly one to shape a sign,
And panted for response. But none replies;
No warnings loom, nor whisperings
To open out my limitations,
And Nescience mutely muses: Where a man falls he lies."

Mr. Dixon terms this the essence of that "sad pessimism of the worldling who wrote 'The Preacher' and who, gazing on life, detected nothing but emptiness everywhere." He adds:

"It is evident that this condition here described is not a condition of spiritual health. This agnostic life, with its gray skies and leaden horizon, is malarious. No wonder that into it intrudes the unhealthy notion of a tricky, thwarting fate, which seems to take pleasure in wrecking happy destinies. As perfect physical health engenders an instinctive indifference to dangers, and thus best insures itself against harm, so perfect spiritual health, trusting in God, is untouched by sickly morbidity. Perfect love casteth out fear. The man who, looking out upon God's world, can question nature in the following fashion, will surely be at the mercy of an evil destiny:

"Has some vast Imbecility,
Mighty to build and bend
But impotent to tend,
Framed us in jest, and left us now to hazardry?"

The writer, however, gives Hardy credit for being wholly sincere, not only in his philosophy of life, but in his ethical standards:

"That Mr. Hardy is an honest, straightforward man, preaching no veiled licentiousness, but merely what he considers to be the literal truth, will be granted by most people. So plain-spoken and consistent is he, so well does he comprehend the chief points at issue, that his writings have a distinctly tonic value. The believers in a great unseen world of reality are better able, after reading his works, to realize the value of their position. They come to see that their own theory is by far the best working hypothesis in the department of the higher ethics—of all ethics, indeed. Mr. Hardy's world is a world infected with a creeping paralysis; it has lost the first essential condition of health. . . .

"The fatal destiny that broods over Hardy's universe is only potent with souls that are receiving no true spiritual nourishment; with souls which, through some defect or misfortune, are blind to the great yet simple realities of existence. Such as have 'felt' know that their contentment is not 'smugness,' but the happiness that endureth. The highest happiness has ever in it something of the mystical, which the ordinary eye refuses to see, and, failing to see, disbelieves in and distrusts. But this invisibility only makes it the more real and inviolable; a fountain of life and love to themselves and all around them."

"THE FAILURE OF CHRISTIANITY."

MR. CHARLES WATTS, an Anglo-Indian who under the pen-name of "The Free-thinker" is a frequent contributor to *The Buddhist*, Colombo, says in a recent article in that paper that Christianity is a failure in every particular in which it has promised to benefit the world. He speaks not of the truth or error of its professed creed, but of the practical non-obedience to its teachings throughout the Christian world, from which he draws the conclusion that it is a religion which in its commandments is unsuited to the nature and needs of mankind. Indeed, he believes that the great mass of Christians are not sincere believers in the ethical maxims of the Sermon on the Mount, however much they may have a certain attachment to Christian mythology such as we see in all formal religions. They find it useful and profitable in trade and social intercourse and governmental affairs to prate about their high principles of religion, says Mr. Watts, but this is pure dissimulation and smug Philistinism. He says:

"It has been frequently pointed out that the avowed object of Christianity is twofold. First, to convert mankind to a belief in the efficacy of Christ's death as an atonement for sin; and, in the second place, to furnish a gospel that would prove an efficient guide in the secular duties of life. Nothing appears more clear to our mind than that in both cases the Christian religion has proved a decided failure. It has existed in various forms for about eighteen hundred years, and yet the great majority of the human race have either not heard of it, or have entirely rejected it. The population of the globe at the present time amounts to about 1,275,000,000, of which, according to the most liberal calculation, only 350,000,000 profess to believe in Christianity; that is, less than one third. But, if we make an allowance for the large number who are merely nominal Christians, more than three fourths of the world's inhabitants to-day are not Christians. This looks like a decided failure so far as the 'conversion of the world' is concerned."

"Careful readers of the New Testament, having retentive memories, need only to be reminded of what the theory of Christianity is to enable them to see at once its inadequacy as a guide in daily life. In fact, not only are Christian teachings thoroughly impracticable, but some of them are entirely delusive. Take, for instance, the subject of prayer. Nothing is more clearly set forth in the New Testament than the promise that God will answer the supplications of those who believe in Him. Christ Himself distinctly told His disciples that whatever they asked of His Father He would grant their request. 'All things, whatever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive' (Matt. xviii. 19; xxi. 22; John xvi. 23).

"Now, to those who firmly believe in this Christian teaching we submit the following facts. Jesus Himself prayed for the unity of Christendom, that His followers might be one (John xvii. 21); but that prayer has never been answered—in fact, the disunion among Christians to-day is greater than it ever was, and plans more sensible than reliance on prayers are now being adopted to achieve what the prayers of Jesus failed to accomplish."

The prevalent militarism, in which the armed Christian nations of the earth, with their vast millions of hosts ready to fly at each other's throats, their horrid engines of destruction, and their gospel of force, immensely outdo in display of brutal might all that paganism, ancient or modern, ever accomplished or dreamed of, is, says Mr. Watts, the shortest and most effective arraignment of Christianity that the despised pagan of to-day can desire. The following indictment of Christianity might, he thinks, be put alongside of St. Paul's indictment of paganism in his Epistle to the Corinthians, remembering, too, that every one of the crimes mentioned by the apostle is rampant in the Christian cities of to-day after nineteen hundred years of Christian preaching by the successors of the Apostles:

"The world has been devastated with sanguinary encounters, and the followers of Jesus have neither prevented those horrors

nor done much to mitigate their evil effects upon mankind. Indeed, Christians on both sides of the contending forces have implored God to aid them in killing each other. This was the case in the Crimean War, the Franco-German War, and the Civil War in America. In all these conflicts each side prayed to God that it might win all the battles. One would think that the disastrous consequences of those dreadful struggles between Christian nations would have been sufficient to destroy all belief in the efficacy of the prayer of supplication, for every Sunday during all these events the clergy repeated the request: 'Give us peace in our time, O Lord.' Still, the tragic slaughters went on, and God ignored all such appeals. Surely, if anything could show the impotency of the Christian faith as a promoter of peace, it would be the present expenditure of millions of the people's money, and the loss of millions of human lives in reckless warfare. Even to-day the prayers of the churches are offered up for the Peace Conference, which does not even propose to adopt Christianity as a cure for the evils of war. What a satire on Christian prayer for peace are the busy state of the warship building trade and the extra military preparations now going on, absorbing as they do a vast proportion of the earnings of the laborers of all the great nations of the world!"

ALLEGED CHURCH DESECRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

VIGOROUS protests from Roman Catholics continue to be made concerning the reported desecration of churches in Luzon by American soldiers. In spite of the denials of Dr. Schurman, the late chairman of the Philippine Commission, that such desecration has taken place, a protest has been filed with President McKinley by the Metropolitan Truth Society, asking him to give his attention to the matter and punish the guilty. The Catholic Young Men's National Union, at its twenty-fifth annual convention at Newark on September 20, also passed resolutions to the same effect, and forwarded them to Washington. Cardinal Gibbons is said to have appealed personally to the President, although the reports of this interview are contradictory; and on Sunday, September 17, it is said that almost every archbishop and bishop in the United States made the question a subject of especial comment in his sermon. A high ecclesiastic in Washington, quoted in the *New York World* (September 20), says:

"The protest filed by the Metropolitan Truth Society with the President has the indorsement of every Catholic in the United States. These outrages are steadily reported on what seems unimpeachable authority. They are indignities not only to Catholicism but to Christianity.

"The archbishops are now considering the preparation of a circular letter dealing with the various aspects of the case.

"There is in this country abundant testimony of a direct character to these outrages. If those who make the allegations have borne false witness they should be punished.

"It is said that the President has ordered a complete investigation and a prompt report from the Philippines."

In a recent number of *THE LITERARY DIGEST* (September 9), we quoted a statement from the Chicago *Inter Ocean* that after making thorough investigations in St. Paul and Minneapolis it could find no stolen ecclesiastical vestments on exhibition in any shop in those two cities. The St. Paul *Dispatch* (August 29), in an editorial headed "A Specter Witness," also denied that there ever was any "Michael Prendergast" (the soldier alleged to have stolen the articles in question), or that there were any vestments to be seen on exhibition in St. Paul, and added that "the whole story was conceived in the mind of a coward, a traitor and a base calumniator, who had not even the wit to prepare a plausible story." Mr. William F. Markoe, the subscriber of the St. Paul *Dispatch* who was thus given the lie direct, returned to the charge in a letter over his own name. He says:

"No names were mentioned because, knowing from experience the sensitiveness of a certain class of Catholics in such matters, I

feared to arouse hostility which might resent the implied insult in a way that might cost the offenders thousands of dollars. Now, however, I enclose names and addresses for the information of *The Dispatch*, so that it may verify the facts if it cares to. Moreover, I make the further assertion that I had the soldier's word for it that before leaving said religious trophies with the store in question he submitted them to the inspection of *The Dispatch*, which made a news item thereof, which several persons claimed to have read in your own columns at the time. I also assert that said sacred books were on exhibition from about May 12 until a few days ago; that the missal or mass-book was open at the most solemn portion of the mass, namely, the consecration of the elements; that the sacred words of consecration were printed in large display type; that a most touching picture of our crucified Savior with bowed head and disheveled hair, as if in silent protest, was conspicuously displayed; that the well-thumbed pages proclaimed that the book had been actually used in the offering of the most holy sacrifice of the mass times without number; that thousands of passers gazed upon these sacred objects with feelings of curiosity or deep chagrin, while not a few sincere Catholics consoled themselves with the thought that at least the identity of the words and music of these books with those used in every Catholic church in St. Paul afforded proof conclusive of the identity of Catholic doctrine and worship in all ages and countries.

"Does *The Dispatch* also deny the exhibition of the sacred vestments of a Catholic bishop of the Philippines in a store in Minneapolis so minutely described in such respectable journals as *The Northwestern Chronicle*, *The Irish Standard*, the *Minneapolis Times*, and the *Minneapolis Journal*?"

In reply to this letter *The Dispatch* says editorially (August 31):

"*The Dispatch*, upon reflection, recalls that there was on exhibition in this city a Catholic prayer-book, said to have come from the island of Luzon, but it did not understand, nor does it now believe, that the book in question was the result of spoliation of Catholic churches by the American soldiers, hundreds of whom are probably as devout Catholics as those who have communicated to *The Dispatch* their thoughts on this subject. That seems about all that is necessary to be said."

In *Collier's Weekly* (New York, September 9) appears a full-page illustration which is "respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War" by the editor. Under it are printed the following words:

"The above picture is from a photograph taken by a correspondent in the Philippines, and not altered in any particular. It represents a field telegraph station set up on the altar of Caloocan church with wires attached to the tabernacle. The officer standing back of the operator is a lieutenant; and the one in front of the operator, with a cigarette, holds the rank of captain in the United States army."

The Independent (September 21) says, however:

"We do not know that a Catholic church is any more sacred than a Protestant church, and in our Civil War a multitude of Protestant churches were quite as much desecrated. In the Philippines the church is the chief building, a sort of fort, and is always occupied by the insurgents and often fired by them on their retreat. That is the way of war. In this case the picture shows that no unnecessary damage has been done. The cross and the image of the Virgin and Child are untouched, as also the filigree wreaths and other ornaments and carvings. We agree with the sensible editor of *The Western Watchman*, who says:

"Some papers, to prove that our American troops in the Philippines desecrate Catholic churches there, print photographs of the interior of those churches, showing them filled with soldiers. Now, if the only desecration those churches receive is sheltering our poor soldiers from the killing Philippine sun, a very few drops of holy water will reconcile them."

On September 22, the following despatch from General Otis was received by the War Department:

"Referring to your cablegram of September 18, sixteen churches, different localities, occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied, and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the

sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property respected and protected by our troops."

According to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* (September 23), who quotes the foregoing despatch, President McKinley "promptly directed that a cablegram be sent to General Otis asking for a more explicit report upon the matter." Some surprise has been expressed, says the same authority, that General Otis seems to think the protest was directed against the occupation of churches and convents. On this point he quotes the following comment from the apostolic delegate, Monseigneur Martinelli:

"There can be no legitimate complaint over the occupation of churches by troops in time of war. According to the canons of the church we do not hold that such quartering forms what we call desecration. It is customary, however, for the military commandant to give due notice of his purpose to the bishop or priest in charge, so that the blessed sacrament, the sacred relics, and the regular altar furniture can be removed. The bishop or priest, in giving his permission, presupposes that the military authorities will preserve good order and discipline."

A New High-Church Magazine.—The first number of the new monthly magazine called *Church Defense*, devoted to the interests of the "Catholic party" in the Episcopal Church, was issued in New York on September 21. One bishop and several well-known New York clergymen are reported to have lent their personal support to the paper, and are to be contributors to it. The motto of the journal is "First Pure, Then Peaceable," and the opening article is, in part, as follows:

"The Gospel is first pure, then peaceable. Its message of peace is to men of good will, not to those who teach what the American bishops, in their Pastoral Letter of 1894, describe as 'certain novelties of opinion and expression, which have seemed to us to be subversive of the fundamental verities of Christ's religion.' There can be no peace between faith and unbelief, and when the arch-enemy of souls comes stalking in surplice and stole, the call to battle against error becomes more imperative. . . . Now unbelief boldly demands admission to the priesthood, and a bishop has been found to lay hands upon an avowed disciple of error, an impugner of God's Holy Word. This sacrilege was not committed thoughtlessly or unadvisedly, but in the face of serious and earnest protests. It was not an erratic incident, but it was a concerted assault upon the Citadel of Faith."

In still another article Bishop Potter is exhorted to declare publicly that he committed a great error in admitting the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs into holy orders in the church. "Will he"—Bishop Potter—"be strong enough and great enough to break away from the evil forces closing about his name and work?" is the pointed question that is asked. Further respects are paid to Dr. Briggs as follows:

"Dr. Briggs, whose ordination so scandalized the church, occupies a position which, to say the least, must be trying. As professor in the Union Theological Seminary, he is supposed to be under obligations to teach the Westminster Confession; as a priest of the church, he is bound to teach the Catholic faith, as this church hath received the same. As a professor, he teaches men who are to go forth, not as priests, but as Presbyterian ministers, while he himself has taken vows to be a priest in the Anglican church, which believes in a three fold ministry. As a clergyman of the church, which believes the Bible to be the Word of God, he is going forth to teach at the pro-cathedral parish a people, a large part of whom are Jews, not to believe the Old Testament."

A VOTE of thanks passed at a camp-meeting in Georgia lately has the merit of originality if not of reverence, altho the originality was probably unconscious, and the apparent irreverence not designed. At the last meeting of the series, eight resolutions were passed, in the form of a tender of thanks to those who had shown favor to the religious gathering. The last two resolutions of thanks read: "Seventh. To the railroad for the reduced rate of one and a third fare for round trip to persons attending the meeting. Eighth. To Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for calling so many of His people together, and meeting with them in power and demonstration."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCUSSING THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S pardon, issued last week by President Loubet after Dreyfus had withdrawn his appeal for a revision of the Rennes sentence, will not, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict, and he will, therefore, no longer be



"LES DERNIÈRES CARTOUCES!" (RENNES, 1899.)

(With profound apologies to the memory of Alphonse de Neuville.)
—*Punch*, London.

long to the army. There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the Court of Cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new fact required by law is produced. When liberated, he proceeded to Carpentras, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, in the southeastern part of France (province of Vaucluse) where he is now living in the house of a sister. The members of his family do not wish to expose him to such demonstrations of sympathy abroad as might be used against him by his adversaries at home.

The civilized world is pretty unanimous in saying that the verdict of the Rennes court is a violation of justice, and that France must suffer in consequence. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"A new force that has stolen upon the world unconsciously is a world-wide public opinion, and its first striking manifestation is in the Dreyfus case. . . . Every nation feels the new force of the world's opinion. Whether in overrunning new territory, subjugating weaker races, or in the treatment of its own subjects, every member of the family of nations is restrained by thoughts of what the outside world will say. The sentiment in the case of Captain Dreyfus has been healthy and humane. It was the thought of a man enduring the tortures of solitary confinement on Devil's Island for a crime of which he was innocent that moved the world and turned all eyes on France."

The Globe is one of the few papers which, while unable to justify the Dreyfus affair, finds some explanations for it, which we summarize as follows:

We must remember that French court proceedings, however satisfactory to Frenchmen, are different from those in vogue among English-speaking nations, and not easy for us to understand. The witnesses do not give their testimony under such strict rules and limitations. Besides this peculiarity of the case,

we must remember that we did not get an unbiased representation of the trial at Rennes. The reports were full of argument and prejudice, and were obviously biased in favor of Dreyfus. The witnesses against him always presented a wretched appearance in the box, and nearly every day there was a "triumph" for the prisoner. That Dreyfus did not write the *bordereau* seems proven. That he confessed his treason, that he sold documents to Germany in order to get more valuable documents from Germany, is not proven, as Captain Lebrun-Renault can not bring another witness to back him. If the judges were to give the reasons for their decision, some light might be thrown upon the mystery; but at present it seems to be involved in a mist which only time and the researches of some future historian can dissipate.

The Hamburger Nachrichten claims to have found a solution. Dreyfus was a spy in the pay of Russia, says that paper. But it has not yet offered any evidence in support of this assertion. Many papers express astonishment at the sort of testimony admitted before the court, and the summing up of the counsel for the prosecution, Major Carrière, is regarded as extremely weak. "We are told that Dreyfus may have done this, and might have done that; but not a word of what Dreyfus *has done*," says the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*. It must be taken into consideration that there is still secret evidence, or what passes as evidence, and that the trial was not altogether public. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, points out that an appeal would do little good to Dreyfus, and says:

"The generals who were called as witnesses, and who are acting as prosecutors, have sprung a new dossier on the court. Observe the government commissary, Major Carrière, had two months to prepare the evidence and all the documents before him. The secret dossier has been examined. The generals have been allowed to talk at large, and their evidence so-called has been torn to shreds. Now when their backs are to the wall they produce a more secret dossier; and it is absolutely going to be examined. When it also is abolished—a still more secret dossier will of course make its timely appearance."

One witness claimed to have seen a French paper with the words "Dreyfus is arrested" in the German Emperor's bedroom at Potsdam. But strangers are not admitted to the Prussian



THE SIEGE OF "FORT CHARROL."—*Jugend*, Munich.

palaces while the royal family occupy them. Moreover, when Labori, Dreyfus's counsel, who is an accomplished German scholar, tested the witness, it was found that the latter could not read the German of even so short a sentence as "Dreyfus is arrested." Another witness claimed to have overheard two German officers speak of Dreyfus as a traitor and a spy. Independently of the fact that this would hardly be called evidence in most

countries, it was found that the hotel at which the witness said he heard the conversation had ceased to exist at the date he gave. On the other hand, the declarations of the German and Italian military *attachés* that Dreyfus never had anything to do with them were completely ignored, altho backed by statements in the official *Reichs-Anzeiger*, Berlin. Still France will probably feel relieved provided the Dreyfusards let the matter rest where it is. *The Speaker*, London, remarks:

"An appeal would be most grave, because it would invite the supreme court to declare whether the liberty and honor of a French citizen in a citizen army are to be protected by law, or left to the mercy of savage prejudices and organized conspiracy, claiming the divine right of military discipline. This is a question which far transcends in vital importance the personal wrongs of Captain Dreyfus. It goes to the very root of civilized government. Is France to be governed by law, or by the sword of Brennus thrown into the scale to make justice kick the beam? That issue makes a far greater demand upon the civic courage of enlightened Frenchmen than any issue which has risen since the Revolution. We believe that courage will be equal to the emergency, and will meet the enemies of civilization without flinching."

The London *Times* wellnigh exhausts its vocabulary in condemnation of the verdict:

"We have no hesitation in affirming that the sentence of the Rennes court-martial constitutes in itself the grossest and, viewed in the light of the surrounding circumstances, the most appalling prostitution of justice which the world has witnessed in modern times. Judicial crimes have been committed in the past under the overpowering influence of popular passion, in moments of intense panic and national excitement, in the throes of revolutionary movements, when the whole machinery of justice has fallen temporarily into the hands of a bloodthirsty mob or of fanatical sectaries; but never before, in a great country which claims to march at the head of civilization, which possesses all the outward guaranties of social order, of constitutional liberties, and of regular government, which in a period of profound international peace can rely upon the consciousness of its own strength not less than upon powerful alliances for the undisturbed enjoyment of its legitimate position among the foremost powers of the world, has a properly constituted tribunal, invested with all the power and majesty of the law, so flagrantly, so deliberately, so mercilessly trampled justice, honor, and truth under foot."

Zola, in an article in *L'Aurore*, draws a contemptuous picture of the court-martial and its proceedings, and adds (we quote from a translation in the London *Times*):

"When the complete report of the Rennes trial has been published there will exist no more execrable monument of human infamy. This exceeds everything. Never will a more rascally document have been furnished to history. Ignorance, folly, madness, cruelty, lies, crime are strewn there broadcast with such effrontery that future generations will shudder with shame. It contains confessions of our baseness which will make humanity blush. That such a trial could have taken place, that a nation should offer the civilized world such symptoms of its moral and intellectual state, it must be that it is passing through a horrible crisis. Is then death near at hand? What bath of kindness, purity, and equity will save us from the poisoned mud in which we are struggling?"

It is certainly not without interest to note that so reliable a publication as the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, which has maintained a fairly independent attitude during the trial, describes the audience to have been thoroughly satisfied of the fairness of the court, while the foreign journalists who reported the case claim that the court was very unfair to Dreyfus. The *Matin* and other French papers complain that the foreigners did not appreciate the courtesy extended to them, and that they endeavored to turn the Dreyfus affair into an excuse for boycotting the next Paris exhibition. According to reliable reports, this boycott will come to nothing; but there is no reason to doubt that French prestige has suffered very materially in countries which were ac-

customed to regard France as their leader. Cesare Lombroso, the well-known Italian criminologist, writes in the main as follows, in the *Gazzeta del Popolo*, Turin:

The French people do not hate injustice as much as most peoples. Papers which are not influenced by the church or by the jingoes are not read by the masses. The Socialists do not exercise the same influence as in Germany, and can not impress the people. The people do not object to injustice when it hurts a victim like Dreyfus. This sentence at Rennes will lead France back to its militarist, monarchical, and Jesuitical instincts. True, France has as progressive and liberal a ministry as a people could have to-day. But the moral strength of that ministry is regarded as weakness by the French people. Because that ministry is too high-minded to shed blood in the Guérin comedy, it will fall. The people want a brutal show of power.

I can not tell what triumphant militarism will do. It may conquer a few additional square miles in China or Africa. It may pick a quarrel with England. It may establish a prohibitive tariff for the protection of French agriculture and industry, and deliver the schools into the hands of the priesthood. One thing only is certain: all who yet believe in the intellectual hegemony of France must lose their faith. Among the Latins France used to be admired. We magnified her merits and minimized her faults. The sentence of Dreyfus changes this. France may send her soldiers to march around in whatever part of the world she chooses, but French influence will in future go no further than French bayonets.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LESSONS DRAWN FROM BRITAIN'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, publishes an interesting paper on modern colonial expansion, in which the writer, Lord Farrer, warns the great colonizing nations against mistakes which are likely to cost them much blood and treasure. We summarize this somewhat lengthy article as follows:

Germany wishes to rival England as a colonial power, France sends small bands of soldiers to hoist her flag in all the deserts and swamps of Central Africa, Russia is about to annex northern Asia, the United States has burst the bands of the Monroe doctrine and prepares to play the rôle of a conquering nation in both the Old World and the New. John Bull, who has annexed more and better places than any one else, seems to think that he is robbed of everything the others manage to get. England's colonial empire has often been the cause of jealousy abroad, and still oftener of rude boasting at home; it is, therefore, a difficult thing for an Englishman to criticize, even if he is eighty years old and full of patriotism. Yet I would point to some of the lessons learned by England through bitter experience.

First, then, it is dangerous practise to treat the colony as if it existed solely for the benefit of the mother country. In the seventeenth century Ireland was to all intents and purposes an English colony. The country is chiefly agricultural, and England was the nearest and most natural market. But the jealousy of the English farmer successfully prevented the importation of Irish produce. Ireland was on the commercial road to America, but the British shipping laws excluded Ireland from the American trade. During the seventeenth century, a promising industry arose in Ireland—the manufacture of woollens. The jealousy of the British producer was aroused, and Ireland was prohibited from selling her woollens, either in England or anywhere else. History knows of no legislation more cruel and foolish. Even the prohibition of the Catholic religion was not so far-reaching in its results. Misery and strife were the necessary consequences. England has done better in India. She has agreed to the payment of import duties on Lancashire cottons, altho the cotton manufacturers objected, and she is about to give India the gold standard. England has learned that tariff legislation, intended to benefit the mother country alone, is fraught with danger.

Another lesson which England has learned is that it is impossible to enforce in the colonies laws and customs at variance with the habits of the population. Only by the exercise of the greatest toleration can a European race hope to rule Asiatics without

serious conflicts. Customs which shock our sense of humanity, such as slavery, the burning of widows, and human sacrifice, must be attacked and removed with the utmost caution. Nothing illustrates this better than England's struggle with her North American colonies. The colonists had much reason to complain of England's tariff policy, yet the ostensible reason for the rebellion was the stamp tax, altho there was nothing unjust in the principle that the colonies, whom England had defended against France at great expense, should pay something toward the maintenance of the army.

A third lesson to be learned from England's experience is that trade does not follow the flag. It is the fallacy that colonies become good customers which leads Englishmen to agitate for the annexation of new territory.

The writer here adds tables showing that the colonial trade has for fifty years ranged between 25 and 30 per cent. only of the entire trade of Great Britain, and that it has comparatively declined, if the increase of the colonial empire is taken into consideration. He then comes to his fourth argument against excessive colonial enthusiasm :

"There is nowadays little or no room for such colonies as Holland, France, and England once founded, colonies in climates where Europeans may plant their own stock. What is to be had is in the tropical zone of Africa, where Europeans can not settle for good, and what Lord Salisbury calls 'abandoned territory,' i.e., pieces of breaking empires. India was such territory when Great Britain possessed herself of it. Something of the same sort are the colonial empire of Spain, most of the Turkish provinces, and perhaps the great Chinese empire. But the possession of such territory is no sinecure. All civilized peoples wish such territory to be well administered, for the sake of their own trade; but the nation which attempts to exploit such colonies for its own trade alone must sooner or later expect to be attacked.

"The conclusions which we may draw from the foregoing may therefore be briefly summarized as follows: If a colony is to be of service to the mother country, the interest of the colony itself must be consulted, especially in matters of trade. The mother country must not interfere with the customs of the inhabitants of the colonies, and may not tax them directly. Moreover, the mother country must not be disappointed if trade does not really follow the flag. Still, there is an advantage to the civilized world in general in the fact that abandoned territory is held by one of the great powers. As all are eager to extend their influence in this direction, there is danger of a general conflict. If Russia, Germany, France, England, and the United States would agree that the 'policy of the open door' is to be followed in whatever territory they annex, that is to say, that they will not discriminate against the goods of other nations, much danger of war would be removed, as there would be much less jealousy in the struggle for the possession of territory."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PANSLAVISM AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE Czar's proposals for the curtailment of national armaments were, as our readers are aware, received with extreme skepticism. Even Mr. Stead and other Western supporters of the Czar explained Russia's move on ethical rather than practical grounds. A very different view is taken by a writer in the *Nation* (Berlin), a Bulgarian named Boris Minzès. He believes that the jingoism which until a quarter of a century ago possessed all Russia has given way to a sense of inferiority. We condense his article as follows :

The Slavophiles, vulgarly called Pan Slavists, are the supporters of two distinct ideas: the union of all Slavic races, and the preservation of absolutism in Russia. But the Balkan Slavs have done much to bring the Russian Pan Slavists to their senses, politically speaking. The position of the Czar, as Anatole Leroy Beaulieu points out, is, from the Slavophile point of view, that of the Jewish theocracy in the days of David and Solomon; and the aim of the Slavophiles is to keep this Cesaropapism alive. But the military and political successes of the Russian expansionists

have not been such as to warrant the belief in the divine mission of the Emperor-Pope. There is the Crimean War, the Berlin congress, the failure of Russia's policy in the Balkan peninsula! Russia has, with tremendous exertions, created an immense army. Whether that army is equal to the task for which the Pan Slavists intend it, remains to be seen. For the rest, Russia is suffering from the infirmities of old age and of childhood at one and the same time. The rural population are subjected to chronic famine. Despite the protective tariff, the industries can be kept going only with government assistance. Russia's position as a great power forces her to adopt progressive measures, such as the building of railroads and the introduction of the gold standard. The preservation of Cesarism, on the other hand, forces Russia to abstain from the most important means to national progress—education and liberty. The Pan Slavists see all this. The time is past when Russia was regarded by them as a match for all Europe. Comparison shows them how poor a country Russia is in more senses than one. This has rendered even the most warlike elements peaceable. The only thing they can not see is that absolutism is the real source of all this weakness.

The peace proposals of the Czar were, therefore, taken in earnest by the Russians. The archaic system of Cesaropapism is in danger of destruction if Russia is unlucky in war. Russia must have peace to preserve her absolutism, and she is willing to preserve that peace even at the risk of revealing to the outside world her own sense of helplessness.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE FILIPINO WAR.

DESPITE our increased armaments, the press of other countries begin to express doubts that we shall be able to impose our will upon the Filipinos, and our efforts this winter will be closely watched.

According to all reports published in Europe the Filipinos are more willing than ever to fight for their freedom. The correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that the American troops are never safe from attack, altho the Filipino forces are not yet in such a condition that it would be wise for them to risk a pitched battle. In Cebu and Negros the independence party has the upper hand, altho, according to the same paper, the Americans, to pacify the latter island, summarily shot forty-three natives supposed to sympathize with the independence movement. Another correspondent writes that no decent Filipino will accept office under the Americans. Everywhere throughout the group there are state assemblies which side with Aguinaldo, and regents appointed by the Americans must be protected with American bayonets. One British colonial paper of undoubted loyalty to the English-speaking nations, *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, expresses the opinion that the world does not benefit by being subjected to the rule of these nations. It says :

"Englishmen and Americans are probably, in the main, neither better nor worse than Frenchmen or Germans, but they have a greater desire to appear better, and therefore they defend their conduct with arguments which in the eyes of foreigners seem pure hypocrisy. . . . As Englishmen who know what empire means, we earnestly hope that the American people will abandon the attempt to reduce the Filipinos to direct submission to American rule. It is a short-sighted view which fosters the belief that all the world would be better for the adoption of the particular form of civilization which commends itself to the Anglo-Saxon race. In many obvious respects that civilization is most unlovely."

The same writer describes the life of the masses here and in Great Britain, and adds :

"To reduce the whole of the world to their domination would be to strike a blow at real progress from which humanity would never recover. It is in the variety of types that the possibility of progress lies, and those of us who realize that, in spite of protests and in spite of opposition, the Anglo-Saxon race will continue to enlarge its dominion, are only anxious that this dominion, which the pride of race compels, shall be reduced, wherever possible, to the merest shadow of sovereignty. The true burden

of the Anglo-Saxon race is to keep the peace of the world. And that burden is one that can be lightly borne, if only we determine to reject all idea of imposing upon other peoples our customs, our creeds, our ideals."

The presence of a considerable number of people in the United States who oppose the attempt to subjugate the Philippines is duly noticed abroad. An article in the New York *Nation* has been translated into several languages, and the following sentence, with which the article closes, has been much quoted: "Even if the last town of the Filipinos has been given to the flames and the last native been shot in his mountain fastness or swamp, it is *we*, not the Filipinos, who will be the losers." The Berlin *Tageblatt* thinks the assertion that only one tribe, the Tagals, opposes the Americans "very complimentary to the Tagals." The general tone of the papers commenting upon the matter is to the effect that the American people should at least come out openly with the assertion that their aim is conquest pure and simple. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

"What is especially irritating in President McKinley in his oiliness. . . . He has given a good many of the Filipinos peace, at all events, if not charity, the peace of the grave; and he is preparing to give it to as many more of them as decline to participate in well-being under the Stars and Stripes; in other words, to become the serfs of his Government, preferring freedom and the possession of the land which is their own. . . . There is even relief in turning from the sanctimony of the President to the frankness of *The Globe-Democrat*, which hopes that 'the bloody little wretch and despot, Aguinaldo, the insolent assailant of the American flag, will be driven into the sea, or given the sovereignty of six feet of soil in Luzon.' . . . *The Globe-Democrat* always denounces Aguinaldo as a rebel. Washington was really a rebel. He was in arms against a government the legitimacy of which he had never denied, and could not possibly deny. . . . Suppose that at the end of the Revolutionary War France had bought the colonies of Great Britain, and, on their declining to be handed over, had proceeded to shoot down as rebels those with whom she had been acting as allies. That case would not have differed from the present, saving in the relative strength of the parties concerned, which, except in the eyes of buccaneers, does not affect justice."

Dr. Barth, the editor of the Berlin *Nation*, believes that ignorance is largely responsible for jingoism. He says:

"Narrow views with regard to nationality, caused by the ignorance of the people and fostered by the sensational press, is at the bottom of it all. . . . Our political life would be much improved were it not that the sorriest phrase-maker can always obtain influence by appealing to national prejudice. That morality should cause us to be just to other nationalities is hardly admitted in theory. In practise, the barbarous rule is followed that injustice to another people is a virtue."

In answering the question, Who was responsible for the beginning of hostilities between the American and Filipino troops at Manila? foreign writers are nearly as unanimous against the United States as they are in condemning France for the Dreyfus case. Every correspondent, every traveler, who has endeavored to probe the matter is convinced that the Americans wantonly provoked a fight. At any rate, they declare, the Americans were ready and waiting for it, their officers and men were at their post within a few minutes, while the Filipinos were taken by surprise and many of their officers and men were taken prisoners on that account. From a long letter by Jean Hess, the correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, we condense as follows:

These Filipinos are not the brutes or savages which they are made out to be by the Americans, and their courage knows no bounds. They know that, for their independence, blood must be spilled, and they are ready to sacrifice theirs. They reckon on the time when, after their present resistance has been overcome, the Tagal mothers will raise a new generation of fighters. Only by destroying the race can the idea of independence be eradicated. Some Americans tell me that it is really their intention to wipe out the Filipinos altogether. Can they do it? There are some ten millions of them.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, is informed that in Manila "taxes are higher, security of life and property less, business worse than under Spanish rule." Its correspondent describes the situation, in the main, as follows:

The Americans have tried to form an Americanist party, but their endeavors are not crowned with much success. They get a few rich men who have always sided with the foreign masters, even during Spanish times. To these must be added their retainers, and the Spanish clergy, who hope to recover their estates under American rule. The only place friendly to the Americans is the little town Makahebe, whose inhabitants sided with the Spaniards, and which was burned on this account by Aguinaldo's forces. The saloon-keepers in Manila are also for the Americans, who, if they have not imported any other evidence of their civilization, are hard at it making drunkenness popular among the natives. The great bulk of the Filipinos want their independence, and the fact that General Otis is allied with the Archbishop of Manila, whose oppression was one of the main causes of the rebellion against Spain, is not likely to make the Americans more popular.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

FOREIGN papers lately have had many favorable comments on our consular service. While it is noticed that the frequent changes which our political system causes in all branches of the administration prevent an able consul from making full use of the information he has obtained during his short term, the inherent business ability of the American seems to neutralize this evil to a great extent. In the *Revue Diplomatique*, Paris, the theory is advanced that the employment of former journalists as consuls and consular agents has much to do with the success of this branch of our public service. The paper says, in effect:

Journalists are accustomed to gather information, and know how to present it in an agreeable manner, easily understood by all. The connection of such consuls with the press enables them to secure the publication of the information received, which is another matter of importance. The manufacturer and merchant are enabled to enter into early competition in new markets.

But no consular service, however ably conducted, could procure the sale of inferior goods or neutralize a want of energy on the part of our industrialists. That no such want exists with us is acknowledged nowhere more openly than in Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, says:

"The conservatism of England, and her inability to appreciate the necessity of suiting the taste of the customer must eventually cause her to be vanquished by America's bold, inventive genius, and by the willingness of the Americans to sacrifice an old plant, at whatever cost, to substitute new machinery. Moreover, the Americans know the value of time, they appreciate their consular reports and study them, and thus keep themselves informed of the needs of foreign customers. America now follows Blaine's advice to export manufactured goods rather than raw material. This must later have much political influence. England's friendship for the United States will be changed to hatred as soon as the competition of the American becomes more serious. Meanwhile it is the business of the Germans to prepare for that competition and to meet it."

Most German papers believe that the interests of their country will be badly served if politics is allowed to interfere with business. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, writes in the main as follows:

It was not so long ago that political instigation seriously estranged the people of the United States and Germany. If this feeling had been allowed to influence business circles, it would have been much more lasting. Hence it would not be wise to abstain from visiting the Philadelphia trade congress. Whether our representatives can convince the Americans that it is to the interest of the United States to be just and fair to Germany in matters of tariff and trade, we do not know. Self-interest alone counts in business matters. But altho our economical relations with the United States are far from satisfactory, they are not yet so bad that we can not calmly discuss the situation with the Americans.

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says there is no objection to sending samples of goods to Philadelphia. Germany, thinks the same paper, need not fear healthy competition; but the Germans can not meet it unless they know what the competitor is doing, and they can not discover this unless they permit their own progress to be investigated. Patriotic sentiment must not be allowed to blind them against the progress of others.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

William F. Grinnell, consul at Manchester, gives below a table of the exports of cotton yarn, cotton velvets, cords, and fustians from Manchester to the United States for the first half of the years 1898 and 1899, shipments recorded monthly, which will be of interest to a large class of our manufacturers and merchants.

Month.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Velvets, Cords, and Fustians.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Yards.	Yards.
January.....	123,702	152,225	512,617½	834,796½
February.....	172,721½	160,899½	550,289½	575,910½
March.....	230,461½	202,893	574,088½	1,053,861½
April.....	183,536½	129,914½	730,576½	1,107,923
May.....	154,089	186,893½	551,508	1,570,520½
June.....	81,675½	206,477	491,419	1,535,170½
Total.....	946,186	1,039,304½	3,419,499	6,678,181½

The egg trade in Germany and Russia has grown astonishingly within the past few years. The following tables will show the extent of this growth:

GERMAN IMPORT FROM ADJOINING COUNTRIES.

Year.	Quantity, Tons*	Value.
1880.....	15,493	\$3,498,600
1889.....	48,516	9,805,600
1898.....	105,816	16,993,200

* Space measure, 40 cubic feet.

Nine tenths of this import came from Russia and Austria, smaller quantities coming from Italy, the Netherlands, and Rumania. Russia's increased export in eggs, however, is something enormous.

RUSSIAN EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	Quantity, Tons.	Value.
1881.....	4,580	\$257,000
1894.....	62,596	9,252,000
First 11 months of 1898.....	118,668	17,990,000

The raising of poultry for the production of eggs has become an important factor in Russian husbandry. Not only is this the case in districts which border on the frontier, but in the interior

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We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. We pay express charges everywhere. Our line of samples includes the newest materials, many of them being exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for cloaks or for suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; we will send them to you, free, by return mail.

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of the country as well. In 1894 freight on the Russian railroads was reduced. This gave the infant industry a new impulse. The completion of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal enables the dealers to ship eggs direct to Hamburg without change of bottom. From this port transshipments are immediately made for England, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Consul-General Holloway, of St. Petersburg, writes:

"In consequence of complaints concerning the preparation of flax for the market, the Emperor has approved new rules prepared by a special commission, which will be in force from and after September 1, 1899, viz.:

"The flax must not contain any garbage or other admixture, or be wet, in order to increase its weight. Each bundle of flax must not weigh more than 20 pounds and consist of fiber of one and the same quality. The bundles must be prepared according to the length of the fiber, without the heads, and tied at one third of their length with twisted flax in such a manner as to permit the fiber to hang loose on both ends, in order that the same may be examined without untying the bundles.

"The penalties for violating these regulations are: For selling, preparing, or keeping for sale flax containing garbage or other admixtures, or wetted to increase its weight, imprisonment for not more than a month, or a fine not exceeding \$50. For violating the other rules the sellers will pay a fine not exceeding \$50."

In compliance with a Department instruction Consul Brodowski, under date of July 7, 1899, transmits the following explanation regarding the continued use of the pound as a weight measure in Germany and the relative values of the German and American pound:

"The metric system of weights and measures was introduced into Germany shortly after the Franco-German war, but the Germans in general in their every-day dealings continue the use of the pound almost exclusively, especially older people, who in their younger days were accustomed to this expression. All my bills here for meat, groceries, etc., are made out in pounds; and a scale of the newest construction, which I purchased to verify the weights of goods delivered, indicates both kilograms and pounds. One kilogram is exactly two former German pounds, and such German pounds therefore equals 1.1023 American pounds. If a German firm, especially a smaller one, which can not afford to employ an English-speaking clerk, writes its letter to the United States in German and orders its goods in pounds, meaning German pounds, and the American firm makes its estimate in American pounds, the result will be trouble and misunderstanding. It is well, therefore, for our people in their correspondence with German firms to make a note of the difference between the German and American pound."

The Department has received from Mr. Mertens, in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, a report to the effect that the wheat crop throughout Spain has been very poor this year. During the month of May, 8,000 tons were imported from Russia, 5,000 tons from the United States, 4,000 tons from France, and 18,000 tons from other countries—i.e., British India, South America, and Australia (a trial shipment of 1,000 tons from the last-named country). During the first five months of the year 1899, 109,000 tons have been imported. Mr. Mertens continues:

"The sugar question is still unsolved. The demand is great, and the home factories can not supply the market, in spite of the strongly protective tariff. The following figures show the import for the first five months of 1899, as compared with the same period of last year:

From—	1899.	1898.
	Tons.	Tons.
Cuba.....	6,000	300
Puerto Rico.....	71	4,000
Philippines.....	2	243
Canary Islands.....	500	96
Other countries.....	9	5

"In all about 6,600 tons were imported during the period of 1899 under consideration, against some 4,600 tons last year. Foreign refined sugar, notwithstanding the high duty, can almost compete with the Spanish home product."

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Perhaps you have not given it a thought, but there has never been but one way of making soap: the base of all, from the commonest washing to the finest toilet, has always been the same—fats, grease, or oil combined with an alkali. To be sure, different grades of these materials are used, delicate perfumes and medicament of some kind often added, but nine-tenths of every cake of soap made is composed of the above ingredients. In fact, it has always been thought that soap could not be made in any other way, and for this reason no physicians have ever recommended the use of any soap for the skin. As a general thing, they are made from cheap fats and grease collected by street scavengers, and thrown out from houses in which all kinds of disease are prevalent; however, of late most of the oils used come from incinerating plants now erected near all large cities where is burned the refuse collected from private houses, hotels, and restaurants. Thousands of gallons are produced in this way every year, and being too cheap for other uses is purchased almost exclusively by soap-makers. It is claimed that the heat used destroys all the germs of disease; but the medical profession asserts the contrary, and state that the use of cheap soap accounts for most of the blotched and pimply faces we see daily. One thing, at least, has been proven conclusively—that the dry and scaly skin with which so many persons are troubled is due to the use of alkali in soap. However true this may be, the thought of using such products daily is not a pleasant one, and the discovery of a method by which soap can be made without the dangerous ingredients will be hailed with delight by all.

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PERSONALS.

MAITRE LABORI, who almost lost his life at the hands of an assassin at Rennes, was until recently editor of the professional newspaper *La Gazette du Palais*. He is compiling and editing a comprehensive treatise on French jurisprudence entitled "The Encyclopedia of French Law," of which nine solid quarto volumes have already appeared. He made his reputation as a remarkably clever criminal lawyer in the case of the anarchist Duval, and in the defense of the Niort brothers, accused of parricide. Among the best-known cases with which he has been connected may be cited that of M. Prieu against the minister of foreign affairs; the eccentric case of the comic actor, Chirac; several lawsuits against *Gil Blas*; and the Vaillant anarchist trial in 1894. His pleadings in the Zola trial have since greatly enhanced his professional reputation, not only for forensic eloquence, but for adroit and skilful handling of his case.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT spends much of his spare time, when in New York, in one of the deep alcoves in the old Astor Library, where the table in front of him is littered with books and strewn with papers. The attendants all know him, and his wants are never neglected. When the Doctor is at work he buries himself in his books, his gray hairs almost hidden by the volume, and as long as he reads he is dead to the rest of the world. Not long ago another industrious book-worm visited the library and called for a certain book.

WOULD you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

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"I think Doctor Abbott has it," replied the clerk. It was so, and the student was forced to take up another line of investigation, very much against his will.

Soon afterward still another man came in and went over to the alcove in which the Doctor and his rival sat, says the Philadelphia Post. He called for no book, but was merely looking around aimlessly. "Looking for a book?" asked the rival. "Oh, nothing in particular." "Well," he added, slowly and sternly, "if you are looking for any book, that man over there (pointing to the Doctor) has it, and he will keep it, sir, for a whole year."

ADMIRAL DEWEY is perhaps the best small-swordsman among the senior officers of the navy, indeed, the best in the service, excepting possibly Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young, whose skill is a matter of note all through the service.

MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING, the contralto singer and evangelist, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, had an experience in the Bombay Presidency, India, which is as quaint as any of Kipling's tales of the hills. She was campaigning with Pundita Ramabai, and through her magnificent voice was drawing thousands of natives to her meetings. They had never seen that kind of a missionary before, and had never heard a voice like hers. They were so pleased with her work that they said to themselves:

"This is a foreign woman guru, and for fear of giving offense to us she has omitted to put her begging-bowl outside of her door for us to put in the customary contributions."

In India every guru or holy person carries a brass, wood, or clay begging-bowl, into which the devout put some small sum of money. Madame Sterling walked out upon the veranda of her bungalow one morning, and there, to her amazement, found two begging-bowls. One, a little one with two annas in it intended for the Pundita, and one, an enormous affair, containing a handsome sum of annas and rupees for herself.

The only explanation she could ever extract from the servant was this: "Little bowl—little money for the little Pundita with little voice. Big bowl—big money for big Missahib with big voice."

Madame Sterling was one of the principal speakers among the American women at the international council recently held in London.

GENERAL P. J. JOUBERT is the most celebrated fighter in South Africa. He is vice-president and the commander-in-chief of the Boer army, and is looked on as the country's savior in the event of war with England. The general is sixty-eight years old now and scarred by many a wound from English bullet and native assegai, yet he is sturdy of frame and keen of eye. He led the Boers at Majuba Hill, where two hundred and eighty English gave up their lives, General Joubert losing but five men. He beat the English at Laing's Neck, commanded the forces at Bronkhorst and Spruit, and finally caught Jameson like a rat in a trap through quick mobilization of troops.

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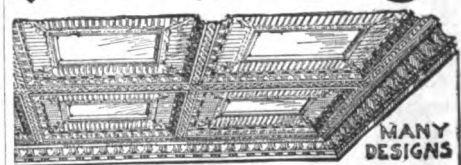
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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

They Liked Him.—JAGGLES: "I see there's a new keeper in the menagerie. Didn't the animals like the old one?"

WAGGLES: "I guess so. They ate him up."—*Judge*.

The Hippopotamus.—"Describe the hippopotamus," said the teacher. "The hippopotamus," answered the little girl, "is a very beautiful animal, but is not useful. It is raised only in circuses."—*The Tribune, Chicago*.

A War of Words.—"Dunphy is pretty well battered up." "Yes. He and McCracken had a passage of words." "Only words?" "That's all. McCracken threw a dictionary at him."—*The North American, Philadelphia*.

A Dose of Poison.—LULU: "The wretch! He said if I refused him he would take a dose of poison then and there. I refused him."

MABEL: "Ah! And what did he do?"

LULU: "Lit a cigarette."—*Judge*.

His Time Occupied.—HOUSEKEEPER: "I should think a big, strong man like you would be at work somewhere."

HOBBO: "It's dis way, lady: I'm kep' so busy lookin' fer work dat I can't take a job anywheres."—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

He Killed Him.—MAUD: "Major, is it true that once during the war one of the enemy died to save your life?"

MAJOR BLUNTLY: "Yes."

MAUD: "How noble! How did it happen?"

MAJOR BLUNTLY: "I killed him."—*Tit-Bits*.

Feasts of the Jews.—"Now, boys," said the Sunday-school teacher, "can any of you name the three great feasts of the Jews?" "Yes'm, I can," replied one little fellow. "Very, well, Johnny; what are they?" "Breakfast, dinner, and sup-

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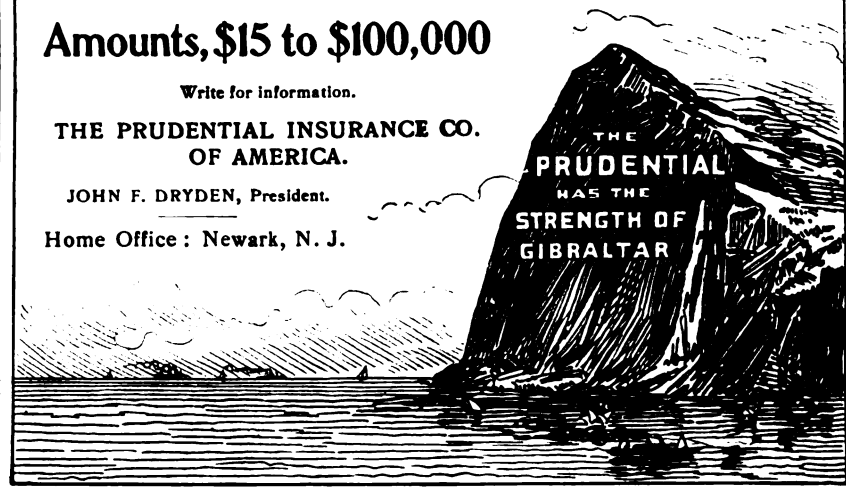
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per," was the unconsciously logical reply.—*The News, Buffalo*.

Woman's Health.—MR. BILKINS (looking up from the paper): "The eminent physician, Dr. Greathead, says there is no exercise so conducive to health in woman as ordinary housework."

MRS. BILKINS: "Huh! I'll bet he's married."—*New York Weekly*.

She Wasn't There.—YOUNG BRIDE: "I didn't accept Tom the first time he proposed."

MISS RYVAL (slightly envious): "I know you didn't."

YOUNG BRIDE: "How do you know?"

MISS RYVAL: "You weren't there."—*The Boston Traveler*.

The Baby Swallowed It.—"Briggs seems quite lively this morning." "Yes." "He usually comes down to the office exhausted and peevish. What's the cause of this change?" "This is the first morning he hasn't had to hunt for his collar button." "How did that happen?" "The baby swallowed it."—*Exchange*.

Whisky as Medicine.—MRS. NABOR: "And so the doctor ordered you to give your husband whisky for his rheumatism. Does it seem to do him any good?"

MRS. NEXDOOR: "John says it does him lots of good, but I notice the pains come upon him more frequently than ever."—*Ohio State Journal*.

The Reason Why.—HOUSEKEEPER: "What's the reason that all the men who come around begging now are such big, strong-looking fellows?"

POLITE PILGRIM: "De reason, lady, is dat it's on'y strong-looking fellows w'at kin beg now."

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adays without gettin' hurt."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

The Big 'Uns.—CURATE: "Cruel Boy! Are you trying to catch those poor little minnows?" BOY: "No, sir; the big 'uns!"—*Judy.*

Green Apples.—"Do you make much out of your apples?" asked the visitor. "Oh, pretty considerable," answered the farmer, "but I've got a son up in the town who makes more out of the apples in a month than I make the whole season." "A farmer, is he?" "No; he's a doctor. I'm talking about green apples now."—*The Statesman, Yonkers.*

Gathering Material.—FIRST PROFESSOR: "Isn't it strange about that old Dr. Hardbee? He has taken to going to all the dances and afternoon teas in town. Do you suppose his mind can be affected?"

SECOND PROFESSOR: "Oh, no; he is gathering material for his new work, 'Do Women Really Reason?'"—*Basar.*

A Consistent Misanthrope.—"Can you tell why it is so much colder in winter than it is in summer?" inquired Mr. Blykins's little boy, who is studying astronomy. "Of course I can," answered Mr. Blykins, irritably. "There's no use of expecting things to be otherwise. The coal trust has got to have some excuse for raising prices, hasn't it?"—*The Post, Washington.*

The Five Black Children.—At a recent church dedication the invited preacher followed his sermon by taking subscriptions for the balance needed to pay for the building. As the subscriptions proceeded one of the collectors announced, "The five black children, \$1!" This the courteous money-raiser amended by saying, "Five little colored people, \$1!" Amid an outburst of laughter the pastor hastily explained that the donors were white children by the name of Black.—*Ex-worth Herald.*

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—Mr. E. P. Edwards, in "Painters' Magazine."
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Current Events.

Monday, September 18.

—The French Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice meets and listens to the indictment of M. Déroutelle and others for conspiracy.

—The Chinese Government files at the State Department a vigorous protest against General Otis's order excluding Chinese from the Philippines, declaring his action to be a violation of international laws and treaty obligations.

—Governor Lowndes and others of Rear-Admiral Schley's friends call on the President and protest against that officer's assignment to the South Atlantic station on the ground that the command is not important enough for him.

—The executive committee of the Democratic national committee decides to meet every two months at headquarters in Chicago to arrange for the coming campaign.

Tuesday, September 19.

—The French Cabinet issues a pardon to Captain Dreyfus. The news is calmly received in France.

—M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly vice-president of the French Senate and a zealous supporter of Dreyfus, dies.

—Three hundred delegates are present at the convention of the League of American Municipalities in Syracuse.

—The triumph of John C. Sheehan's followers at the Tammany primaries in New York is thought to mark the beginning of Croker's downfall.

—William Rockefeller is elected a director of the New York Central Railroad to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Wednesday, September 20.

—Active preparations for war with the Transvaal are made in England, altho a peaceful settlement of the dispute is hoped for.

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Papers
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—Captain Dreyfus is released from prison in Rennes and goes to Bordeaux.

—The Spanish Cabinet decides that interest on the Cuban bonds shall be paid not by Spain, but by the Government of Cuba.

—An anti-trust conference opens at St. Louis with a large attendance of governors and attorney-generals.

Thursday, September 21.

—Captain Dreyfus arrives at his brother-in-law's home at Carpentras, where he is expected to remain for several months.

—The Republicans of Nebraska hold their State convention in Omaha. President McKinley's Philippine policy is indorsed, and candidates for supreme judge and regents of the university are nominated.

—The Massachusetts Democratic convention is held in Boston, and after a stormy meeting upholds the Chicago platform.

—Henry V. Johnson, mayor of Denver, is elected president of the League of American Municipalities. The league votes to meet next year at Charleston, S. C.

Friday, September 22.

—A Cabinet meeting is held in London; it is decided to make no further diplomatic representations to the Transvaal until the forces at the Cape have been increased.

—General Otis cables from Manila, in reply to an inquiry, that sixteen churches have been occupied by United States troops, but that the property is respected and protected.

—Insurgents wreck a train near Angeles, Luzon, two Americans being killed and five wounded.

—Senator Foraker speaks at Hamilton, O., in favor of expansion, and gives his views on trusts.

Saturday, September 23.

—The Austrian Cabinet resigns, owing to inability to settle parliamentary difficulties.

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—General De Gallifet's proclamation declaring the Dreyfus incident closed causes much indignation among the Dreyfusards in France.

—Governor Roosevelt and Judge Nash, Republican candidate for governor, open the Ohio campaign with patriotic speeches.

President Schaffer, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, testifies before the industrial commission that the members of his organization were not injured by trusts.

Sunday, September 24.

An anti-war demonstration held in Trafalgar Square, London, is broken up, and many arrests are made by the police.

A riot at Ferrol, Spain, is suppressed by the military.

The Charleston, Monterey, and Concord shell the fort at Subig Bay, and troops are landed, who dismount a Krupp gun.

Mayor Jones, independent candidate for governor, challenges the Republican and Democratic candidates to a joint debate.

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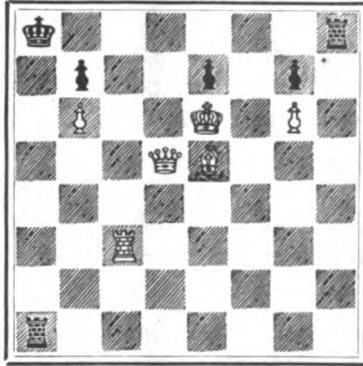
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Problem 418.

A Brilliant.
BY LAMOUROUX.
Black—Six Pieces.

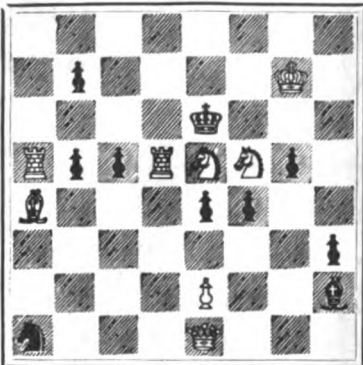


White—Six Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 419.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE.
First Prize Brighton Society Informal Tourney.
Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 418.

Key-move, Kt—Q B 8.

No. 419.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. B—R sq | 2. Q—R 3, mate | |
| 1. K x B | 2. Q—Q 5 | 3. Q mates |
| 1. Kt(Kt 3) any | 2. Q—Kt 4 | 3. B—K 5, mate |
| 1. P—Kt 7 | 2. P x B (Q) | 3. B—Kt sq, mate |
| | 2. P x B (Kt) | 3. Q—R 4, mate |
| | 2. P—Kt 8(Q) | 3. Q—Kt 2, mate |
| | 2. P—K 8 (Kt) | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. Müller, New York City; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.

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Comments (412): "A fine instance of the 'pin'—M. W. H.; "Brilliant and breezy; but rather easy"—I. W. B.; "Deserves first prize"—J. G. L.; "The seeming offer of escape proves desultory"—C. D. S.; "An artist's artful arrangement"—W. M.; "One of the hardest 2-ers"—T. R. D.; "It's beauty consists in the fact that Black is the author of his own undoing"—S. M. M.; "So(cie)ty Bright(on)"—A. K.; "Exquisitely classical"—L. A. L. M.; "Beautiful but very easy"—M. M.; "Blake always gives a good one"—C. F. McM.; "Beautiful"—D. J. S.; "A discovery of 'pins'—W. R. C.; "Displays some delightful contingencies"—C. E. E. and F. B. S.; "A hard nut"—S. the S.; "A decided teaser"—S. W. J.; "This is one of the prettiest problems I ever saw"—E. C. R.

(413): "Quite an elegant key to an ordinary lock"—I. W. B.; "Marred by two-move variations. Very fine, otherwise"—F. S. P.; "Rich and rare"—J. G. L.; "Hardly equal to Shinkman's best"—C. D. S.; "Get the King in a corner, then he's a goner"—W. M.; "Excellent"—A. K.; "Delightful! A great, good problem"—L. A. L. M.

C. D. S., W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia., got 411; H. M. Warren and J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich., 410 and 411; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 409; Dr. O. F. B., 408; the Rev. S. M. M., 408, 409.

SOLUTION TO "PROBLEMKIN."

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------------|
| 1. B—R 7 | 2. P—Q 5 | 3. R—R 5, mate |
| 1. P—Kt 3 | 2. K—B 4 | |

The Nebraska Chess Association.

Mr. C. Q. De France, Secretary of the Association, informs us that the Second Annual Correspondence Tournament began on January 21, 1899, with twenty-four entrants, playing in three sections of eight each. Up to July 22, forty-five games have been completed, nine of which were resigned without play. There is, also, in progress a correspondence match between Kansas and Nebraska. The score stands: Kansas, 4½; Nebraska, 2½; unfinished, 9. We give a game in the Nebraska Tournament between Mr. C. Q. De France, of Lincoln, and R. E. Brega, of Callaway. Mr. De France writes: "Up to the 14th move White had the best of the game according to the 'Handbuch,' which authority entirely ignores Black's 11th (K Kt—K 2). Black's play throughout is good."

Our criticism is that White is not sufficiently aggressive. When playing the Evans it will not do to temporize and allow Black to develop his pieces. White has weakened his Q's wing, and unless he forces Black to defend, he is bound to get the worst of it. His 9th move was very conservative, while Black's 9th was useless. In a celebrated game, which we will publish soon, between Morphy and Mariani, the moves at this juncture were: 9. P—Q 5, Kt—R 4; 10. P—K 5; Kt x B; 11. Q—R 4 ch, Q—Q 2; 12. Q x Kt. This is playing the Evans.

Evans Gambit.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| DE FRANCE. | BREGA. | DE FRANCE. | BREGA. |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 15 B—K 2? | 15 K Kt—K B 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 16 P—Q 5? | 16 B x K B P ch |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 B—B 4 | 17 K x B | 17 Q—Q Kt 3 ch |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | 4 B x Kt P | 18 K Kt—Q 4 | 18 B x B |
| 5 P—B 3 | 5 B—B 4 | 19 Q Kt x B | 19 Kt x Kt |
| 6 Castles | 6 P—Q 3! | 20 Kt x Kt | 20 Kt x Kt |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 P x P | 21 Q—R Kt | 21 Kt—Q Kt 4 dis. |
| 8 P x P | 8 B—Kt 3 | sq? | ch |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 B—K Kt 5 | 22 K—Kt 3 | 22 Q—R 4 |
| 10 B—Q Kt 5 | 10 B—Q 2 | 23 B—Kt 4 | 23 Q x P |
| 11 P—K 5 | 11 K Kt—K 2! | 24 R—K 7? | 24 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 12 P x P | 12 P x P | 25 R—Q R sq | 25 Q—Q B 5 |
| 13 R—K sq | 13 Castles | 26 B—Q R 3 | 26 Q—Q B 6 ch! |
| 14 B—R 3 | 14 B—K Kt 5 | 27 Resigns. | |

Games from the London Tournament.

THE FRENCHMAN DEFENDS THE "FRENCH."

French Defense.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| JANOWSKI. | LEE. | JANOWSKI. | LEE. |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 | 12 Q—Q 2 | 12 P—B 5 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 | 13 B—K 2 | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 | 14 Castles | 14 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | 4 B—Q Kt 5 | 15 P—B 4 | 15 Kt—R 5 |
| 5 P—K 5 | 5 P—K Kt 3 | 16 P x P | 16 P x P |
| 6 B—R 4 | 6 P—K Kt 4 | 17 Q x P | 17 Kt x P |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 Kt—K 5 | 18 B—R 5 | 18 Kt—K 5 |
| 8 K Kt—R 2 | 8 P—Q B 4 | 19 B x P ch | 19 Q—Q 2 |
| 9 P—Q R 3 | 9 B x Kt ch | 20 Q—Kt 7 | 20 Q—Q sq |
| 10 Kt x B | 10 Kt x Kt | 21 B—K 8 dbl. | 21 Resigns. |
| 11 P x Kt | 11 Q—R 4 | ch | |

JANOWSKI PLAYS BIRD'S GAME.

In the game between Bird and Pillsbury, the "old man" tried the Bishop's Gambit, and the young man found it an easy task. Now Janowski gives Bird the Pawn with disastrous results.

Bishop's Gambit.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| JANOWSKI. | BIRD. | JANOWSKI. | BIRD. |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 14 Kt x B ch | 14 R x Kt |
| 2 P—Kt 4 | 2 P x P | 15 Kt—Q 2 | 15 Q Kt—B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 Q—R 5 ch | 16 Kt—K 4 | 16 R—B sq |
| 4 K—B sq | 4 P—Q 3 | 17 P—B 3 | 17 P—Q 4 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—K Kt 4 | 18 B—Q 3 | 18 P x Kt |
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 | 6 Kt—K 2 | 19 B x P | 19 B—Q 2 |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 Q—R 4 | 20 P—Q 5 | 20 Kt—K 4 |
| 8 P—K R 4 | 8 P—K B 3 | 21 Q—K B 2 | 21 P—Kt 6 |
| 9 P—K 5 | 9 B—Kt 2 | 22 Q—Q 4 | 22 P—B 6 |
| 10 P x B P | 10 B x P | 23 B—K 5 | 23 P—B 7 ch |
| 11 Kt—K 4 | 11 B—B sq | 24 K—B sq | 24 B—Kt 4 ch |
| 12 Q—sq | 12 P—K R 3 | 25 Resigns. | |
| 13 K—Kt sq | 13 P—Kt 5 | | |

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, commenting on Black's 8th, says: "The ordinary player would have moved P K R 3, but Mr. Bird has no use for ordinary moves."

Our Correspondence Tourney.

EIGHTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| J. B. TROW- | V. BRENT. | J. B. TROW- | V. BRENT. |
| BRIDGE. | BRIDGE. | BRIDGE. | BRIDGE. |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 20 P—K R 3 | 20 P—Kt 5 |
| 2 P—K 3 | 2 B—B 4 | 21 B P x P | 21 P x P |
| 3 B—Q 3 | 3 Q—Q 2 | 22 P—R 4 | 22 K R—B sq |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 | 23 P—Q B 4 | 23 Q—K 3 |
| 5 P—Q R 3 | 5 B x B | 24 P—Kt 4 | 24 R x R ch |
| 6 Q x B | 6 P—K B 3 | 25 K x R | 25 Kt—Q 5 |
| 7 Castles | 7 P—K 4 | 26 R—Q B sq | 26 Kt—B 4 |
| 8 P x P | 8 Kt x P | 27 R—B 3 | 27 Q—Kt 3 |
| 9 Q—K 2 | 9 B—Q 3 | 28 K—Kt sq | 28 Kt x R P |
| 10 P—K 4 | 10 P x P | 29 Q x Q | 29 Kt x Q |
| 11 Q x P | 11 Castles | 30 R—K 3 | 30 R—K B sq |
| 12 B—B 4 | 12 Kt—B 2 | 31 R—K 4 | 31 Kt—B 5 |
| 13 Kt—B 3 | 13 Kt—K 2 | 32 B—R 2 | 32 Q—Q 2 |
| 14 Q—R—Q sq | 14 Kt—Q B 3 | 33 P—Kt 3 | 33 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 15 Kt—Q Kt 5 | 15 Kt(B 2)—K 4 | 34 K—Kt 2 | 34 R—B 7 ch |
| 16 Kt x B | 16 P x Kt | 35 K—R sq | 35 R—Q B 7 |
| 17 Kt x Kt | 17 B x P Kt | 36 R—K 3 | 36 R x P |
| 18 B—Kt 3 | 18 P—K Kt 4 | 37 Resigns. | |
| 19 P—K B 3 | 19 P—K R 4 | | |

Black played a very dangerous game, beginning with his 5th move, but he was helped very materially by his opponent. Notice, especially, White's 8th and 16th moves. Mr. Brent displays considerable cuteness in his play. See how he won the P on his 28th.

NINETEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Ruy Lopez.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. L. JONES, | DR. J. B. TROW- | A. L. JONES, | DR. J. B. TROW- |
| Montgomery, | BRIDGE, | Montgomery, | BRIDGE. |
| Ala. | Hayward, | Ala. | Hayward, |
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 12 Kt—Kt 3 | 12 B—Kt 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 13 Kt—B 3 | 13 P—Q 4 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 | 14 P x P e.p. | 14 Q x Q |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P | 15 R x Q | 15 P x P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—K 2 | 16 B—B 4 | 16 R—K 3 |
| 6 Q—K 2 | 6 Kt—Q 3 | 17 Kt—K 4 | 17 B x Kt |
| 7 B x Kt | 7 Kt P x B | 18 R P x B | 18 Q—R sq |
| 8 P x P | 8 Kt—Kt 2 | 19 B—K 3 | 19 B—B 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q 4 | 9 Castles | 20 R x B | 20 P—Q R 4 |
| 10 R—Q sq | 10 Q—K sq | 21 Q—R K sq | 21 P—K R 3 |
| 11 R—K sq | 11 B—B 4 | 22 K—B sq | 22 K—R K sq |
| | | 23 Kt—B 6 ch | 23 Resigns. |

The only comment we make is that it is difficult to understand how a player could make such a blunder as Black's 22d in a correspondence game.

Chess-Nuts.

Mr. Atkins, of Northampton, England, the only representative of Great Britain at the recent Chess Congress in Amsterdam, achieved the extraordinary feat of winning every game, or, in Chess nomenclature, making a clean score.

One of the curiosities of the London Tournament is the following: Mason beat Janowski both games, Janowski beat Lee both games, Lee beat Mason both games.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WELCOME TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

NEW YORK'S naval and land pageants in honor of Admiral Dewey are considered by other cities as an expression of the feeling, not of New York City and State alone, but of the whole country; and as fifteen States were represented by troops in the land parade, and all the States were no doubt represented in the six miles of audience, the sentiment can be understood, as expressed by the *Philadelphia Ledger*, that New York City "on this occasion at least" was "a worthy representative of a great nation." *The Ledger* in its editorial columns reviews the chief features of the celebration as follows:

"New York worthily represented the nation in the reception tendered to Admiral Dewey, and the admiral more than met the expectations of his countrymen by his modest demeanor, his strict performance of social duties, and his thoughtful consideration for others. The affair had been well planned, and was carried out as nearly according to program as was possible in the presence of a throng of people reaching into the millions. Even the naval parade was viewed by hundreds of thousands. Scores of the finest private yachts in the world escorted the war-ships to their anchorage or passed in review; hundreds of steamboats, tugs, and barges, loaded down with sightseers, joined in the procession, and the banks of the Hudson made a magnificent amphitheater, which was crowded with spectators, especially in the neighborhood of General Grant's tomb. In the evening a fairy-like scene was presented by the illuminated war-ships, and fireworks blazed in every quarter of Greater New York.

"This, however, was but the prelude to the land demonstration, in which the masses of people could take a more active part. Following the presentation of the loving-cup by the city of New York, a formal affair, came the great military parade. The procession did not differ greatly in character and numbers from that which was given in Philadelphia during the Peace Jubilee, but the distinctive feature of the celebration was the great throng of people gathered to witness it. The entire line of the parade was

lined from curb to roof with enthusiastic people, and the overflow was so great that, while the procession was passing, the parallel side streets were also crowded. Not more than half of the people who had gone to see the parade could get even a glimpse of the marching column. Those who did get a viewpoint witnessed a scene never to be forgotten. The patriotic enthusiasm of the crowd was infectious. Admiral Dewey was, of course, the center of interest, and, while preserving a modest demeanor, did all that was in his power to show his gratitude for the honors conferred upon him. He did not spare himself during the parade, nor on the reviewing stand. Once he stopped the procession for a few minutes in front of thousands of school-children that he might listen to their song, and that they might be gratified by a clear view of his figure. He showed equal consideration for others when he stood on the reviewing stand for four hours acknowledging every salute. He did not leave it until the last man had passed. His conduct throughout will help to endear him to the American people. Always unassuming, he was also most considerate and kindly, thinking more about gratifying his hosts—the people—than of his own comfort or convenience.

"The demonstration can not be compared with any other; in the number of people engaged it stands in a class by itself. That it was well managed by the municipal authorities is proved by the few minor casualties reported.

"A singular feature of the land parade, which could not fail to be noted by every one, was the expression of public sentiment in favor of the fighting element. Next to Admiral Dewey, Admiral Schley received the greatest ovation along the line of the parade. Governor Roosevelt also proved immensely popular. The veterans of the Civil War, altho they came along near the end of the procession, met with a storm of applause. Many of the state military organizations were in fancy-dress suits, and presented a fine spectacular appearance, but they did not arouse such enthusiasm as the Tenth Pennsylvania in their service uniforms, that had been worn in the Philippines.

"The Seventh New York presented perhaps the finest appearance of any regiment, and was greeted with applause, to be followed quickly by hisses as soon as it was recognized that this regiment had failed to enlist for the war with Spain. The scene was really painful, but the crowd wanted fighters, and consoled itself, after the Seventh had passed, with a great reception to the Seventy-first New York. There was no mistaking the attitude of the great throng; it had come to honor Dewey, because he had smashed the Spanish navy, and its mood was to honor only the fighting men, or those who had seen some kind of service in the field.

"For two days New York City gave up business and organized magnificent pageants to represent the nation's welcome to Admiral Dewey, and on this occasion at least it was a worthy representative of a great nation."

The surprise expressed in England at our enthusiasm finds no echo in the American press. The *New York Times* says in reply:

"Was it a small thing to free American commerce, at a single blow, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Pacific Ocean? Was it a small thing to annihilate at a single blow the sea power of Spain, so that after Dewey's victory the only question in any American naval officer's mind was, as used to be said of the British buccaneers of the Spanish main, not how many or how big the Spaniards were, but only where they were. Was not the erasure of Spanish sea power in a three hours' fight as brilliant and impressive a feat of arms as that for which Lord Kitchener earned and deserved the thanks of his countrymen, and received in London a greeting not less general and not less enthusiastic than that which has welcomed Admiral Dewey to New York? If the American fire at Manila, as afterward at Santiago, was so deadly and direct that the enemy was dazed and blinded

into an absolute inability to reply to it, and that each victory was bloodless, did that fact make the victory less valuable or less worthy of celebration?"

The Boston *Herald* points out that we are paying homage, not alone to the victor of a brilliant sea-fight, but to a man of remarkable qualities of statesmanship. The Philadelphia *Press* and the New York *Sun* see in the celebration the American people's acceptance of the policy of expansion. The perpetuation of the Dewey arch is, urged by several New York papers, and the effort of a number of wealthy New Yorkers to raise the necessary amount, of which one man has already subscribed \$150,000, is



IS DEWEY TO BE HOBSONIZED?

AUNT DEMOCRACY: "Oh, isn't he too sweet for anything!"

ADMIRAL DEWEY: "I'll bet my boots Hobson didn't face anything like this."

—The Journal, Minneapolis.

open plain, and yet the Moscow police and soldiery were powerless to handle the crowd. When the distribution of souvenirs was over, 2,500 persons had been crushed to death. On Saturday the Brooklyn Bridge alone handled 800,000 people. The Pennsylvania ferries handled a quarter of a million, and the elevated roads considerably over a million, and among them all there was not a mishap."

Admiral Dewey's salute at the tomb of General Grant was one of the most impressive events of the celebration. The New York *Press* says of it:

"Not only spectacularly, but historically and morally, must the salute at the tomb be ever the most important part of such commemorations. On the height at Riverside the standard of accomplishment is set. There rests the supreme military figure of our history. Yet he in his time had to be measured by the military standards of the past and to stand the test triumphantly. . .

"What of the future? Have we a young Dewey somewhere now, who in another generation will be a fit candidate for the salute to the tomb? Shining small examples of subaltern pluck and skill, as young Bagley furnished in death or young Hobson in life, or (in the army) that brave, clear-headed young Miley, just dead at Manila, gave in fifteen months of wearing tropical service seem to show we have. And every day such as these, when as now there is a worthy object for their veneration and their praise, makes us surer of keeping that sacred light aflame. There is many a boy's heart stirring now on Vermont hills or Ohio valleys as there echoes across and up and down the continent the sound of the guns of the admiral saluting the general's tomb. They will be ready to do and dare for their country. It is ours, and the duty needs a closer attention than we generally give it to keep a country worth doing and daring for."

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, if Sampson and Schley had fewer friends they would have more admirers.—The News, Detroit.

arousing no little enthusiasm. The immense concourse of visitors—estimated at two millions—and the city's provision for them has been a matter of note. The New York *Journal* says:

"Seldom if ever before in the history of the world was such a tremendous holiday crowd gathered together, and never before was such a number of people cared for with such splendid results. There were not over a million visitors at the coronation of the Czar. Half a million gathered on an

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S VIEWS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S opinion of the capability of the Filipinos for self-government carries with it just now so much weight that journals which find his reported utterances contrary to their liking cast doubt, not upon the soundness of his judgment, but upon the accuracy of the reporters in reproducing his views. The reports are substantially the same, however, in papers of such dissimilar views as the New York *Sun* and New York *Evening Post*. The admiral said of the Filipinos (as quoted in *The Evening Post's* interview):

"Do I think the Filipinos are fit for self-government? Well, no; not just now. They probably will be in a little time. They are a very queer people—a very queer mixture. Many of them are quite civilized and good people, but I do not think they are fit for self-government just yet. But when I say that, I must add that it is my candid opinion that they are more fitted for it than the Cubans, that they are a better people than the Cubans in every way. I do wish, however, that the whole business was settled, and I think that after a little the Filipinos will take kindly to us."

Of Aguinaldo and General Otis he said:

"But these fellows [Filipinos] all are a queer lot. They were simply servants and stablemen, and Aguinaldo was a junior clerk in the navy-yard. He is a pretty smart fellow. I knew him pretty well. In fact, we were great friends, and are, for the matter of that; but he has not the brains. There are people behind him, some of them lawyers, and able fellows, who make a tool of Aguinaldo. . . .

"I thought that this thing in the Philippines would be over long before this, as it should have been. I can't imagine how they have stood out till now. Of course, there was the rainy season, and I suppose little was done. One great trouble out there has been that General Otis has tried to do too much. I told him so. He wants to be general, governor, judge, and everything else, to have hold of all the irons. No man can do this. This is the great trouble. It is enough for a man to do one thing, to be one thing, and when a man tries to do everything and to be everything it is easy to imagine the result. The fight in the Philippines should be easily ended."

The interviewer then touched upon the proposal that the admiral should be nominated for the Presidency, and remarked that the ticket "Dewey and Wheeler" had been suggested. Said the admiral:

"We should make a pretty mess of it. General Wheeler, of course, has had some training in the political schools; but then he is a West Pointer. I had forgotten that. He would want to run everything as he would a regiment, and, of course, would make a splendid mess of it. You can not run a government as you would a regiment. . . . I am not a politician, I am a sailor; my training has been all that way. I am at home on board my ship. I know my business, or at least should know it; and I do not want to mix up in the affairs of government. I am perfectly satisfied to live and die a simple sailor, who tried to do his duty. I am not a politician. I can not make a speech even. I wish I could, but I have to be content with my lot."

Some of the comments are as follows:

A Program Suggested.—"Admiral Dewey now comes home and, so far as the capacity and fitness of the Filipinos are concerned, he completely justifies the position which Senator Hoar took in the Senate, which ex-Senator Edmunds took in various letters to the press, and which *The Republican* strenuously urged upon the Administration. He again declares that the Filipinos are more fitted for self-government than the Cubans, and 'that they are a better people than the Cubans in every way.' Admiral Dewey, it is true, says in this interview that the Filipinos are not fitted for self-government 'just now,' but please notice that he hastens to add: 'They probably will be in a little time.' How long a time? According to his own statement, in less time than the Cubans can fit themselves to run their Government. . . .

"If the Filipinos, as Admiral Dewey now declares, will be fit

for self-government 'in a little time,' the United States can not make them fitter by sweeping over their towns and fields with fire and sword during the coming year. Fitness for government among a people is not developed by riddling their ranks from millimeter [sic] guns. If the sincere purpose of the American people is to have the Filipinos govern themselves at the earliest possible day, if they honestly desire that the islands shall have peace and prosperity without delay, then the American people will conquer not the Filipinos, but the false pride in their own hearts. They will demand the assembling of Congress, and from Congress they will demand a formal declaration of the policy of the United States toward the Filipino people, and that declaration, they will insist, shall consist of a pledge like that given to Cuba.

"What would the situation be then? The cause of war would be removed and diplomacy would do the rest. Fighting would end. Wherever the native government showed capacity and fitness it would be recognized. When its fitness to govern the whole territory were manifest, withdraw in its favor. This is practicable, for Dewey has said that the Filipinos are a better people than the Cubans in every way, and that they will be fit, actually fit, for self-government in 'a little time.' And it is not only practicable; it is justice."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

The Battle of Sandy Hook.—"One of the most smashing blows ever dealt by George Dewey at the foes of the flag was administered by that sailor in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook. . . .

"Dewey sails into our lower bay one memorable September morning and before he has been six hours in port lets fly his broadside at the gang which has been maligning him. With perfect propriety and yet with his customary candor he expresses himself upon nearly all the above-mentioned branches of the general subject. Aguinaldo, instead of being in the admiral's opinion another Washington, is 'nothing but a figurehead,' a person of 'only average intelligence and ability,' the creature and tool of the 'brains back of him,' that is to say, as Admiral Dewey intimates, of a syndicate of crafty Oriental lawyers. The Filipinos in general, instead of being eminently qualified for independence of American protection, are 'not yet capable of self-government.' In time they will be, but they are not now. 'The great majority of them,' says Dewey, 'have the crudest ideas of an honest and efficient government.'

"General Otis, instead of being a foolish and headstrong incompetent, a person deserving of exposure and denunciation by the admiral immediately upon his arrival, turns out to be in Dewey's estimation a pretty fine sort of commander. He is working, according to Dewey, 'with might and soul at everything but comes under his notice in the way of putting down the rebel-

lion and bringing order out of chaos in the islands.' The only fault Dewey has to find with Otis, it appears, is for working too hard and continuously for the Government and the flag, and thus endangering his own health and even his life. It will be observed that Admiral Dewey, contrary to Copperhead expectations, speaks of Aguinaldo's enterprise as a 'rebellion,' and not as 'an heroic resistance of foreign oppression.' He speaks of Aguinaldo's followers as 'insurgents,' and not as 'patriots struggling for freedom.' And finally, instead of predicting a glorious triumph for Aguinaldo and his band, illuminating the pages of history with another example of successful resistance to tyranny, the admiral simply remarks: 'They can't hold out against the army and navy. At the time I left I said the insurgents were on their last legs. It's got to come; they can't stop it.'—*The Sun (Rep.), New York.*

JUDGES AND CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

THE testimony of a large number of judges before the Mazet Committee in New York, that they had paid from \$1,500 to \$15,000 to their party managers in connection with their nomination and election to their seats on the bench, has made considerable stir; and altho most of the judges defended the practise for various reasons, the press do not. The arguments put forward in favor of campaign contributions from the judiciary are: That a prohibition of the practise would be evaded by dishonest men, who would thus crowd the honest men from the bench; and that by paying his contribution the judge is released from his obligation to the party manager, and is left free to discharge his duty with impartiality. A few of the judges, however, declared that they considered the system wrong and thought that it should be discontinued. That, too, seems to be the opinion of the press. The *New York Times* says: "With all deduction and qualification made, the practise remains a most indefensible one. It is hopelessly inconsistent with the theory of an independent and unbiased judiciary." The *New York Tribune* says:

"Cloak it as you will, weave fictions about it and make it so much a matter of convention that the most high-minded bow to the tyranny of the rule, yet the fact remains that these large contributions are in essence the price of nomination. . . . The whole system is bad, and the only remedy is the total abolition of judicial campaign contributions and the removal of the judiciary absolutely from politics. As Justice Barrett says, 'The man who goes into the judiciary should be consecrated—set apart from



IT LOOKS AS IF OOM PAUL HAD ABOUT USED UP ALL THE SLACK.
—*The Journal, Detroit.*



MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Please do something, so I can hit you."
—*The Record, Chicago.*

TWO CARTOONS ON THE EVE OF WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

other men.' But how far is his ideal from the judges who fix political slates in the judge's chamber and deal out patronage in accordance with party lists from the judge's bench!"

The Philadelphia *North American* says that the confessions of the judges "necessarily tend to bring the bench into disrepute," and the Washington *Star* says of the fact that most of the judges defended the system: "A jurist who can wink at a barefaced custom of extortion and office-selling, and pretend to be conscientiously satisfied that it is honorable, is not the man to deliberate and decide upon the individual rights of the people." The New York *Journal* thinks we are following China's example: "It has been the experience of all countries that men who paid high prices for their offices were likely to get the money back in one way or another. That is what is done in China. We want no mandarins on our bench." The New York *Evening Post* recommends that the judges view themselves as they appear in cartoon:

"Let them look at the pictures presented of them to-day in the press, each justice's portrait having under it the price he paid for his seat. Does that add to the dignity of the bench? Does that tend to increase respect and reverence for the bench? How would each justice appear seated upon the bench with the price he paid for the seat displayed on the desk in front? It may be that this connection of the price with his name in the public press is grossly unjust, even outrageous, but it is done and will be done so long as the practise continues. If the judges themselves class their office with other political offices, how can they blame others for doing the same?"

THE CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN CARTER.

ON the last day of September, as the plaudits of millions were ascending in honor of Admiral Dewey, President McKinley issued an order approving the verdict of the court-martial which on May 12, 1898, had found Captain Oberlin M. Carter, of the corps of engineers, guilty of conspiracy to defraud the Government. And as the Dewey procession was on its march to the triumphal arch, Assistant Adjutant-General Simpson, with Captain Carter as his prisoner, was on the march for Governor's Island. The verdict of the court-martial, which is now approved, was as follows:

"And the court does therefore sentence the accused, Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers, United States army, to be dismissed from the service of the United States, to suffer a fine of \$5,000, to be confined at hard labor at such place as the proper authority may direct for five years, and the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused to be published in the newspapers in and about the station and the State from which the accused came, or where he usually resides."

Captain Carter's place of confinement will be Fort Leavenworth, Kans. There is no appeal from a verdict after the President has given his approval, and the only hope for Carter's release now lies in executive clemency some time in the future.

The facts of the case have been pretty fully exploited in the period of delay of more than a year on the part of the President. Captain Carter, a native of Ohio, graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1880; in 1884 he was assigned to duty in Savannah, under General Gillmore; and three years later, on the death of the latter, assumed general supervision of the engineering work in Savannah River and in adjacent waters in Georgia and Florida.

In 1897, Carter was appointed an *attaché* of the American embassy to the Court of St. James. His successor in Savannah, Captain Cassius E. Gillette, soon discovered evidences of irregularity on the part of Captain Carter, in collusion with the managers of the Atlantic Contracting Company. Charges were made, a court-martial was appointed, and a verdict found as stated. The sum of which the Government was defrauded is estimated at from \$1,700,000 to \$2,000,000.

The delay of the President in approving the verdict has elicited, of late, considerable criticism. His approval has, so far as we

have seen, elicited nothing but praise, except from Captain Carter's attorney, Frank P. Blair, who asserts that Carter was convicted on perjured testimony, and likens his fate to that of Dreyfus. During the President's delay, he had had ex-Senator Edmunds investigate the trial as a special commissioner, and the approval of the verdict is supposed to be in conformity to the (never published) report of the commissioner.

The New York *Herald* thinks there has been too much mystery in the case, and asks why Commissioner Edmunds's report has never been published. The New York *Sun* asserts that "never was greater care taken to guard against injustice to the accused man." The New York *Press* sees in the contrast between Dewey and Carter "a salutary presentation of the various rewards which

the nation has for various sorts of service"—a reflection which occurs to many other journals. The New York *World* finds in the surprise and incredulity at first awakened by Carter's conviction "witness to the high character of our military service." The Washington *Times* thinks the President's action "a much greater recognition of justice in connection with a rich and influential criminal than any one had a right or reason to expect."



CAPT. OBERLIN M. CARTER.

The Philadelphia *Times* commends the President both for his delay and his final action; but wishes he had shown the same regard for the honor of the army in the case of General Eagan. Other comments are as follows:

No Similarity to the Dreyfus Case.—"Dreyfus, the victim of a conspiracy, was convicted by the use of forged papers, in a tribunal subject to the control of the conspirators and not open to the observation of the public, and the defendant had little or no opportunity, certainly not even ordinarily adequate opportunity before a court-martial, to defend himself. Carter was tried in the open by a court accepted by the defendant, who had the chance, before the trial began, to challenge any member of the court objected to by him, and he had the support of half a dozen or more of the best lawyers. . . . The French captain was not favored, as the American captain was, in the War Department. Mr. Blair is ungrateful to Colonel Davis, who recommended that Carter be not tried for conspiracy because of the difficulty of convicting an engineer officer. Dreyfus had no such friend as this; nor did he, by the consent of the war minister of France, have access, in the War Office, at all times and always before the prosecution, to papers and proceedings touching his case."—*The Times, New York.*

No Extenuating Circumstances.—"The offense of Captain Carter was absolutely without extenuating circumstances. He occupied a station in life that should have gratified the most exacting ambition. So high is the credit of the engineer corps, to which he belonged, that the officers thereof are habitually entrusted with the disbursement of millions of dollars in the execution of public works without being required to give bonds. Being a man of unusual intelligence and attainments, of attractive person and manners, and possessed of influential friends, his position in his corps was distinguished beyond that of other officers of his age. His lines had fallen in pleasant places, and a bright future



SAMUEL M. JONES (IND.), OF TOLEDO.



JOHN R. MCLEAN (DEM.), OF CINCINNATI.



GEORGE K. NASH (REP.), OF COLUMBUS.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

was assured to him. He not only sacrificed this in order to satisfy base passions, but in disgracing himself he inflicted an injury on a highly esteemed and implicitly trusted corps for which even the imprisonment he will endure can not be deemed adequate expiation."—*The Record, Philadelphia*.

Punish the Contractors.—"With Captain Carter's own fate decided, interest now centers in the prosecution and punishment of his accomplices, the contractors who were the chief beneficiaries of his fraud. They must not be permitted to escape. They too are influential, and they have the advantage of not being compelled to face the direct justice of a military court. The process of enforcing restitution from them is likely to be a long and bitterly contested one. But when complaints were made about the delay in Captain Carter's case the Attorney-General gave assurance that it could in no way open to the contractors the path of immunity. He had several methods of reaching them at command if the captain should be found guilty. He has been, and the country now looks confidently for the punishment of those who defrauded the Government with his aid."—*The Tribune, New York*.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE widespread interest in the Ohio political campaign arises mainly from the expectation that a Republican defeat in the President's own State may imperil his chances of renomination. That the Administration is, at any rate, unusually interested in the contest is shown, so the newspapers think, by Secretary Hay's letter to the chairman of the Ohio Republican State Committee, defending the tariff and denying the Democratic charge of a secret alliance with England. While the Republican and some of the Democratic papers think a Republican defeat improbable, enough complications have arisen to place the result in doubt. The candidacy of Mayor Jones, of Toledo, altho not considered likely to succeed, may draw away enough votes from either of the two more prominent candidates to elect the other. The break in the Republican ranks, too, caused by the opposition to Senator Hanna, which nearly defeated him when he ran for the Senate, is still wide enough to induce the Republican Governor Bushnell and many other Republicans to oppose Judge Nash, the Republican candidate for the governorship; but this is paralleled in the Democratic camp by the opposition to John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate. The Bryan Democrats fear that McLean, if he carries McKinley's State (especially if at the same time the Republicans carry Nebraska, Bryan's State), will urge his own nomination for the Presidency in place of Bryan;

the anti-trust Democrats allege that McLean is himself connected with several industrial combinations, and some look askance at McLean's alleged contribution of half a million dollars to the campaign fund. So that, with two Presidential nominations depending more or less on the outcome, the result is far from certain. The Republican cause, it is calculated, will be greatly helped by the speeches of Governor Roosevelt, President McKinley, and Senator Hanna; while the Democratic will be advanced by the party's unprecedented financial condition.

Both Parties Corrupt.—"It is a battle of bosses and boodle, and the luster of victory to either side will be dimmed by the means employed to win it. A battle fought for principle on each side would bring honor to the winner and no disgrace to the loser, but that is not the real character of the struggle this year in Ohio, no matter what the opposing banners may be claimed to represent. Bossism backed by money governed the convention which made the Republican nominations at Columbus. Bossism backed by money compelled the placing of an alien at the head of the



A SURE SIGN OF BAD LUCK.

Mr. Bryan sees a new moon over his left shoulder.

—*The Tribune, Minneapolis*.

ticket nominated at Zanesville. The men in both parties who believe honestly in the principles on which their respective parties were founded have good reason for being dissatisfied with the control into which both parties in Ohio appear to have fallen. They are not unlikely to have their dissatisfaction deepened into disgust, as the campaign progresses, by the methods employed.

"It is deplorable that the State of Ohio should this year be made the chosen ground for a disgraceful display of venal politics; that the Republican Party in Ohio, with its professions of political purity, should furnish to the whole country, as it is now doing, an object-lesson in the corrupting use of money in politics and in the demoralizing effect of bossism; and that the Democratic Party, with an exceptional opportunity for success if true to its principles of honesty, economy, and popular rule, should have lost that opportunity by permitting the usurpation of leadership by one whose candidacy represents bossism, and whose chance of success lies in the corrupting influence of money. Is it any wonder that decent and conscientious men of both parties are disgusted and undecided what course to pursue?"—*The Plaindealer* (Ind. Dem.), Cleveland.

Two Views of Judge Nash.—"The Republican management seem to be of the opinion that now is the time to break out in double-leaded praise of the Republican nominee for governor of Ohio. Not much has been written about him since the holding of the Republican state convention, Hanna and Hannaism having absorbed attention almost exclusively on the Republican side. *The Enquirer* takes pleasure in giving general circulation to that which will reach only a limited number of people through the Republican press bureau agencies. Here is a specimen:

"Standing upon a platform that is the living embodiment of patriotism, the eloquent exemplification of principle, Judge Nash is presented to the voters of Ohio for their suffrage. Of his personality, it is not needed that ought be said to the people of the State, who know him well. As citizen, jurist, and man, he is thoroughly representative of all that is best in Americanism. He is a leader worthy of his cause—a cause that appeals to all that goes to make up the greatness and purity of the grandest Republic on earth. He and his cause are typical of the people, representative of popular and independent suffrage, of popular and independent government—concrete Americanism."

"What unutterable nonsense! Judge Nash is undoubtedly what the world calls a 'very nice man.' He is a well-behaved gentleman, and has a good standing personally in the community where he lives. Indeed, we might go so far as to admit that he is an 'awfully nice man'; but it is ridiculous to say that he is 'thoroughly representative of all that is best in Americanism.' He is representative of Marcus Alonzo Hanna and George Barnsdale Cox in this campaign, and of nothing else. He is indebted to the two leading Ohio bosses for his nomination, and it required both of them to pull him through, tho he had the prestige of being the 'administrative candidate.' If nothing else were available



OHIO JUNGLE TALK.

JOHN R. McLEAN: "Lend me your legs, Aggie. I am also running."—One of the cartoons being sent out by the Ohio Republican State Committee.

He represents bossism, the trusts, imperialism, and the spirit of alliance with England. It is a pity that the judge is reduced to so pitiable a position. He deserves a better fate in politics."—*The Enquirer* (John R. McLean's paper), Cincinnati.

McLean and Bryan.—"The Bryanites of Ohio are beginning to realize the truth of what *The Leader* said months ago about Boss McLean's hostility to the Nebraskan, and his purpose to capture the machinery of the Democratic Party in Ohio this year so that he would be able to swing the delegation from this State

against Bryan in the national convention of next year. . . . But the Ohio Bryanites permitted themselves to be deluded. They were dazzled by Boss McLean's offer to put a half-million dollars into the campaign this year, and they fell over themselves in their effort to attach themselves to the procession that was following the plutocratic controller of big corporations in Washington. They nominated him for governor of Ohio, and he, in turn, permitted them to adopt a platform indorsing Bryan and reaffirming the Chicago platform.

"Every vote cast for Boss McLean this fall by a Bryanite will be a vote against Bryan, and the sooner the followers of the Nebraskan get that into their heads the better it will be for them and their cause."—*The Leader* (Rep.), Cleveland.

Silver Sacrificed.—"For a day or two, the Ohio silverites felt safe because they had secured a free-silver plank and an indorsement of their idol. They did not dream how little McLean cares for platforms. Within ten days after his nomination he repudiated the Zanesville declaration and declared that the campaign must be fought on State issues. This was an eye-opener. It was followed by McLean selecting his lieutenants from the gold Democrats of the State. The old-line silverites were ignored. Then, to cap the climax, McLean went to Chicago and became involved in his now famous tilt with George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, in which he referred to Bryan as an 'uncertain political asset.' On top of all this comes the information that A. J. Warner, the silver-haired silver apostle of Ohio, and Allan W. Thurman, known to be a thorough friend of silver, have been, on demand of McLean, taken from the list of speakers at the Democratic campaign opening. A revolt of silver men is an absolute certainty."—*The Blade* (Rep.), Toledo.

"Should the extremely unlikely happen and Ohio go Democratic, it would undeniably be a blow to the Republican Party and a tremendous inspiration to the Bryanites. But it would neither eliminate the President as a candidate for renomination nor slate him for defeat. The effect would be to sober the Republicans of the nation and to fire them with renewed resolution and zeal. They know that behind Mr. McKinley are not only the masses of the party but its organization everywhere, and that he has no rival in sight for the nomination. Let Ohio be lost to the Republicans, and, notwithstanding the disaster, nothing short of a political miracle, such as the willingness of Admiral Dewey to become the President's competitor for the nomination, could separate Mr. McKinley's fortunes from those of his party."—*The North American* (Rep.), Philadelphia.

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

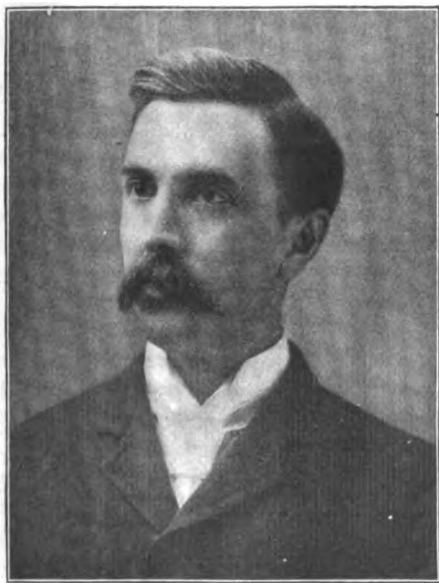
MUNICIPAL ownership was the main theme discussed in the recent meeting of the League of American Municipalities in Syracuse, and in spite of considerable opposition it seems to have carried the day. Mayor Henry V. Johnson, of Denver, the new president, is a pronounced advocate of the municipal ownership of water-works, telephones, electric-light works, gas-works, and street-railway systems. The representative of the New York *Tribune* at the convention says:

"This was significant, since a good many representatives of corporations have been in Syracuse, some of them as members of the convention, who have been making earnestly expressed arguments in favor of cities abstaining from engaging in such enterprises as the manufacture of gas or electricity, or the running of telephone exchanges or street-railway lines. So determined have been the representatives of corporations to bring forward their views on these matters, that it is natural to infer that the owners of present city franchises are apprehensive that the cities may enter into competition with the companies, and thus depreciate the value of the latter's franchises."

The Boston *Transcript* notes and comments upon this victory for municipal ownership as follows:

"The election of a new president by the League of American Municipalities, at Syracuse, was by a test vote, and therefore significant. The choice fell upon Mayor Johnson, of Denver, but

it was not a question of individuals so much as the policies represented by them, and the victory was really on the side of those who had advocated the municipal ownership of public franchises. That proposition dominated in interest all others, and it was discussed with more complete thoroughness than had ever been given to it before by those actually invested with executive authority in their various municipalities. The chief efforts of the advocates of municipal ownership were directed against the position that city governments were not competent to be entrusted with the administration of public utilities. The mayor of Des Moines used the unique argument that 'nothing could do more to bring out the latent virtue of the indifferent citizen than freighting the ship of state, already, as he fears, overloaded, with still dearer interests. Every citizen would be interested in securing the greatest efficiency in the public service, and in a very short time demands would be made by a quickened and enlightened popular sentiment for the enactment of a strict civil-service law.' The mayor of Colorado Springs took similar ground, and Prof. Edward W. Bemis of the Bureau of Economic Research, in New York city, declared that 'monopoly in private hands is essentially undemocratic.' It is safe to assume that the test of sentiment with respect to this new policy has never been so squarely applied before in such a distinctly representative municipal organization, and the result will doubtless be something of a surprise. There is nothing in the movement however to cause apprehension. Possibly its friends have more faith in its efficacy as a purifier of municipal government than results will justify, but it looks as tho the experiment would be tried on a constantly enlarging scale until it triumphed or ended in discredit and collapse. As a general thing, however, the movement finds its support among those who are honestly striving to elevate the standards of municipal government."



MAYOR HENRY V. JOHNSON, OF DENVER,
The New President of the League of American
Municipalities.

NO WOMEN NEED APPLY.

THE encroachment by women upon employments formerly monopolized by men has been interrupted recently by two notable "reversions." A report which bears evidence of authenticity and has not been contradicted is being widely circulated to the effect that the national Government will no longer employ women in its departments. There will be no summary removals.

The reasons assigned for the change are reported to be: First, that women are less efficient than men and expect special consideration because of their sex; second, that they "can not adapt themselves to as great a variety of work as men"; third, that when extraordinary exertion is required, such as working overtime or exhibiting unwonted energy under pressure of departmental necessity, women are not to be relied upon as men are under similar conditions.

The Chicago *Evening Post* defends the change, and says:

"While there are women who accept positions upon the same terms as men and make it a point to ask no favors, it is unquestionably true that the majority of them are open to the criticism passed upon them by the Washington department chiefs. Every

employer of labor has discovered that. If an employee is wanted who can be occasionally used outside of the particular line of work for which he or she is engaged, the employer will select a man every time. He can get more work out of him, and he requires no special consideration."

In the opinion of *The Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, this charge is "but part and parcel of, a supplement to, the recent letting down of the civil-service bars, of that step backward which made thousands of offices that had been held under the civil-service rules as public trusts the mere loot of the political spoilsmen."

The Ledger continues:

"There is one cause for dispensing with the labor of women in the departments of the federal Government and substituting that of men for it which has not been given by the authors of the scheme; it is that women have no votes—that men have. That is the obvious reason and the only consistent one. Corrupt politics seems to have alone inspired the new policy, and an indignant public sentiment should prevent its consummation by the corrupt politicians, influenced to do this great wrong by corrupt politics."

The second "reversion" to which we have referred is indicated by a report from Chicago and some other large cities in the West to the effect that there is a great lack of women for domestic service, and that men are taking their places as "hired girls." The situation is described thus by the Chicago *Times-Herald*:

"American girls were prone to indulge a strong repugnance against housework for hire because they considered that it lowered them socially. A person could fold circulars or direct envelopes and still insist on claims to social eminence, but cook and housemaid immediately lost caste by their menial labors. It was a matter of principle, not of pay, with the girls, but it soon began to count tremendously as a matter of pay with employers. They not only invited women into new fields which were opened by new inventions like the typewriter, but discharged male clerks and bookkeepers and gave their positions to aspiring womanhood at half rates. Man was now on his uppers and in the streets.

"He might turn tramp, might starve, or might himself become housemaid or cook. For a time he chose to tramp or starve, but finally he has decided that the uncertainties of the one alternative and the certainties of the other are alike objectionable, and he has resolved to don cap and apron as a last resort. Whether he will ultimately clothe himself in petticoat and dress remains to be seen.

"Probably his repugnance for his new occupation is equal to that of his merciless rival in the business from which he has been driven, but necessity knows no law, and he should make the best of a bad lot. When he is being 'ordered about' by a woman he must remember that bread and butter is a salve for every indignity, and recall the yearning days of an empty stomach. He should take some pride, too, in the fact that his superiority is still acknowledged in the item of pay, since it is said that he enjoys a premium of 20 per cent. in kitchen and dining-room. That, indeed, is a comforting reflection for the sex in general. It may be down at the heel, but greater natural endowments will tell."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE man who is worth a million may be a man for a' that; and, if the stories are true, he may be a United States Senator for less than half that.—*The Journal, Detroit.*

MR. JOHN BULL may find solace in the fact that he is not the only one who is suffering from cramps in his benevolent assimilation department.—*The World-Herald, Omaha.*

THE MISSIONARY: "My erring brother, have you been Christianized?" The Native: "Not completely. They have gobbled all my land, but I still have my few clothes."—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

ELECTION INSPECTOR (severely): "Sir, have you ever read the Constitution of the United States?" Naturalized Citizen: "No. Have you?" Election Inspector: "N—o."—*New York Weekly.*

NOW that the War Department is supplied with a lawyer at its head, it would be a bright idea to fire Griggs and put a fighter in charge of the law department in these days of trusts.—*The Record, Chicago.*

FIRST CORPORATION DIRECTOR.—"Our legal department is getting to be very expensive." Second Corporation Director: "It is indeed! Very! Sometimes I am almost tempted to think it might be cheaper to obey the law!"—*Puck, New York.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A NEW ITALIAN GENIUS.

LITERARY Paris is just now paying attention to another "ultramontane" genius. In spite of the long-standing Franco-Italian feud, these two Latin countries have been discovering in late years that they have much in common, and Duse and D'Annunzio have in turn been welcomed in the French capital with warm appreciation. Now Mlle. Serao is having a literary triumph. The Paris correspondent of the *New York Times*, Mr. Rowland Strong, thus writes of her:

"I doubt whether in any country in the world a more remarkable authoress is living than Mlle. Serao. She may be ranked with George Sand and George Eliot; for she possesses precisely those masculine qualities as an artist which distinguished her two great predecessors of the same sex. Just before meeting Mlle. Serao I had finished reading in Mme. Charles Laurent's translation, 'Adieu, Amour' (Good-By, Love), and I was principally struck by the vigor of the writer's manner. The plot is drawn in with bold and masterly draftsmanship. The characters live and breathe. The tragedy moves forward with the stateliness and inevitableness of true tragedy. One really finds these qualities but seldom in woman's work, be it said with all due respect to a sex so infinitely superior in many things outside of the artistic sphere.

"Mlle. Serao lacks something of the ironic humor of George Eliot, but I fancy her grasp of life and its verities is truer, and she reminds one more particularly of George Sand, to whom she is not, I think, intellectually inferior."

Mr. Strong gives the following personal details of the Italian novelist:

"In person Mlle. Serao is short and plump; the mother of a family, as she informed me with pride, and vivacious as only Neapolitans can be. Her head is the head of Balzac—with a big, towering forehead, prominent beetling brows, and black Latin ox-eyes. She has no neck to speak of, but wonderful black hair, which must have been her chief beauty when she was younger. Her conversation is fluent and agreeable, her French almost perfect.

"Quite early in life she plunged into journalism, and her talk has that practical, somewhat cynical nuance which reveals the experienced journalist."

She is now the wife of Scarfoglio, "the most eminent journalist in Italy."

Mlle. Serao's masterpiece is the story called "*Il Paese di Coccagna*" ("The Country of Coccagne"), which Mme. Paul Bourget has translated into French. Says Mr. Strong:

"It describes the dreadful lottery mania which prevails in Naples, and its tragic consequences. It supplies the most intense description of modern Neapolitan peasant life which Italian literature can show. And yet it was not a success, a fact which supplied one of the chief topics of the conversation which I had with its gifted authoress.

"*'Il Paese di Coccagna,'*" said Mlle. Mathilde Serao to me, 'was not a pecuniary triumph, as most of my other books have been, but it was a good novel. I can say that without being accused of self-conceit. I know what it cost to write it, and I can tell a good book from a bad one. It failed—relatively, at any rate—and forgive me if I seem paradoxical, because it had a motive, a moral. People, my dear sir, do not want morality in art; they want passion and beauty—not exclusively one or the other, but both. They want something which reflects their own life to them, their own ambitions and dreams, in an agreeable way, and they want the artistic beauty of form."

Mlle. Serao expresses herself frankly with regard to modern French literature, which she thinks chiefly marked by sterility. She has, however, hopes of a revival of the ancient literary primacy held by Italy during the Middle Ages and at the time of the Renaissance. She says:

"France has lost her three greatest writers of modern days—

Taine, Renan, and Littré—and I do not observe that their mantles have fallen on any one in particular; their thrones are still unoccupied. The French seem to me to be forgetting that they are Latins, and that their literary mission is the cultivation of style. Zola has high qualities, humanely speaking. His '*Assommoir*' is his *chef-d'œuvre*, but its motive failed; it no more put a stop to drunkenness than my 'Country of Coccagne' abolished lotteries, and its style is not sufficiently good to give it artistic immortality.

"What I fail to see in modern French literature is the great humane and intellectual impulse wedded to immortal style, as was the case with Renan, Taine, and Littré."

DEWEY AND THE POETS.

IT were a pity if, after the sculptors and the mural painters and the musicians had levied upon their art for the welcoming of Admiral Dewey, the poets were to remain quiet. Some of them at least have already broken silence, and most notable among the poetical contributions to the occasion is the following from the *Baltimore Sun*, written by Dr. John Williamson Palmer:

Ship Ahoy!

A GREETING TO ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Isles are angry, and the tribes, defiant,
Sulk in their jungled dens;
The swart Tagalo, sinister and pliant,
Slinks through the seething fens.
The fiery Malay, the fell Moro crouching,
With sinuous kris agrip,
Mocks—tho his doom, his helpless gods avouching,
Comes thundering from a Ship.
From Ind to Cathay all the groping races,
Bewildered, stand at gaze,
Awed by a mirage, where the gazer traces
Freedom, on God's high ways.
Lo! a young nation, eager, frank, and lusty,
Bold in her cause and claim,
Bursts the frail bars of codes outworn and rusty,
And enters in His name.
Behold her Herald! in no blazon flaunting,
Prankt in no clarion'd pride,
No pomp of baubles, no vain titles vaunting—
King, where his cruisers ride!
Starboard and port his ordinance to utter,
An argument of wrecks!
Careless alike tho tribes or empires mutter,—
Dominion walks his decks.
Bravely aloft his starry charter floating,
Saluting tropic skies,
He steered, commissioned for great deeds denoting
Good will and high emprise.
Proudly we hail him, in his large endeavor,
Where'er our guns are heard,
There, too, our plaudits and our pæans ever
Rise to his work and word.

The following sonnet by Walter Allen Rice appears in the *New York Times*:

Thrice Hail, the Hero!

As when the ancient Greeks did celebrate
Olympic games and with each other vie
In tests of strength, or in the races fly,
The victor, laurel-crowned, returned in state;
So sailed away to meet the guns of Spain
A tiny squadron 'neath the Stripes and Stars;
And on the bridge the hero of the main.
How rudely Spain was wakened from her sleep
Has oft been told since that bright morn in May;
That daring deed, the wonder of the deep,
To Peace will lead the nations of our day.
And lasting fame his name will ever keep—
Thrice hail the hero of Manila Bay!

Moved by the dearth of poetry for the occasion, the *Brooklyn Eagle* raised its voice last week in reproach:

"Where are the few poets whose names are rated high in American literature? Why are Stedman and Stoddard and Markham and Gilder and Richard Hovey silent? Is it possible that these writers are poets rather than men, and that they are all 'anti-imperialists'? That the voice of their nation does not stir any answering thrill in their veins? Hovey, probably the least known and also the strongest poet in the list, wrote last year

about the Spanish war in a way that showed him to be a good American. He appreciated the outpouring of power in a noble cause more fully than did any of the poets of the best rank which we have, but even he has found no welcome for the victor of the war that he celebrated in its beginning. The fact is our poets of the present day have divorced literature from life, and the separation is disastrous to literature. Life can get along without poetry, but poetry without life is a fearsome thing. Nature our poets will sing, but human nature must be refined down to its purely intellectual and spiritual aspects before it moves them. Not thus have sung the great poets of any time or people. Not so have sung the men who made American poetry strong."

THE COMING CHANGE IN SEX IDEALS.

MUCH comment has been occasioned by an article in the current number of *The Sewanee Review* (New York) on the Sapphic verses of a young American poetess, Miss Ann Reeve Aldrich, published shortly before her premature death. The New York *Sun* has said some biting things about the writer, and has rather broadly hinted that the church is in danger and that the canons of ecclesiastical propriety have been violated by the appearance, in a "High-Church review," of an article in defense of what it terms the erotic verses of a young poetess of passion. The publishers of *The Review* have said, however, that the purpose and spirit of the paper have been much misconceived, and that the daily press has read the article in a light that never was on land or sea, or in any one's mind but the newspaper critics'.

The writer, Mr. G. B. Rose, calls attention in the beginning to the fact that the later nineteenth-century poetry, as represented in Tennyson, Arnold, and most of the American verse-writers, has become less vital in its treatment of life. In the days of Byron and Shelley, poetry and life were one, and poetry was "the most popular, because the most vital, form of literature." Especially in dealing with the central fact of life—love and the sex relations—current verse ignores everything except "the delicately fanciful and religiously sentimental." Altho in prose the rights and relations of the sexes have finally attained to a position where they can demand some attention from thinking minds, the reviewer still turns in scorn, says Mr. Rose, from every poem that shows a sign of the "erotic taint," especially if it be from a woman. Yet, he says:

"Of all the passions, love is the one to which woman is most susceptible, and the one about which, at least in modern times, she displays the greatest reticence. This is due in some measure to the modesty of the sex, still more to the restraint of public opinion. It has been the rule from time immemorial that woman should not court, but be courted; that her love should not be uttered, but confessed. Her heart must be a hidden garden into which one alone can gaze. Pale lilies of fancy, passionate blood-red roses of desire, may blossom there, but they must bud and bloom and wither all unseen, or seen by but a single eye. The woman who tears down the barrier that the ages have built around her, and exposes the garden of her soul to the public gaze, is despised of men and execrated by her sex. A few of the Bohemian race, like George Sand, may do so, but the vast majority shrink from the exposure of their hearts as they would from an exposure of their persons. Many of them write, but instead of uttering their own thoughts and sentiments, they write as the world expects they should feel and think. There is no more seething volcano than a woman's breast, but its fires must smolder concealed beneath the snow. Consequently female authors are generally tame and insipid to the last degree. Forbidden by public opinion to utter plainly and intensely what they feel, and restrained by innate modesty from revealing the secrets of their hearts, they generally devote their writings to photographic reproductions of the commonplace, to ethical disquisitions that are a weariness to the flesh, to works of sentimental unreality, or something of the kind."

One reason of this insipidity observed in most feminine writing is, says Mr. Rose, that "her heart and senses have been so

cramped by the training that she and her ancestors have received that she has little to express." Some of the most important and vitalizing elements of her nature have been atrophied and rendered as non-existent and useless as the foot of the high-caste Chinese woman which has been tightly bandaged since earliest childhood. As Mr. Rose poetically expresses it, "in the pale Gothic gardens the blood-red roses of Lesbos have turned to a pallid pink, and their intoxicating odor has become a delicate perfume." Yet Mr. Rose thinks that it is apparent to all observers that a change is coming in the ideals of women. In the wholesomer out-of-door life of the modern day the medieval conception of womanhood is passing away, and the naturalness, purity, and sane beauty of the Greek statue is returning. This amelioration and emancipation from the one-sided and moribund spiritual ideals of medievalism is shown in the great change in woman's reading in recent years. It is shown still more by the two recent volumes of Miss Aldrich. Says the writer:

"They are volumes of extraordinary promise, uttering the cries and moanings of passion with an intensity and directness worthy of Sappho, tho of course without that marvelous imprint of supreme genius that makes the slightest fragment of the Lesbian a scintillating gem. Still, they are fine poems, the true sobbings and exultations of a woman's love, such an outpouring of a woman's heart as we rarely find in our modern literature. There are none of the fine phrases, the recondite interweavings, which make the 'Sonnets from the Portuguese' so charming and so unreal to the average reader. There is no veil, no concealment, no artifice. Except that the words are in rhythm and in rime, they are such as any passionate woman might utter in the rapture and despair of love.

"In the blithe days when she sported with her fifty maidens, Sappho would not have understood all that Miss Aldrich meant; but when the mad love for Phaon came and she stood upon the Leucadian Rock, ready to quench in the purple waters of the Ægean the flames that consumed her soul, she would have recognized in Miss Aldrich a frailer, paler, sadder sister, and would have clasped her to her bosom. Yet even then she could not wholly have understood her; she could not have comprehended that shame of love that the Middle Ages had bequeathed to the youthful American. Sappho could never have understood why she should be more ashamed of her love than of hunger or thirst—why she should ever refrain from the utterance of any emotion. Her love, even its Lesbian forms, was as natural as that of a bird, and as devoid of shame. When Miss Aldrich sang the song with which she begins her singing Sappho would have wondered vainly what she meant. It marks the gulf between the woman of to-day and the woman of Lesbos."

Mr. Rose then gives the following verses in illustration of this contrast between the joyous spirit of appropriation shown by Sappho and the pained and timid self-consciousness of the daughter of the Puritans:

"In that first Eden Love gave birth to Shame,
And died of horror at its loathsome child.
Let us slay Shame and bury it to-day—
Yea, hide it in this second Eden's wild,
This dim, strange place where, for aught we two know,
No man hath stepped since God first made it so.
Now dream we are alone in all the earth.
Say, wouldst thou weep if all save we were dead?
I would not weep, but closer to my breast
Would press the golden glories of thy head,
Rejoicing that none other of my race
Should feed his eyes upon thy wondrous face.
Look at this tangled snare of undergrowth.
These low-branched trees that darken all below;
Drink in the hot scent of this noontide air,
And hear, far off, some distant river flow,
Lamenting ever till it find the sea.
New life, new world, what's Shame to thee and me?
Let us slay Shame; we shall forget his grave
Locked in the rapture of our lone embrace.
Yet, what if there should rise, as once of old,
New wonder of this new yet ancient place:
An angel with a whirling sword of flame,
To drive us forth forever in God's name?"

"The whole spirit of the piece," says Mr. Rose, "would have

been incomprehensible" to Sappho and all her maidens, and they would have wondered what their "sad little sister was singing about" in such mournful strains.

AN APOLOGY FOR GEORGE SAND.

A REMARKABLE apology for George Sand has appeared in Paris, in two volumes, by a Russian lady who conceals herself under the pseudonym of Wladimir Karenine. These volumes treat that period of the celebrated novelist's life lying between her birth (1804) and her relations with Alfred de Musset in 1838; and throughout an effort is made to cover with the mantle of charity the career of this wayward woman of genius.

In the early part of the century, when George Sand was at the zenith of her powers, her name appeared to Anglo-Saxons to represent all that was fiendish, brutal, and lustful in the feminine mind and heart. She stood for the destruction of all virtuous beliefs, a sort of "devil's advocate" against the sanctity of the marriage bond. Our grandmothers thought of her with a shudder. But the modern self-assertion of woman has had the effect of putting George Sand in a milder light before the world, and the author of this new work thinks the time has come when she can be understood and appreciated. Her wearing of pantaloons can no longer be an offense, since modern man has condoned the abbreviated costumes in many other women.

George Sand had a half-brother, Hippolyte, by her father, and a half-sister, Rosalie, by her mother, and these two facts explain many disagreeable things in her life and the attitude which she assumed toward the marriage question. She herself was born one month after the marriage of her father and mother. Maurice Dupin, who at the age of sixteen enlisted in the republican army under Massena, met a pretty little adventuress, Sophie Antoinette Victoria Delaborde, in the Italian campaign. Sophie was not long in showing her preference for the young soldier, and soon accompanied him to France. Mme. Dupin, the mother, irreproachable herself, had set up no standard of morals for her son, and did not mind the liaison; but she was shocked when the marriage occurred and would have no more to do with young Maurice.

But this aristocratic woman was not without a soft place in her heart, and Maurice knew it. One day in her walk she passed the apartment in which Maurice and his family then lived. The janitress came strolling along, as if by accident, bearing in her arms a fine girl child—Marie Aurore. Mme. Dupin stopped her, took the infant (George Sand) in her arms, and covered it with caresses. Maurice, secretly watching, at a sign from the janitress stepped forward, threw himself on his knees before his mother, and received her pardon. Soon the family was taken into her house.

During all George Sand's early life these two women constantly fought for her affections. The contrast between mother and grandmother was very great. The latter was elegant and dignified in manner, a great lover of literature and art, and a philosopher free from all superstition. She was in all respects the best type of the eighteenth-century lady. The biographer relates, as told to her by an eye-witness, that George Sand, despite her well-known democracy, often exhibited signs of her aristocratic training. In the presence of a stranger or a bore, she showed her reserve or impatience after the manner of a real grand dame, and she inspired respect and awe in the most self-sufficient. To her grandmother and the great ladies who surrounded her, George Sand was wholly indebted for the cultivation of the instinct that gave her an insight into the moods and manners of the higher classes, whom she has painted with such fidelity in many of her novels. On the other hand, it was through her mother that she gained such an intimate knowledge of the bourgeoisie and the peasant class. It was therefore from these two opposite points of view that she saw life, and she was unable to reconcile the two views.

Her religious education was formed by the same diverse influences. Her mother, with all her immorality, was a superstitious believer. Her grandmother, with all her austerity, was a Voltairean atheist, yet, for the sake of form, insisted that the young girl should attend church. With the Restoration, religion had again become popular and the atheist was now the vulgar parvenu. In 1817 little Marie Aurore was initiated into the Catholic church and was placed in a convent. With her grandmother, she had seen life through the eyes of an aristocrat; with her mother,

she had seen it as a peasant; now she was to taste life from the cloister and imagine it with the aid of the poetical images of Catholicism.

About this time she met Stephane de Grandsaige, a medical student, of a serious, ponderous mind. Aurore under his instruction developed a passion for the study of physiology and anatomy. He would dissect heads and arms and legs in company with her. The gossips of La Chatre Convent busied themselves with stories of the conduct of this strange girl. They declared that she robbed graveyards, shot ghosts, and did all sorts of gruesome work, and, to crown it all, that she was in love with Stephane. The well-meaning honest dullard of a curé heard these stories and allowed himself to question the young woman at confessional in a tactless manner. Aurore sprang up, resented his coarse insinuations, and left the convent never to return.

But she was still devout enough to feel some anxiety for the future welfare of her grandmother, who in 1821 was stretched on her death-bed. Aurore sent for the archbishop of Arles, an illegitimate stepson of Mme. Dupin by her second husband, a worldly-minded, good-natured *bon-vivant*. The archbishop insisted that his mother must receive the sacraments. She smiled scornfully, but consented for the sake of appearance. When Mme. Dupin died she left to her granddaughter half a million francs and requested that her relatives, Rene de Villeneuve and his wife, become the guardians of the girl. But Aurore's mother objected to the will and created a vulgar scene.

Now for the first time the daughter began to understand the abyss separating her from her mother and what she had lost in the death of her gracious tho austere grandmother. Yet she obeyed her mother and went to live with her. The gulf between the two became, however, wider and wider during the years they spent in Paris and Nohant. The mother treated the daughter with all the coarseness and vulgarity of her coarse and vulgar nature. She heard the stories of her life at the convent and made the innocent daughter a target of the most immoral insinuations. She rallied her on her "originality" and fine education, and cast her books into the fire before her eyes. One moment she would vent her frenzy of rage in beating her, the next she would express her sudden revulsion of feeling in smothering affection. But there was now no mood in which the girl liked her mother.

Casimir Dudevant was Aurore's chosen suitor. There was no genuine love between them—nothing but a mild affection and respect. He was a commonplace man who did not understand the woman's genius. The mother had to be consulted concerning the match. One day she gave her consent and the next day she withdrew it, and attempted to reproach the suitor with once having been a waiter in a café. But the couple were married and lived happily enough together for a few years, Aurore having centered her affection upon her two children. Finally, Casimir took to drink, became brutal, and struck his wife. George Sand tells us that this blow knocked out of her every feeling of respect she had for him. She now felt only contempt, and to widen the breach she fell in love with another man.

Her new lover was Aurelian de Sege, a serious, reticent, and somewhat pedantic country magistrate, full of high ideals and with a passion for literature. This passion it was that drew these two souls together, who were unlike in all other respects. He was too high-minded and prudent to contract a dangerous liaison, and she still felt the training of her grandmother. So they separated with tears over the thought that they could never realize their love.

This incident awakened Aurore to the higher meaning of life, and she now felt that reconciliation with her husband was impossible. She told him all, and surrendered to him all her property with the exception of 1,500 francs a year for herself. Then, taking her daughter Solange with her, she went to Paris to begin life anew. The world was now nothing to her nor the world's law. She had learned to despise all convention and tradition. Hereafter she would follow the bent of her own inclinations and find the happiness of which she had dreamed.

After many trials and rebuffs in Paris, she fell in with a young journalist who afterward became famous as Jules Sandeau. The result was a literary and domestic copartnership. Here George Sand later determined to drink life to the full and to give it expression in her novels. It was the age of romanticism—romanticism for man, but not for woman. She made up her mind to include women. But to do so, she must set the example, and that meant unsexing herself. She wore man's clothes, she

smoked a pipe, she learned the language of the ateliers, she led a Bohemian life and swore like a trooper as occasion demanded. To all intents and appearances she was a man. She would earn her own livelihood like a man. She claimed all the rights and enjoyments of a man.

She and Sandeau wrote "Rose et Blanche," and she afterward wrote "Indiana," to which she appended the famous pseudonym George Sand. Soon she broke off with Sandeau, and her amours with other men followed thick and fast. Her preference was for men of intellect and brilliant qualities; but in most of her adventures she was as inconstant and unfaithful as any male Don Juan.

For Alfred de Musset she felt the strongest passion of her life. Musset was twenty-three and she twenty-nine when they first met, but the attraction was mutual and immediate. Musset's mother consented to the liaison, but made her son promise not to leave Paris without her permission. But Paris was too narrow for George Sand and Alfred de Musset. They decided to go to Italy. George Sand, with tears in her eyes, begged Mme. Musset to give her consent, and she did, foreseeing the misfortune for her son, who returned broken in mind and body. This attachment served also to completely disillusionize George Sand, who lost all faith in great men, and, in fact, in all men.

DIME NOVELS AND CRIME.

TWO young men named Heneck and Hundhausen recently followed a former friend and schoolmate from a little Missouri town to Chicago, and butchered him in a brutal manner. After their capture they confessed that, in a spirit of bravado taught them by dime-novel heroes, they had taken up a vendetta against their victim, and had slain him for some supposed crime committed by his father against the brother of one of the murderers thirteen years before. Their satchels were filled with specimens of this class of literature, and they had also with them a large store of pistols, knives, and belts. An editorial written in the *Tacoma Ledger* (September 10) draws the lesson that it is one of the chief duties of parents and of schools to impart early a love of real literature such as will give saner notions of life, and, while satisfying the child's love for excitement and adventure, will hold up truer ethical models. He says:

"It is found that a large majority of the criminal class who read are deeply interested in the dime-novel class of literature. They have not sufficient moral sense to discriminate between a hero and a bravo, and emulation of these false gods oftentimes is the cause of the reader's downfall. It may be that most of these, if they were influenced in the right instead of the wrong direction, would become honest working-men, instead of vagabonds and finally criminals.

"It is impossible to prohibit this sort of literature by law, altho no doubt it does as much harm as much that is prohibited, and the only way to counteract, or rather prevent, its evil influence, is to turn the attention of youthful readers to something better. They naturally like stories of adventure, with thrilling escapes and excitement and go. There are plenty of good books that will furnish this kind of reading, without bad effects. No youth was ever harmed by reading 'Ivanhoe' or the 'White Company,' which are calculated to prove interesting and exciting to any well-balanced youth. The child may take to dime novels for want of better reading. After the age of twelve years, with the opportunities for obtaining interesting books, if he persists in a preference for Old Sleuth stories and the adventures of Jessie James or Billy the Kid, it is high time that his preferences be interfered with and an attempt made to turn them in another direction, by banishing the bad matter and supplying its place with wholesome mental pabulum."

An English View of "David Harum."—Comparatively little popular interest has been as yet shown in England for either "David Harum" or "Richard Carvel"; but the English critics are not blind to their merits. The *London Academy* gives the leading place in its issue of September 16 to a review of the former book (with portrait of the author), and says of it:

"If 'David Harum' contains any surprise, it is, not that the public should be so easily pleased, but that an amateur of letters should have been able to produce such good work, and that such good work should be so widely appreciated. Noyes Westcott may have been an everyday person, which is to say, a non-spiritual person, seeing what he saw with everyday eyes; he may not have discovered with De Maupassant that words have souls, or with Flaubert that sentiment is the devil. 'David Harum' remains—'David Harum' will probably remain for some years—a convincing and delightful creation, and, in the sense that it sticks in the memory, a memorable one."

After a lengthy description of the story, the reviewer adds:

"Novels which excite America seldom or never meet with anything but indifference here. The reason usually is, either that they are imitations (a little weak, but wholly unashamed) of styles distinctively English (this applies especially to historical novels), or that they are quite beneath our standard, American taste being as yet behind our own. But neither of these charges can be enforced against 'David Harum.' It owes nothing to English models; and it is at once capable and modest, certainly superior to several conspicuous English successes of recent months. Why, then, should it not have succeeded here as in America? The answer is not forthcoming. . . . Of one thing I am convinced, that David Harum himself would have enchanted these isles if he had been properly introduced to them. Had Noyes Westcott been fortunately 'discovered' in the right quarters, had his book been nicely heralded, had it been backed by a sufficient moral force, had fifty little things happened—then the fame of 'David Harum' might have filled the country."

EVE: A YIDDISH FANTASY.

ALTHO Yiddish, the Judeo-German language of the Ghetto, is said by Prof. Leo Wiener to be gradually dying out among the Jews of to-day, it still possesses a school of writers who, says so high an authority as the *London Spectator*, "yield neither in style nor invention to the best men of letters in France and England." Leon Perez—"the Yiddish Heine"—and Abramowitz are among the greatest of these writers. Another Yiddish writer of ability is Wirth. A very curious specimen of his work is given in *The American Hebrew* (September 8). It is entitled "Eve," and narrates with some modern and piquant touches the Semitic legend of our first parents in the Garden of Bliss. It reads thus:

"'Sh! sh! Don't wake him,' said God to the surrounding angels. And the angels moved on tiptoe, with wings folded, and fingers on lips. 'Gabriel,' asked Uriel, 'why operate on the sleeping Adam? Would it not be better to do the thing while he's awake?'"

"'You jest,' answered Gabriel. 'Were he awake he would not consent.' Still a-tiptoe, they drew near to Adam. The first man lay on his back, sleeping soundly.

"'My sons,' said God, softly, 'help me to place him on his side.' And Adam was put on his left flank.

"'Gabriel, hold him by the feet that he may not move; and you, Raphael, give me your knife.'

"Raphael took his knife, whetted it on a stone, and handed it to the Master of Worlds, who cut into the flesh of Adam.

"Adam awoke, stretched himself, and yawned lengthily. All the creatures in Paradise, whom he himself had named, were familiar to him, but now he saw a new creature, such as he had not previously set eyes upon. The new being resembled himself in many ways, yet there were remarkable differences. She stood silent before Adam, and smiled in a strangely attractive way.

"'Who art thou?' asked Adam.

"'I am thy wife,' answered Eve, in a voice of bewitching tone. At the words, a soft thrill passed through the limbs of the first man. Eve's voice seemed to him sweeter and purer than that of the nightingale to which he had so much loved to listen.

"'Come, come with me,' said the woman to him. And she led him toward a tree in the midst of the garden. Adam paled, for

he recognized the Tree of Knowledge. Eve looked at him with a sweet smile and her pink fingers pointed to the Tree.

"At that moment, the Serpent, lying at the feet of the woman, murmured the words: '*Taste it*'; and all the birds in Paradise seemed to chant and warble more sweetly and gaily than ever before.

"But Adam did not move, for he remembered the threat of God: 'If thou eatest of this tree, thou diest!'

"Still, Eve kept her bright gaze fixed on Adam, who felt a soft heat envelop his limbs and an unknown longing pierce his heart. Eve plucked an apple and offered it to Adam. Once more the Serpent murmured: '*Taste it!*' and all the birds in Paradise made the air resound with their most exquisite songs. Every bird, every tree, every blade of grass seemed to murmur in Adam's ear: '*Taste it!*'

"Eve stood, apple in hand, smiling deliciously and bewitchingly. Adam's will grew feebler, and he felt himself yielding to hesitating softnesses. 'It is forbidden,' he muttered, plaintively. 'Nonsense!' answered Eve, 'Everything good is permitted.' And ere he could prevent her, Eve had taken a bite of the apple. 'God,' she said, with a pretty shake of her head, 'how good it is! Taste it.'

"It is forbidden,' repeated Adam.

"What nonsense! I've eaten and nothing has happened. Why don't you do as I do?"

"If thou eatest of the Tree of Knowledge, thou diest,' was God's command."

"At the words, Eve ceased smiling; she became red as fire and her eyes sparkled with anger. 'And thou tellest me this now, after I've eaten!' she cried. 'Ah, I understand now why thou wouldst not taste! I guess thy secret hope. Thou wouldst have me die so that thou mayst wed another wife!'

"In the fury of her jealousy, she made as if to attack him with her little fingers armed with sharp nails—but even in her worst anger she was beautiful—her locks floating in the wind, her fine eyes widely open, her cheeks red with rage, her tiny lips bleeding! So beautiful was she that Adam could resist no longer, and he also bit into the apple."

THE YOUNGER RUSSIAN STORY-TELLERS.

ALTHOUGH Russian critics lament the literary sterility of the Russia of to-day, the great empire of the East is the home of a strong and virile body of young writers, comprising several of exceptional power, worthy to rank high among modern men of letters. In *The Forum* (September), M. A. Cahan gives an account of some of the members of this rising school. The novel is, he says, really in eclipse just now. Aside from Tolstoy, who with the exception of his forthcoming novel has done nothing in fiction of late years, Turgeneff and Dostoyevsky have left no successor. It is in the short story that the younger men are pre-eminent. M. Cahan names among the chief of these Korolenko and Chekhoff. Both these, like all Russian writers, are realists. The story of plot and adventure, says M. Cahan, is looked upon in Russia as fit food for infants. "Lifelikeness clothed in the simplest forms of expression, and artistic sincerity reflecting the self-criticisms and the melancholy moods of the Russian people—which the critics have taught the public to exact from its story-writers since Pushkin—are still the *sine qua non* of literature."

Moreover, art for art's sake does not exist in Russia. The censor rules out all formal political or social treatises, but permits great license in works of fiction. Therefore the story with a purpose is the only avenue of expression for the nation's thinkers. Yet even here the moral must be implicit in the picture. "The novelist," says M. Cahan, "must try to make his pictures talk, to let life expose its own wounds. . . . The censor, as a rule, does not prevent a subject of the Czar from painting a spade, but he will not let him call it by its name." The writer continues:

"To make a story such a vehicle of expression two things are necessary. It must be a faithful transcript of life, and it must be a work of art; that is, not a dead 'protocol' of events, nor yet a

series of retouched photographs, but a picture vivified by the breath of genius and carrying the illusion of pulsating reality. A 'purpose novel,' where the sails of the narrative are trimmed to suit the wind which blows in the direction of the author's preconceived moral, is in Russia in far worse odor than it is here. Indeed, this sort of fiction usually defeats its own 'purpose'; for it is prevented, by its artificiality and made-to-order effect, from directing attention to the phase of life in question, so that, instead of exclaiming, 'How true!' the reader exclaims, 'Oh, it's only a story!'

Of Russia's leading writer of the new school M. Cahan says:

"Korolenko's natural bent seems to be in the direction of the mysterious and the weird. He is indisputably the greatest master of Russian composition since Turgeneff and Goncharoff. His style is rich in color and exquisitely finished; but instead of the soft, enravishing splendor of Turgeneff's diction, it has a lethargic, uncanny glow which pleases but does not move. Were he an Englishman his art would, perhaps, have developed some of the qualities of Stevenson and Du Maurier. As it is, he often seeks for the quaint and the bizarre in real life; now penetrating the depths of a 'Rustling Forest' for a story of old serfdom days; now descending into the subterranean refuge of beggars to study the feelings of a boy 'In Bad Company'; now ascending to the bell-tower of a village church where a superannuated, life-long 'Bell-ringer' gasps his last amid the reverberations of his own chimes.

"Korolenko is best known to English readers as the author of 'The Blind Musician,' which it is customary to call his masterpiece. This is scarcely fair to the gifted writer; for, with all its high merits, this story is not altogether free from a certain premeditated effect which is absent from his other works, notably, 'In Bad Company.' This tale treats of life among the drink-crazed outcasts of a southern town, and of the touching friendship between the young son of the local judge and the sickly little daughter of one of the social waifs. Abandoned to his gnawing grief over the loss of his wife, the judge neglects his motherless boy; letting him roam around the streets, make excursions to the vaults of the abandoned castle, and visit the church where the tramps of the town find shelter. The lonely little nobleman thirsts for the caressing hand of a parent; and in his yearnings he finds consolation in his secret devotion to the beggar girl. The story is thoroughly convincing, and offers a striking example of a disagreeable subject made beautiful through artistic truth inspired by human sympathy. The several outcasts in the story are among the strongest creations in modern literature."

Verisimilitude is possessed in a striking degree also by the other great story-teller Chekhoff. Unlike Korolenko, he has no political opinions; he is neither Socialist nor autocrat, conservative nor radical, but a man without convictions.

NOTES.

SIEGFRIED WAGNER is reported to be at work on a new opera, "The Lady Judge."

AMONG the musicians to be in America this autumn, says *The Music Trade Journal*, are Paderewski, Mark Hambourg, Siliti, De Pachmann, Georg Liebling, Rosenthal, Jonas, Carredo, Josef Hofmann, and Dohnanyi.

SOUSA disagrees with Paderewski on the subject of whistling. The latter says that a man should have a right to shoot on the spot any one who whistles. On the other hand Sousa, in a recent issue of *The Pacific Monthly*, expresses a very different view. In no other nation is the love of music so universal as in America, he asserts, and in proof of this statement he says: "The newsboy whistles as he goes upon his errands, bubbling over with strains from the popular airs of the day. The infectious melodies are taken up, passed on and on until even sedate and dignified business and professional men permit themselves to become young again, and whistle the pent-up melodies."

THE readers of London *Truth* were lately asked to name what they thought the twenty best books in the world. The following is the result of the vote, following the order of popularity: The Bible; Shakespeare; Homer; "Paradise Lost"; "Vanity Fair"; Dante; "The Pilgrim's Progress"; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall"; "Ivanhoe"; "Robinson Crusoe"; Carlyle's "French Revolution"; "The Imitation of Christ"; Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; "Pickwick"; Tennyson; "The Arabian Nights"; Virgil; Molière; "David Copperfield"; "The Vicar of Wakefield." It is noticeable that there are on this list two ancient classics, one French, and one Italian, but not one German book nor, it may be added, one representative of American literature.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

AUTOMOBILES UP TO DATE.

THERE are at present three practicable systems of automobiles or horseless carriages—the electric, the gasoline or naphtha, and the steam. These are compared and described in their latest developments by Hiram Percy Maxim in *Cassier's Magazine* (September). The author bids us distrust the oft-



A REPRESENTATIVE FRENCH LONG-DISTANCE GASOLINE RACING AUTOMOBILE. BUILT BY MM. PERIN, PANHARD & CO.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

repeated claim that any one of these systems is better than the others. Which is the best depends, he says, on the kind of use it is to receive. He continues:

"In New York city to-day there are about a hundred motor hansom and coupé cabs in public service; about twenty motor wagons are engaged in the delivery of light merchandise; and there are between thirty and fifty private motor carriages, usually carrying two passengers. In London there are to-day about forty motor coupé cabs in public service, and fully three times as many private motor carriages as in New York, and about as many motor delivery wagons. In Paris there are twelve public motor coupé cabs in regular service, a large number of motor delivery wagons, and three or four thousands of all types of private motor vehicles. Other cities also have motor vehicles in use within their areas, but the three cities mentioned are all that it is necessary to study to indicate the present condition of affairs. In London, Paris, and New York every one of the public motor hansom or motor coupé cabs is propelled by the electric system, using electric storage batteries. In New York about 95 per cent. of the private motor carriages are similarly propelled, and every one of the delivery wagons as well. The remaining 5 per cent. of practical private motor vehicles which are seen upon the streets and in regular use are propelled by gasoline engines. In Boston, where local causes have affected development, steam takes about an even place with gasoline. In London not more than 20 per cent. of the private motor vehicles used regularly are propelled by storage batteries. The remaining ones use gasoline engines, or 'petrol motors,' as they have been called. The motor delivery service, both heavy and light, is almost entirely accomplished by steam. In Paris about 95 per cent. of the private motor vehicles are propelled by gasoline engines or '*moteurs à pétrole*.' The same is probably the case with the motor light delivery wagons. The other 5 per cent. of all vehicles in use may be safely said to be equally divided between electricity and steam, the latter being almost exclusively used for heavy traction. . . . There is every reason for us to recognize that for short distances, for relatively light loads, and courses within a limited area, the electric system has succeeded in forcing out all other systems; for heavy weights and long distances steam has succeeded in displacing all competitors; while for high speeds, for indefinite distances, and light weights, the gasoline engine has proven best suited."

Mr. Maxim first takes up the electric system, whose advantages he sets forth as follows:

"In public city service, it is obviously necessary that a cab, in order to be successful, must be absolutely controllable in heavy traffic even in comparatively unskilled hands, free from unpleasant odors and the general mechanical disadvantages usually inseparable from an engine, and this, added to the limited requirements of cab service as to mileage, makes it easy to understand why the electrical system has been the most successful. How long this state of affairs will exist depends entirely upon what is accomplished with the other systems. As improvement in the capacity per pound of storage battery is, to all appearances, advancing more rapidly than improvement in gasoline, steam, or other systems, it does not seem likely that electricity for cab service will very soon be supplanted. In the case of the private motor vehicle, the requirements are not as uniform as with the public cab, but nevertheless there has been enough experience to permit classification of the different requirements and to understand their limits. It does not seem to be generally understood that the intentions of the owner regarding his motor carriage invariably determine the best system for his purpose. Other things being equal, the electric carriage is generally preferred on account of its extreme simplicity of operation, its ability to meet almost ideal esthetic demands, and its instantaneous availability. The limitations of the best electrical carriage on the market to-day are, therefore, an index of the status of the electric carriage.

"It is possible to buy to-day in America an electric carriage which will carry either two or four passengers a distance of thirty miles over ordinary grades at an average speed of eleven miles an hour on one charge of its storage battery.

"The operation of the carriage is the simplest of all. The maintenance consists in keeping the motor commutator and brushes clean, bearings oiled, nuts tight, charging batteries, and, from time to time, adding to the electrolyte in the batteries enough water to make up for evaporation and decomposition losses. In practise it is found that this is all that is really required, and that but little difficulty is experienced if the carriage is turned over to an ordinary stable-man after taking a little pains in his instruction."

Next comes the gasoline or naphtha system, in which, it appears, our American makers have recently stepped to the front. Says Mr. Maxim:

"Last year the best gasoline equipments were made in Europe. To-day it is more than probable that the best gasoline equipments can be obtained in America, altho it must be understood that there are also inferior ones offered for sale there. The best



A TYPICAL AMERICAN ELECTRIC SURREY. BUILT BY THE COLUMBIA ELECTRIC AND VEHICLE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

American gasoline carriage is to-day an entirely practical and serviceable vehicle. It can be depended upon every day in the year if it be given reasonable opportunities. It requires more skill to operate than is necessary with an electric carriage, and considerably more skill to maintain it. . . .

"The gasoline used in the best machines is what is generally known in the trade as 72 degree. Any gasoline or naphtha is suitable, altho that between 68 and 74 degrees gives the best results.

This can be purchased throughout the United States at a price which averages fifteen cents per gallon. In the best gasoline carriages in which two passengers are carried and which, without passengers, weigh about seven hundred pounds, the consumption of gasoline is, on ordinary country roads, about 0.06 gallon per mile."

It is necessary, Mr. Maxim tells us, that a gasoline automobile should be cared for by a mechanic. In the hands of any one else it is "practically useless." An ordinary stable man can not manage one. Where the owner has no mechanical bent and can not keep an expert mechanic, his machine is often cared for by one of the companies that make a specialty of looking out for them. Gasoline motors are not usually successful when the load is more than fifteen hundred pounds. Of steam carriages, the third and last type, the writer speaks as follows:

"These have been produced especially in the vicinity of Boston, in the United States, and, in a few instances, apparently perform the regular service in which light gasoline vehicles elsewhere



THE STANLEY STEAM AUTOMOBILE. BUILT BY THE MOBILE COMPANY OF AMERICA, NEW YORK.

Courtesy of *Cassier's Magazine*.

excel. They are operated by a small steam-boiler placed under the seat, and a very small high-speed steam-engine, geared to the driving-axle. The weights are very much less than in the case of the gasoline carriage, sometimes as much as 50 per cent., and the speeds are very high. . . . The fire is made to take care of itself automatically in the best vehicles. A cloud of visible steam at the exhaust is difficult to avoid, and there is always a slight roar from the fire, which is usually one of gasoline, burning in a large Bunsen burner. . . .

"The steam carriage is able to fill the unlimited distance requirements as well as the gasoline vehicle. Its peculiarities, however, are decidedly different, and there are very few successful light steam vehicles in daily use, as compared with the number of successful gasoline vehicles in daily service. For weights exceeding fifteen hundred pounds and distances exceeding even ten miles, however, steam has proven more successful than anything else. In Great Britain there are several vehicles in regular use for carrying heavy loads of general merchandise. In France the same condition of affairs exists in the transportation of large numbers of passengers and heavy merchandise. From a knowledge, however, of experiments that are being made on both sides of the Atlantic, it seems very probable that, at least for the transportation of heavy loads of passengers over fairly long distances, other systems will be developed in the near future which will seriously compete with steam."

In conclusion, the situation as regards the mechanical traction of carriages and wagons is thus summarized by Mr. Maxim:

"The motor-vehicle situation, then, as we have to face it to-day, offers three different practicable systems for the propulsion of road vehicles. All three are eminently successful and satisfactory in their field, but none of them completely fills all fields.

Instead of the broad statements which we see continually that this or that system is the best for all services, we find that it depends entirely upon the requirements and limitations of the particular case in question."

IS THE UNIVERSE INFINITE?

INFINITY is a word that has always bothered theologists, philosophers, astronomers, and mathematicians alike. Once they all gloried in speculating about it, but recently the immensity of the idea seems to have fatigued a good many of them, and they are trying to see whether we can not get along without it. Hence the suggestion that the universe may have boundaries beyond which there is but empty space, and even the hint that our three-dimensional space itself may possess curvature in a higher dimension, so that it may be of limited extent. M. A. Muller, who contributes to the *Revue Scientifique* (August 26) an article on "The Infinity of the Stellar World," does not go into these speculations, which belong to the shadowy domain between mathematics and metaphysics; but he presents some interesting considerations relating to the stellar universe. He lays stress on the fact that the matter concentrated in suns and planets may be only a fraction of that which we are accustomed to regard as "empty" interstellar space. The sun, if expanded so as to fill the limits within the farthest star whose distance we can accurately measure, would become infinitely less dense than the vacuum in a Crookes tube. Hence space, which seems from our observations to be "empty," may possibly contain matter having more gravitational power than the whole solar system. There is no reason why this tenuous matter, which may be matter in its primordial form, and may also be identical with the luminiferous ether, should be supposed limited in extent simply because matter in its concentrated form, as planets and suns, is so limited. A still more vast conception of infinity arises from the analogy between worlds and atoms—between a system of planets and a system of atoms forming a compound molecule. How do we know that our solar system is not a single molecule of some higher world? How do we know, on the other hand, that the chemist's molecule is not a world by itself, of an infinitely smaller order? This speculation, made earlier by the English mathematician W. K. Clifford, is thus presented by M. Muller:

"Portions of matter, however small they may be, may perhaps be capable of as much division as is the immensity of astronomic space, and the isolated atom of free ether may be . . . as complex for its own dimensions as is the field of stellar space in relation to a single star. There is an analogy of constitution between the isolated atom of free ether and the stellar molecule that represents to us the atom of astronomic space, both being plunged into an indefinitely great medium. We are thus in the presence of what is commonly called the infinitely great and the infinitely little.

"Consequently, altho we can not reach or even conceive the simple atom of the material world, we find these same atoms in movement in the material representation of which celestial space constitutes the type. On the other hand, mechanical energy is revealed to us by the action of these atoms across a medium, which renders untenable the hypothesis of action at a distance, as well for the molecule of free ether as for the stellar molecule.

"This analogy leads us to think that the celestial universe is itself only the infinitely small portion of a world that it will never be given us to know. We are thus led to conceive of the infinity of the stellar world, since the importance of the etheric medium adds much to it and because the materiality of the stars represents only a fraction of that of the field of space.

"We may be permitted, in closing, to quote those few lines of Pascal where he says that 'whenever a proposition is inconceivable we must suspend judgment and not deny it simply for this reason, but examine its contrary; and if this is found to be manifestly false, we may boldly affirm the former, incomprehensible tho it may be.'—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE NORTH STAR TRIPLE.

THE discovery is announced from Lick Observatory that Polaris, usually called "the North Star," has two invisible companions. In other words, at least two planets belong to the system of which it is the sun. Strictly speaking, only one of these is a planet proper, while the other is its satellite, revolving about the larger body, while both bodies make a circuit about the Pole Star itself. This discovery, which rests entirely on the evidence of the spectroscope, as the system is too far distant to be seen with the telescope, was made thus, according to an interview with Prof. W. W. Campbell, of the observatory, quoted in *The Journal* (New York). Said Professor Campbell:

"The observations of Polaris were made with the Mills spectroscope attached to the 36-inch telescope. From the well-known principle of the shifting of the line in the spectrum of a star we can determine whether the star is approaching or receding from the observer, and how rapidly. For most stars the velocity is constant. For some stars the velocity is variable, due to the attractions of companion stars.

"The recent observations of Polaris at Lick Observatory show that its velocity is variable. It is approaching the solar system now with a velocity of 8 kilometers [5 miles] per second. This will increase in two days to 14 kilometers [8½ miles], and in the next two days will decrease again to 8 kilometers. This cycle of change is repeated every four days. The bright Polaris, therefore, revolves about the center of gravity of itself and its invisible companions once in four days. The orbit is nearly circular and is comparable in size with the moon's orbit around the earth.

"This center of gravity, and therefore the binary system, is approaching the solar system at present with a velocity of 11½ kilometers per second. A few measures of the velocity of Polaris made here in 1896 gave its approach at the rate of 20 kilometers per second. Part of this change since 1896 could be due to a change in position of the orbit of the binary system, but most of it must have been produced by the attraction of a third body on the two bodies comprising the four-day system.

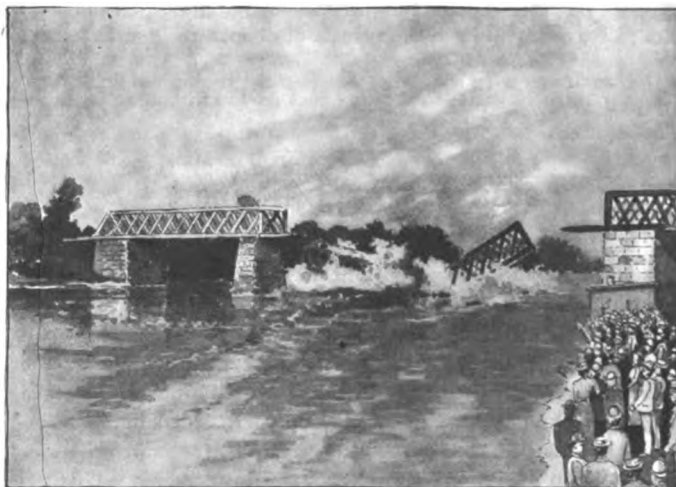
"Both companions of Polaris are invisible, but their presence is proved by disturbances which their attractions produce in the motion of the bright Polaris."

Insanity in Kansas.—Newspaper reports have it that insanity is increasing in Kansas faster than in neighboring States. Dr. Albert S. Ashmead, in a letter to *The Tribune* (New York, September 17), says that he regards this as largely an apparent effect due to the fact that lunatics formerly at large are now confined in asylums, and hence appear in collected statistics. Still Dr. Ashmead believes that there certainly is an abnormal increase in the number of mentally unsound people in the State, and *The Tribune* sets to work editorially to account for it. It says: "The American, when he left the settled region, started out with a restless, active brain. He was inventive, speculative, full of nervous energy, which at one point was enterprise and a little further on lack of balance. He took his family into regions where he and they slaved to build a new civilization. This work bore particularly hard on the women. The combined burden of loneliness, motherhood, and the killing labor of pioneering was enough to drive thousands of them insane, and, perhaps, leave a tendency to insanity in their children. Even the men, with their superior chance for companionship away from the farmhouse, were solitary and overburdened in comparison with the most remote tenant of the old Eastern farms. Under such circumstances it would be remarkable, indeed, if the peopling of the plains did not develop every eccentricity latent in the settlers." To account for the fact that no such result is seen in the similarly settled States of Nebraska and Iowa, the writer reminds us that Kansas was settled by enthusiasts in a time of political excitement. He says: "The moderate, well-balanced farmer either from the North or the South was not the one who rushed to Kansas to determine its political complexion. We do not mean to say that the early Kansans were insane, but the line between sanity and insanity is often a narrow one, and it might easily be possible that a large sprinkling of fanatics in the foundation of a

community subject to the hardships and loneliness common to all the surrounding country, would leave traces in the character of the population half a century later."

WRECKING A BRIDGE BY ELECTRICITY.

AN ingenious method of destroying an old wooden bridge quickly, without injuring its stone abutments, was recently employed in Clinton, Ind. The old toll bridge over the Wabash at that place had been purchased by the county authorities, who wished to replace the wooden superstructure with one of steel, to be erected on the old piers and abutments. The former owner



BRIDGE DESTROYED BY ELECTRICITY.

agreed to remove the frame structure in thirty days, but found this to be a harder task than he had bargained for. His troubles are thus described in *The Western Electrician* (Chicago, September 9):

"He traveled about, consulted bridge- and house-wreckers, wrote letters, and sent telegrams, but all to no purpose; no company or individual was found that would agree to take down the timbers, leaving the masonry intact, in the time available. The thirty days passed, and the old bridge still stood. The owner succeeded in getting an extension of a week, but he was at his wits' end. The structure could be blown up with dynamite, but the explosion would destroy the piers also. It could be set on fire, but that would crack or injure the masonry. Several other plans were suggested, but the only sure way seemed to be the erection of false work, and that method was out of the question, owing to the shortness of the time allotted for the work."

At this juncture an electrician of Clinton, a Mr. Mills, came forward with a proposal to use electricity in a novel manner, not to blow up the bridge, but to burn it apart. This method, although entirely unheard of, proved effective. It was put into execution thus:

"Each span of the bridge was composed of nine chords, each consisting of three timbers. Therefore, if these twenty-seven sills were cut simultaneously the span would drop between the piers to the river beneath. This was what was actually done, the cutting being accomplished by burning through the wood by loops of iron resistance wire made red-hot by the passage of an electric current. The timbers were of yellow poplar and nine inches square. Each one was burned simultaneously in two places, about ten feet from the pier at each end. Thus the mass of timbers dropped well inside the piers without injuring them.

"By this method it was required that fifty-four resistance loops be heated to wreck each span. No. 12 iron wire was used for these loops, and over one hundred feet of it was required. At the bottom of each loop a five-pound sash weight was fastened to an insulator. This weight pulled the loop down as it burned its way through the timber. Sufficient current was used to heat the

iron wire cherry-red. Alternating current at 50 volts pressure was employed, and the distance of the farthest point of the temporary wiring to the shore connection was 650 feet. One span was wrecked at a time, and the time that elapsed from the moment of turning on the current until the fall of the span was one hour and forty minutes in each case.

"Examination after the fall of the bridge showed that all the sills were burned by the wire loops in exactly the same manner—five inches deep from the top and three inches deep on the sides. When this depth was reached the weight of the span fractured the remaining wood. The cut made by the hot wire was quite sharp and clean, and the wood was not charred more than an inch from the place of fracture.

"The current was first turned on about five o'clock in the morning on the day of the wrecking, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the last span crashed to the river bed, and a great shout of admiration went up from the throats of about two thousand spectators who witnessed the feat."

The picture is a snapshot taken just as the first span was falling.

SIGNOR MARCONI HERE.

WILLIAM MARCONI, whose name is so closely associated in the public mind with his successful system of wireless telegraphy, is now in this country. While here he will report the international yacht race by his new method of communication, and later make some tests for the United States Government. The statement, recently quoted in these columns, that experiments in wireless telegraphy have never yet really succeeded in this country, makes his presence specially interesting, for Marconi's success abroad in telegraphing through space is unquestioned. Says *The Western Electrician*:

"By means of the Marconi system and submarine cable and land wires, messages will be transmitted to *The Herald* office and bulletined almost simultaneously with the movements of yachts described in despatches. . . . The transmitting-instrument will be upon the large ocean-going Plant Line steamer *Grande Duchesse*. Upon the upper deck of the vessel will be placed a tall pole, sixty feet in air above the water-line. Signor Marconi and two assistants will be on this vessel, and a running account will be telegraphed by them. On the cable ship, anchored near Scotland Light, a similar pole will be erected, and here two expert operators will be stationed to receive messages from the swift-moving *Grande Duchesse*. From the cable ship the messages will go by submarine and land wires direct to *The Herald* office."

We are told by *The Scientific American* that the Italian is to have a rival at the yacht races, as the steamer *Ponce* will also report the event in like manner, using the instruments devised by Mr. W. J. Clarke. These, however, work on what is generally called the "Marconi" system, that is, they use electromagnetic or "Hertzian" waves in space.

New Tests of the Holland Boat.—This submarine torpedo-boat is now undergoing an elaborate series of tests at the hands of a government board at Little Peconic Bay, L. I. Says *Electricity*: "Since the *Holland* was tested over a year ago in Staten Island Sound it has undergone a complete overhauling, and several important changes have been made in the operating machinery as well as elsewhere. Little Peconic Bay was selected as the place of trial on account of its level bottom and the comparatively small number of moving craft. The principal test will be held over a two-mile course, and will consist of diving, running under water, running awash, and the discharge of torpedoes. Special attention, it is said, will be paid to the time in which the boat dives, the steadiness of her course, and the accuracy with which her torpedoes are discharged. From trials which have so far taken place it has been ascertained that the boat can be made to disappear below the surface in from five to ten seconds. . . . As now equipped, the vessel can carry sufficient gasoline to give

it a cruising radius of about 1,500 miles at a speed of six miles an hour. It is rather curious to note that from the tests that have already been made it is claimed that when the boat is speeding under water propelled by electricity drawn from the storage-batteries it makes better time than when running on the surface under gasoline engine power."

Smokeless Coal.—A "smokeless coal" of recent invention has just been tested in England. In the course of the experiments, which are described in *La Nature* (July 22), the new combustible "was burned in ordinary grates and also in braziers placed in the middle of the room, and it was found that it gave off only traces of smoke, which were hardly perceptible even when fresh coal was added to the fire. The fire resembled an extraordinarily brilliant coke fire and had long white and blue flames. The heat given off is intense, and as to the production of steam, one pound of coal evaporates fourteen pounds of water. The residues (ashes, etc.) do not exceed three per cent. For industrial use, the combustible is molded into perforated bricks weighing about ten pounds apiece, but for domestic use it takes the form of cakes or lumps of lenticular form, of which 140 weigh 100 pounds. At present the bricks can be bought in London at retail for 21s. [\$5.25] a ton. We are told that the new combustible is composed of 93 per cent. of coal-dust and of 7 per cent. of a mixture of pine and caustic lime. These three substances are mixed and run into molds, where they harden to such a degree that they do not separate in burning."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Cause of Death from Burning.—An Italian physician, Dr. Azzarello, tells us that burns cause death by poisons formed in the tissues by the action of the heat. According to *Modern Medicine*, he "divides the theories of the causes of death from burns into the following classes: (1) Death from shock or extreme pain; (2) embolism, thrombosis, and destruction of blood elements; (3) pyemic infection through the burned surface; (4) poisons formed by the action of heat on the tissues, or autointoxication from deficient excretion by the skin. The author has shown by experimenting upon dogs and rabbits that the intoxication theory is the correct one. A chloroformed animal died in the same time, and with the same symptoms, as one not anesthetized. Section of the nerves supplying the burned part causes no alteration in the effect of the burns. Bodies of animals burned to death failed to show any embolism, thrombosis, or great destruction of blood-corpuscles. The rapidity of death was too great for the action of bacteria to be the cause. On the other hand, blood from burned animals and extracts of burned tissues were toxic to other animals, and caused death with symptoms similar to those of the burned animal."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PROFESSOR CROCKER of Columbia says that the Japanese have not been very successful as electrical engineers. Labor is eight times as cheap as it is here, but the product is proportionately poor. Electrical studies, however, are up to date.

THE DENSITY AND DIMENSIONS OF ATOMS.—Some highly interesting experiments upon the absorption of X-rays and cathode rays by various kinds of matter have recently been described by Signor Guglielmo. They were undertaken, says *The Electrical Review*, "with a view to deducing the dimensions, absolute weights, and densities of atoms. The discussion is too long to be abstracted here, but the result reached is that the density of atoms is . . . 80,000,000 times that of water, or that atoms weigh about 28,000,000 pounds per cubic inch."

ALCOHOL AND LIFE INSURANCE.—"The excessive mortality in the assured who are engaged in the liquor trade has for a long time exercised the minds of the directors of life insurance companies," says *The Lancet*, London. "The figures put forth by the Abstainers and General Insurance Company present the drink question from another point of view. From a report made by Mr. James Meikle upon the mortality experience of the Abstainers' ordinary department during the first fourteen years of the company, it appeared that but forty-eight deaths had occurred out of each hundred anticipated under the table. If this experience continues to prevail in the future, abstainers will have justice on their side if they claim that they should pay a lower premium than those persons who habitually take alcohol, even tho in small quantities. It will, however, be necessary to ascertain how long the applicant has been a total abstainer, as reformed drunkards who have become abstainers are not good lives."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE MOST REMARKABLE WOMAN IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY."

SUCH is the startling phrase applied by Dr. Richard Hodgson, president of the American section of the Society for Psychical Research, to Mrs. Leonora E. Piper, of Arlington Heights, Mass., who has been under the scientific observation of that society for thirteen years. It will be remembered (see LITERARY DIGEST, June 24) that Professor Hyslop, of Columbia University, expressed a short time ago the sure conviction that



MRS. LEONORA E. PIPER.

within two or three years the society would be able to present scientific proof of existence after death, obtained by the aid of Mrs. Piper. Dr. Hodgson also promises us within the same period "a new revelation, a new faith." *Light* (London) quotes from an article by him in *Le Journal d'Études Psychologiques* (August) as follows:

"During a period of twelve years," said Professor Hodgson, "I have had, through the mediumship of Mrs. Piper, communications with the spirits of those who have been for some time dead. During the first few years I absolutely disbelieved in her power. I had but one object, to discover fraud and trickery, and I had had plenty of experience with Mme. Blavatsky and with the crowds that gathered round her when she was alive. Frankly, I went to Mrs. Piper, with Professor James, about twelve years ago, with the object of unmasking her. To-day I am prepared to say that I believe in the possibility of receiving messages from what is called the world of spirits. I entered the house profoundly materialist, not believing in the continuance of life after death, and to-day I simply say, '*I believe.*' The proof has been given to me in such a way as to remove from me the possibility of a doubt.

"The influence which guides Mrs. Piper now announced that in the future its action would be exercised in such a way as to diminish the distance which separates the two states, the state before death and the state subsequent to death. The change took place in June, 1897. The earlier guides, 'Phinuit,' 'Pelham,' and others, quitted in effect the circle of Mrs. Piper's influence, and their places were taken by two individuals in particular who actually direct the communications which she receives. We recognize the first, who communicates by the voice, under the name of 'Imperator,' and the second, who writes, is known as 'Rector.' I have received from the first innumerable communications, especially on the relations which exist between man and the Infinite. . . .

"The world is on the eve of great developments. In two years' time, or perhaps sooner, by means of the most remarkable woman who has appeared in the world's history, I will publish to the world a new interpretation of the laws of humanity, of that great primitive universal religion which no dogma and no sect of to-day can contradict. It will be a new revelation, a new faith. To suffering humanity, tortured for centuries with doubts, wavering first this way and then that, it will need no explanation. The new and yet ever old truths need only the restating—they compel belief."

Light also quotes Professor James's account of some of his experiences with Mrs. Piper:

"We have repeatedly heard from Mrs. Piper in trance things of which we were not at the moment aware. On my mother-in-law's second visit to the medium, she was told that one of her daughters was suffering from a severe pain in the back that day. This altogether unusual occurrence, unknown to the sitter, proved to be true.

"My wife and brother received from Mrs. Piper the announcement of my aunt's death in New York before we had received the telegram breaking the news to us.

"The most convincing things said about my own immediate household were either very intimate or very trivial. Unfortunately, the former things are private and personal. She told of my killing a gray and white cat with ether, and described how it had spun around and around before dying. She told how my New York aunt had written a letter to my wife, warning her against all mediums, and then went off on a most amusing criticism full of traits of the excellent woman's character.

"She was strong on the events in our nursery, and gave striking advice during our first visit to her about the way to deal with certain 'tantrums' of our second child, 'little Billy boy,' as she called him, reproducing his nursery name. She told how the crib creaked at night, how a certain rocking-chair creaked mysteriously, how my wife had heard footsteps on the staircase, etc. Insignificant as these things sound when read, the accumulation of a large number of them has an irresistible effect."

The Rev. Minot J. Savage, in a passage in the *New York Journal* quoted by *Light*, says:

"My first sitting with Mrs. Piper was a surprising one. She was then living on Pinckney Street, in Boston.

"Immediately on becoming entranced her control, Dr. Phinuit, said there were many spirit friends present. Among them, he said, was an old man, whom he described, but only in a general way. Then he said: 'He is your father, and he calls you Judson.'

"Attention was also called to the fact that he had a peculiar bare spot on his head, and Mrs. Piper put her hand on the corresponding place on her own head.

"Now for the facts that give these two apparently simple points whatever significance they possess. My father had died during the preceding summer, aged ninety years and six months. He had never lived in Boston, and Mrs. Piper, I am quite sure, had never seen him nor been in any way interested in him. He wasn't at all bald, but when quite young had been burned so that there was a bare spot on the right side of the top of his head, perhaps an inch wide and three inches long, running from the forehead back toward the crown. This he covered by combing his hair over it. This was the spot that Mrs. Piper indicated.

"Now as to the name by which he addressed me: I was given the middle name Judson at the request of a half-sister, my father's daughter, who died soon after I was born. Out of tenderness for her memory father always used, when I was a boy, to call me Judson, tho all the rest of the family called me by my first name, Minot. In his later life father also got to calling me by my first name.

"No one, therefore, had called me by my second name for many years. I was, therefore, naturally struck and surprised by suddenly hearing one who claimed to be my father giving me once more my old boyhood name. During this same sitting Mrs. Piper's control also said:

"Here is somebody who says his name is John. He was your brother. No, not your brother, your half-brother.' Then, pressing her hand on the base of her brain, she moaned as she swayed to and fro. Then she continued:

"He said it was so hard to die away off there all alone. How he did want to see mother!"

"She then went on to explain that he died from a fall, striking the back of his head. Her whole account of this was realistic in the extreme. My half-brother, John, the son of my mother—for both father and mother had been twice married—died several years previous to this sitting. While building a mill in Michigan he fell, striking the back of his head on a piece of timber. He was far from friends, and was a most tender lover of his mother."

THE CHRISTIAN VIEW OF DISEASE.

WITH Christian Science, divine healing, mental healing, and faith cure all insisting upon claims to recognition, each presenting numerous testimonies to cures effected and each upholding its own peculiar philosophy and distinct methods of procedure, the wayfaring man is subject these days to something like distraction. What is the true view, at once Christian and scientific, of disease and death? James T. Bixby undertakes to answer in *The New World* (September).

In the Old Testament, we are told, the prophets represented Yahweh as the author alike of sickness and of health, of death as of life, in striking contrast to the demonology of nations surrounding the Jews. The demoniac theory persisted, however, even down to the days of Jesus, but He gave it no sanction. "If any word of Jesus lends color to it, it is only as a popular figure of speech, or as humoring the lunatic's delusion, that he uses it." Yet to-day, in Chicago, thousands listen sympathetically to Dr. Doxie, whose theory of divine healing rests upon the idea that disease is the work of Satan, and who brackets doctors and drugs with devils as foes of Christ.

Mr. Bixby proceeds briefly to controvert this view of disease, and also, at greater length, the views held by the Christian Scientists, who dismiss disease as an unreal image engendered by aberrant imagination and hereditary dread. He does not deny that cures have been wrought:

"It is not to be denied that, under the influence of belief in this new theory, wonderful cures have been wrought. But in all ages and lands, under all sorts of theories, faiths, superstitions, and imaginations, marvelous healings and restorations of sight to the blind, speech to the dumb, and power of motion to the paralyzed have been effected. Twenty years back, marvelous cures of all kinds were wrought by faith in blue glass. A few years ago a man in Denver named Schlatter wrought great numbers of cures by his blessed handkerchiefs. Mesmer at Paris, in the last century, effected them by animal magnetism and his famous tub. In the Middle Ages kings cured scrofula by the royal touch. At Lourdes, the holy spring and faith in the Virgin effect these miracles. At Naples, the blood of St. Januarius produces them; in Ceylon, the tooth of Buddha; in Africa, the rattle of the sorcerer and the mummeries of the medicine-man; in Persia, fifty years ago, the touch of the Bab; at Mecca, the kissing of the black stone work these same marvelous cures. In Nancy the French doctors cure many severe maladies and even perform surgical operations painlessly by hypnotism. All over the United States, innumerable quacks and patent medicines have their sworn witnesses and affidavits of magical healings of the most helpless cases which they have wrought."

These cures, wrought under dozens of different theories, have some force in common. This force is found, as the psychologists have shown, "in the power of mental suggestion and expectant attention over the body, especially the nervous organism, when anything strange has more than ordinarily excited the mental powers." Mr. Bixby proceeds to tell of cases of similar cure wrought entirely by sudden excitement, whether of joy or dread. Anything that rouses the lethargic mind and sets the psychic forces thrilling with new energy will frequently accomplish the same result.

"What, then, is the rational and Christian view of sickness?" Mr. Bixby proceeds to answer as follows:

"It is that sickness is a natural incident to those general laws of life, growth, and health which the Creator of all has ordained. It is perhaps conceivable that God might have given to every living creature a perfect inward mechanism and a perfect environment, and thus avoided all possibility of imperfect life. But that would have required special and constant interposition, and allowed no independence and interaction of living things, and no very great abundance of life; none of that play of effort, liberty, spontaneity, and heredity that we now have. Instead of this, as observation of nature shows, God chose these latter advantages. He filled the earth to overflowing with life; He left each

species its due freedom to seek its food and pleasure where it chose. He linked the generations together by the penalties and blessings of heredity. He encouraged each to strive and push upward. He established everywhere, as the very conditions of knowledge and improvement, universal laws of cause and effect."

In this complex world, what is sickness to one form of life is health to another. Each tree or plant must have its proper environment; so must each human being:

"God's system is not that of compulsory health to man—to the filthy just as much as to the clean, to the ignorant and the coward as much as to the enlightened and brave; but He gives this great blessing on conditions. As long as men and women observe nature's laws of health, all will go well with them. But if they do not strive to learn those laws; or, if knowing them, they willfully disobey them, they must suffer the consequences. If farmers will carelessly poison their wells with the worst kind of filth, if men will besot their brains with alcohol, if women will lead sedentary lives in close, unwholesome atmospheres, their lungs deprived of half their natural capacity by fashionable constriction of the waist, can they expect either nature or a just God to overlook such abuse of the laws of health?"

When these laws have been violated, the best remedy is a return to normal hygienic habits and conditions, and patience to let the healing power of nature do its work. Drugs are but auxiliaries. And mind cure, faith cure, and Christian Science may be good as stimulants and aids; as panaceas or substitutes for medical skill they are foolish.

It may seem to some incredible that God should ordain disease; but He has surely ordained what is worse to our human thought—death; and resignation to what is inevitable is the Christian's duty. Such resignation brings its own reward, if not in bodily recovery, then in spiritual good:

"Where else is there such a school for tender helpfulness and touching disinterestedness as in the sick-room? And in its chastening shadows, what new worth and nobler dignity does family life take on! How, as the strength fades, do the pomps of the world and the fascinations of the senses sink into their true insignificance! How conscience, on the contrary, is quickened; how the immortal standards of truth and righteousness rise up in their regal majesty; how avarice and vice shrivel, and the blessedness of the meek and the pure in heart beam forth in heavenly beauty! Wisely did noble Thomas Arnold, that grand Christian teacher of Rugby, exclaim a few hours before his death, as if a great light had come to him: 'Thank God for pain!'

"What else, indeed, can so enable a man to know himself as sickness can? What else can strip the heart of all illusions and purge it of the chaff of vanity and ambition? What else can bring the soul into such trustful dependence on God, lifting the heart above the commotions of this turbulent world into that inner tranquillity which comes through devout communion with the unchangeable divine Love?"

RELIGIOUS TEACHING OF COUNT TOLSTOY.

IN his interpretation of Christianity Tolstoy has traveled a long distance from the traditional views held by both Catholics and Protestants, so that he now finds himself almost the exponent of another system of religion, too advanced for traditional Christians and yet too much bound up with Christian nomenclature and mythology to suit the tastes of free-thinkers. Mr. Samuel E. Keeble, while acknowledging that in some respects the great Russian's indictment of modern Christianity is a true one, yet thinks that his system of teaching has vital defects on the religious side which are misleading many of his followers. Mr. Keeble says (in *The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine*):

"Count Tolstoy charges the church with misleading men by substituting theology for ethics. He declares that the process 'began with the preaching of St. Paul, who knew but imperfectly the ethical doctrine set forth in the Gospel of Matthew, and who

preached a metaphysico-cabalistic theory entirely foreign to the doctrine of Jesus; this theory was perfected under Constantine, when the existing pagan social organization was proclaimed Christian simply by covering it with the mantle of Christianity. After Constantine, that arch-pagan, whom the church, in spite of all his vices and crimes, admits to the category of the saints—after Constantine, began the domination of the councils, and the center of gravity of Christianity was permanently displaced till only the metaphysical portion was left in view. And this metaphysical theory, with its accompanying ceremonial, deviated more and more from its true primitive meaning, until it has reached its present stage of development as a doctrine which explains the mysteries of a celestial life beyond the comprehension of human reason, and, with all its complicated formulas, gives no religious guidance whatever with regard to the regulations of this earthly life' ('My Religion,' p. 219)."

When Tolstoy sets out to prove the essential paganism of modern Christendom, says the writer, he has an easy task:

"The Machiavellian politics, the rivalries, jealousies, ambitions, the despotisms, and tyrannies, the class legislation, the wars and vast armaments, and the economic system which divides society everywhere into two hostile camps of wealthy capitalists and poor workmen—all these do not savor much of the noble name of Christ, which modern civilization takes upon itself. Very few true Christians will differ from Tolstoy here. Nor when he attacks the world of fashionable society, with its balls and theaters, its receptions and parties, its calls and gossip, its erotic poetry and neurotic fiction, its lust and jealousy, its rivalry and hate, its pride and vanity, with all of which he is so well acquainted at first hand."

After pointing out what he deems the indefensible literalness of view with which Tolstoy interprets Christ's words—his doctrines of non-resistance of evil, the abolition of property, the banishing of amusements, his condemnation of oaths and courts of law—Mr. Keeble continues:

"Suffice it to say that Tolstoy approaches the sayings of Jesus with an entire lack of common sense and without the historical spirit. He makes none of those necessary qualifications which Christ expected would be made, falling into the same error as Ricardo's disciples in economics, applying, in all literality, doctrines meant to be accepted with common-sense qualifications. Tolstoy never takes into consideration the nature of the audience Christ addressed, or the moral evils our Lord was aiming at. He does not appreciate our Lord's intellectual method—that of paradox and absolute statement, made to startle and awaken a morally dead society. He quite closes his eyes also to the fact that Christ qualifies His own teaching by both word and deed, thereby making it rational, practicable, and compatible with human progress. It is only too sadly true that Christians are prone to explain away the ethics of the Sermon on the Mount, or to ignore it as a mere counsel of perfection, an unattainable ethical ideal; but this does not justify an irrational, woodenly literal way of regarding and practising that teaching.

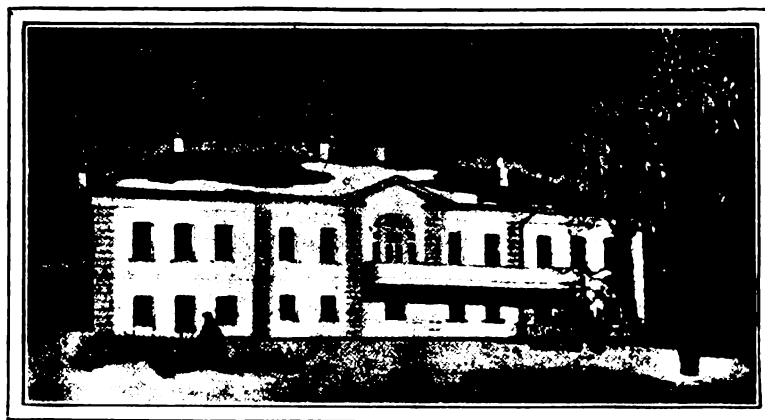
"It is not sufficiently pointed out that Tolstoy, in addition to these mistakes, really severs Christ's ethics from their root in religion. Casual readers of his writings are misled into thinking him religiously orthodox by his constant use of the terms, 'God,' 'Father,' 'the soul,' etc. The deception is the more thorough because he declares that Christ's Christianity is 'the strictest, purest, and fullest system of metaphysical ethics, above the most ambitious ascent of human reason, and in the wide circle of which moves to its achievement all highest human effort' ('My Confes-

sion,' p. 170); and again in 'My Religion,' that 'the metaphysical and ethical portions [of Christ's doctrine] are so closely united that one can not be separated from the other without destroying the vitality of the whole.'"

But, says Mr. Keeble, Tolstoy invents a system of "metaphysics" of his own as far removed from that of Jesus as he claims the system of St. Paul is. Its basis is a poetical positivism or a vague pantheism—it is hard to tell which. The "God" of Tolstoy has almost nothing in common with the God of Jesus Christ—the loving heavenly Father. Tolstoy further denies the doctrines of the incarnation, the divinity and atonement of Christ, miracle and prayer, the resurrection, and even the immortality of the soul. The latter statement, which has been denied, Mr. Keeble shows to be true by numerous quotations from Tolstoy's works. After paying high tribute to Count Tolstoy, terming him a great modern Francis of Assisi or Savonarola in his exposure of the evils of our civilization, Mr. Keeble says in conclusion:

"He is rapidly becoming an object of so much reverence that this, combined with his literary skill and genius in setting forth his views, predisposes men to regard both his criticism of the church and his exposition of essential Christianity as infallible. This predisposition needs to be counteracted. If Count Tolstoy's program were universally accepted, we should undoubtedly be delivered from a multitude of social, political, industrial, and moral evils; but the state of society ensuing would be the antipodes of the highly developed, many-hued civilization, sweet, sane,

and full-orbed, which Christ's true doctrine of redeeming love and ethical holiness is destined yet to establish upon the earth. We love Count Tolstoy, and owe him much, both of heart-searching and of stimulus; but we love Jesus Christ more, and can not, without protest, see His teaching deleted of its most precious religious truths, even by one so noble and so good as Count Tolstoy."



TOLSTOY'S HOME AT YASNAIA POLIANA.

FANATICISM AS A SOURCE OF CRIME.

FANATICISM has been defined as "belief, on its emotional side, rising to such a height as to interfere with the normal evolution of the psychic life." In this sense, says Dr. August Loewenstein in *The American Journal of Sociology*, we observe the development of an abnormal one-sidedness which shows itself in an intense intolerance for other opinions, and a desire to save one's own soul which is to be deterred by nothing, not even by crime. He continues:

"The results of an analysis of a series of legal actions involving prosecution for crime supposably committed under the spell of fanatical religious beliefs serve to illustrate this point. Thus the Convulsionists, a sect existing in Paris about 1760, were wont to crucify members of their order, in emulation of the crucifixion of Jesus, in the belief that the souls of the surviving members would be saved by the sacrifice of their fellows. In 1817 the 'Päschelians,' an Austrian sect, murdered a man, his wife, and their daughter, under the delusion that the trio, who refused to go with the fanatics, were possessed of the devil. On the following day they crucified one of their own number, a girl of eighteen years, who had offered herself for the death, in imitation of the death of Jesus, in order to save the souls of her fellow believers. In 1823 the leader of a Pietistic circle in Switzerland, after having despatched her sister, who gave her life as a means of saving the

souls of her relatives, was crucified by her followers at her own command, in order that she might die, rise again after three days, and restore to life the sister whom she had slain. In 1865 two mothers, adherents of the 'Holy Men,' slew their sick children, believing them to be victims of demoniacal possession. In 1875 a Hungarian miller, belonging to the 'Nazarenes,' killed his son as an offering for his own sins, after the fashion of Abraham. In 1870, in Irkutsch, Russia, one of the 'Schismatics' convinced himself by prayer and fasting and much Scripture-reading that to save his soul he must be crucified. Accordingly he attempted self-crucifixion, and succeeded so far as the circumstances of the case would permit. In 1830, in the government of Perm, Russia, a peasant killed his child as an offering for sin, and buried the body in an ant-hill. Likewise, in the government of Vladimir, another peasant killed both his children in due Abrahamic form, and while the babies bled under the father's knife the devout mother celebrated the service by reading aloud selected portions of the twenty-second chapter of Genesis. In 1854, in the government of Tamboff, Russia, a peasant, convinced that to save his soul a man must have a sin to repent of, killed a neighbor with an ax in order to satisfy this highly imperative condition. It is a part of the creed of the 'Wanderers,' a Russian sect, that Anti-christ rules in high places there, and that, accordingly, good men must have naught to do with governmental affairs of any sort. In conformity with this belief, a man murdered, in various ingenious ways, twenty-five men, women, and children, including his own wife and babes, in order to free them from the danger of losing their souls by suffering the contaminating contact of the government census-taker. This occurred in 1897. The 'Deniers,' another quite interesting Russian sect, believe that evil taints all earthly good, and that the only escape is death. In 1825 sixty of these men, strong in the faith, after having murdered their wives and children, permitted themselves to be put to death, one by one, by their leader. The 'Scourgers,' who also form a widespread and influential sect in Russia, in obedience to the behests of their 'saviors' are in the habit of indulging in human sacrifice, cannibalistic feasts, erotic dances, and other lewd procedures as an extremely efficacious method of keeping the hand of evil from off their immortal souls. So the 'Muckers' of Königsberg and the celebrants of the Black Mass in Paris afford further examples of the use of a ritual of erotism, coupled with a practise of the most abandoned and obscene behavior, to promote the eternal welfare of the soul. A fitting conclusion to this series of instances cited in proof of the thesis that fanaticism may become a source of crime is afforded by the account of the notorious 'Skopzi.' A belief in the practise of castration as a necessary means of saving the soul is a cardinal tenet of their faith. The diabolical cunning and ingenuity displayed by them in accomplishing, with or without the victim's consent, this maiming operation upon young and old alike make them at once the most dangerous and the most despicable of criminals."

HAS THE BIBLICAL OPHIR BEEN FOUND?

THE search for Ophir, the gold land of Solomon's period, has been as persistent on the part of Biblical scholars as has been the attempt to locate the Biblical Paradise, and the results have been as widely divergent. Some have sought for it in Africa, others in India, and others in Arabia. Probably the most substantial contribution to this discussion that has been published for decades is the work of the German traveler, Dr. Carl Peters, entitled "Das goldene Ophir Solomos," and largely on the basis of this volume the *Neue Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Cottbus, No. 8) gives a goodly number of facts that seem to speak for South Africa as the proper locality:

The oldest astronomy is that of China; according to which blue signifies the East, red the South, yellow the West, and black the North. The Chinese system of astronomy found favor among most of the cultured peoples of antiquity; and accordingly we find the Black Sea in the North and the Red Sea in the South. The Turks still call the Mediterranean the "White" Sea, probably a change from "yellow." In Arabic red is *ahr*, and Africa is called *Afir*, or the Land of the South. In Latin *Afer* is used to desig-

nate an African, hence *African*. Accordingly the terms *Ophir* and *Africa* are identical.

The Berlin Mission Superintendent Merensky describes what is now called Mashonaland in South Africa. He quotes from Portuguese accounts of the wonders of the land of Monomotape. In this country, in Simbabwe, the Portuguese found magnificent ruins, described in the works of De Barros in the sixteenth century. Immense walls are found there, built of huge stones placed upon each other without mortar. Over the gates of these walls Arabian travelers found inscriptions they could not read. A tower seventy feet high crowns the walls. The Arabian travelers report that this is regarded as the Ophir of Solomon, and it is known that in 1500 A.D. the Arabs brought gold from these districts. Portuguese admirals in 1506 found near Sofala two Arabian ships laden with gold. Merensky reports that the Boers of the Transvaal, who every year rode over large territories hunting elephants, found there old orange orchards and grape plantations. When the Portuguese discovered this country they found here the remains of an older civilization such as ore mines, and at that time arms were regularly exported from Sofala to India. Even in Northern Transvaal are yet to be found the remains of old iron-smelting ovens. The inhabitants of Monomotape are described as being dressed in silks and cotton goods, and they are said to have possessed ships that sailed to India. Evidences of these things were seen by Merensky himself, who states that these people are still skilful in the manufacture of various articles. Owing to illness, Merensky could not reach the ruins themselves, but the natives speak of them with religious awe and regard them as sacred to the gods.

The first modern traveler to reach these ruins was the German Mauch, who reports that the present inhabitants, who came there in the present century, claim that before them these districts were peopled by whites, and the ruins of their houses and manufactures are still to be seen. The ruins of Simbabwe consist of two groups, one on a granite heap 400 feet in height, and the other on an elevation of 300 feet. The valley between the two hills is sandy and also contains ruins. The ornaments found on the buildings point to a Phœnician source, which is in harmony with the statement of the Bible that Solomon sent Phœnician sailors to the gold land of Ophir. On one of these elevations is found a tower sacred to Ashera or Astarte, the Phœnician goddess of the moon. According to 1 Kings xi. 5, Solomon was a worshiper of Astarte.

Since the days of Mauch two Englishmen named Pavan and Dunt succeeded in visiting the ruins, and the latter has described them in detail. In recent years this new Biblical Ophir has become the object of Christian mission enterprise. No doubt these mines went to decay when the Phœnician commonwealth fell into ruins. A great deal of gold is said to be still in these districts awaiting the diggers.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE cartoon in our issue of September 16, accompanying the article on "The Coming Theology," was accredited to *The Christian Cynosure*, from which we took it. We have since learned that it was originally taken from *Leaves of Healing*, and should have been credited thereto.

THE conversion of a large body of Nestorians in Persia to the Russian (Greek Catholic) Church is, according to Rev. Samuel G. Wilson, M.A., of Tabriz, Persia, a movement for better protection, not a spiritual change. He tells in this connection the following story (*Missionary Review*, October): "A Nestorian was irrigating his fields. A fellow peasant came up and turned off the water to his own field. When asked why he did so, he replied: 'I am able to, for I am a Russian.' The first man thought it useless to resist, and walked away to the village. Presently he returned and began turning the water back to his own field. When No. 2 began to quarrel with him, he said: 'Go away, or I will knock you down with my spade. I have just enrolled as a Russian, too.'"

IT has been reported for some time that a movement is afoot for a union of the Unitarian and Universalist churches. The chief doctrine of the former is historically a belief in the unity of the Godhead as opposed to a trinitarian conception, while the Universalists have emphasized the doctrine of the ultimate salvation of all created beings. As both churches of late years have advanced to a ground in which merely distinctive doctrines are less dwelt upon, and a general spirit of what is termed liberal theology is emphasized, they have found themselves to be in increasing harmony. However, there is much opposition in each church to the idea of an amalgamation. *The Leader* (Universalist) says that "the genuine Unitarian preacher can never feed the thoroughbred Universalist, and the consistent Universalist can not satisfy the genuine Unitarian." *The Christian Register*, the weekly organ of the Unitarians, has thus far been silent on the subject.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

It is asserted by *The Morning Post*, London, that the South American republics fear the United States, that the dread of an attack will cause them to sink their differences in the future and to form a defensive alliance, and that the annexation of San Domingo, which has been so earnestly advocated in some of our papers, would cause this alliance to become an accomplished fact.

So far as we can discover, all this is as yet mere rumor. There is some resentment in South America for our alleged assumption of racial superiority, and the motley crews of American war-vessels, escaped from the discipline of shipboard, have not always represented our country to advantage; but the obvious advantage of having this nation as a friend in any quarrel nearer home has prevented South American governments more than once from serious attempts at federation. Similar influences appear to be at work now. *The Provincia do Para* claims to have discovered the text of a secret treaty between Bolivia and the United States, which runs about as follows:

The United States will exercise diplomatic pressure on Brazil to secure to Bolivia her rights in the territory on the Acre, Purús, and Jacú rivers, according to the convention of 1867. In case of war the United States will assist Bolivia to obtain money and arms.

The United States will force Brazil to regulate the frontier definitely between the Jurué and Jacary rivers.

The United States will cause Brazil to give freedom to all Bolivian vessels on the rivers of the Amazon valley. At Belem and Manaos Bolivian goods must pass duty free.

Bolivia will reduce the duty on American goods 50 per cent., and the export duty on rubber will be reduced 25 per cent. for a period of ten years.

In case of war with Brazil, Bolivia will cede the disputed territory to the United States.

In case of war the United States will bear the cost, for which the Bolivian customs will be mortgaged to her.

Despite this evidence of the want of unanimity among the South Americans, an alliance is thought possible in many quarters. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

"Since the American raid on the Spanish possessions there has been a change. The feeling of Spanish South Americans toward their ancient mother, in spite of the violence with which the bond was broken, is filial; and one of the delegates, when an appeal was made to revolutionary sentiment, nobly answered that he was not wanting in love of the new, but he was wanting in hatred of the old. But, besides this, there have been ominous symptoms of American tendency to expand by filibustering in a southern direction. Above all, there has been manifested a spirit of unscrupulous aggrandizement which could not fail to alarm the neighborhood."

In England the possibility of United States supremacy in South America, politically as well as economically, is not viewed favorably. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"No political maxim has suffered such perversion as the Monroe doctrine, tho the perversion of maxims is profitable study for the student of politics. Monroe and Canning both spoke together and both meant 'South America for the South Americans.' The dream of the far-seeing American to-day is 'South America for the North Americans.' The dragon of Monroe serves to protect the golden crop against the incursions of the Old World until what time the fruit is wanted for a nearer neighbor. There are signs that that time is within measurable distance. . . . If such a doctrine is to be pushed to its extreme limits, American enterprise alone will be entitled to the active protection of American fleets or armies, and any hope of developing the richest lands of the globe must vanish for us. . . . It would be the most criminal folly to shut our eyes to the possibilities of the future. Enemies

possibly, rivals certainly, we must be with the United States in the years to come. An irritating jobbing opposition on small points is to be deprecated, but we must evince a clear determination that the broad basis of our statecraft is to vindicate our full share in the future development of South America."

Nor could we escape serious complications with Germany. Germany has emphatically disclaimed all intention to annex territory in South America, and the Germans there aim at the establishment of independent German states rather than political unity with the mother country; but German trade interests are too great in South America to permit their unconditional surrender to the United States. *The Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The victory so easily obtained over Spain has puffed up the Americans to such an extent that they begin earnestly to think of the political and economical annexation of South America. This interests us not only on account of trade, but also on account of the continually growing and prosperous German colonies in Brazil. Yet Brazil is the first to be attacked. . . . Luckily trees do not grow into heaven. An alliance between Chile, Brazil, and Argentina seems to be assured, despite the chink of American dollars in Brazilian government circles."

It may not be generally known that the German colonies in Brazil contain a strong leaven of Germans who did not like the United States and reemigrated to South America. Certain it is that the German element there have no wish for American rule. *The Koseritz Deutsche Zeitung* says:

"Some time ago it was reported that Bremen papers advocated the hoisting of the German flag in the German colonies of Brazil. It seems now that this lie was published to turn attention from the real enemy. While jingo hot-heads exploit this report against the Germans, they fail to notice the suspicious doings of the Americans, doings which should be watched all the more carefully as the Brazilian Government protests only mildly. . . . As if to assist American lust for territory, the Brazilian congress refused an interpellation on the subject."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

It is not a question now of juggling with franchise or jury laws. The issue is simply whether the English or the Dutch are to be the paramount power in Africa." This is the case as stated by the *Montreal Herald*, echoing closely the utterance made by Sir Joseph Chamberlain in a recent speech. There are other indications that, in the British mind at least, the issue has thus broadened out. The situation is thus put by a writer in *The St. James's Gazette*, who says:

"England has the right of one independent nation against another to make the treatment of the Uitlanders—whether her own subjects or not—a *casus belli*; but, of course, such treatment must be of very grave nature. The question arises, Is the treatment of the Uitlanders of such a nature that it would be regarded by the civilized world as a good cause for England to go to war with the Transvaal; for it must be remembered that that state does not refuse to remove grievances, but to do so other than in its own way? It is, I think, not of such a nature; and therefore England would not be justified in making war upon the Transvaal as one independent nation against another."

"But when one nation admits that another has suzerain rights, it is the duty of the subject to comply with the demands of the paramount power, if they are not contrary to all principles of right and justice."

"Now, unfortunately, Mr. Krüger will not admit that England has such rights over the Transvaal; it is then England's duty to show him the error of his ways, and, if arguments won't do, then by blows—blows not directly in favor of the oppressed, but on behalf of suzerainty."

The St. James's Gazette asserts further that, as Great Britain claims to be the suzerain of the Transvaal, no warning need be

given the latter when Great Britain decides to strike. The editor says:

"In the mean while there are certain mistakes made in some quarters at home as to the forms to be observed in such a crisis, when dealing with a subordinate government like that of the Transvaal republic, which—whatever its own views may be—is not considered by Great Britain to be a sovereign state. As we have pointed out before, the relations subsisting between us do not require us to act toward the Transvaal as a rupture with a great power would necessitate. That is why there is no occasion for a declaration of war, or for resenting in a practical manner—as would be done in the case of a sovereign state—the impertinent message of President Krüger asking for explanations of our military preparations. . . . If hostilities are begun against us, through the insensate folly of the Boer Government, they will be met, and the issue accepted and carried through to the inevitable end. But if Mr. Krüger simply refuses our demands, they will be enforced; that is all."

Englishmen are not lacking, however, who continue to insist that this attack upon the Transvaal is criminal aggression. Even from Johannesburg a correspondent of *The Westminster Gazette* writes:

"It comes to this, that the Boer is asked to legislate his country into our hands in the course of a few years—which is more than has ever been asked of any nation under the sun, unless the writer be badly out in his knowledge of political history. In conclusion, let all fair-minded Englishmen say whether it is right, or even decent, for a nation like Great Britain to blackguard the burghers of the Transvaal in the way that is being done by a large portion of the British press. It is not without the bounds of possibility that the Boers will be goaded into a war to the death—even against odds such as would almost preclude the possibility of anything but their extinction!"

Goldwin Smith, too, declares in so many words that the Transvaal gold, not sympathy with the Uitlander, is the cause of Britain's conduct, and the attitude of the non-British foreigners in the Transvaal shows that there is no cause for interference. The Germans, for instance, speak in terms of gratitude of the liberality of the Boer Government, and an organized force composed of Germans, as well as detachments of other nationalities, will be in the field when hostilities break out. A correspondent of the London *Chronicle* asserts, even, that a number of Englishmen are taking up arms for the Transvaal against their own country.

In *The Fortnightly Review*, London, Edward Dicey writes in true-blue jingo style as follows:

"In Egypt, in South Africa, in every part of the world where British interests are at stake, I am in favor of advancing and upholding those interests even at the cost of annexation and at the risk of war. The only qualification I admit is that the country we desire to annex or take under our protection, the claims we choose to assert, and the cause we decide to espouse, should be calculated to confer a tangible, manifest advantage to the British empire. At the time of the Venezuela difficulty, I was one of the first publicists to deprecate any controversy with the United States, tho I believed, and still believe, the claims of Venezuela to be utterly unjust, and tho I hold the intervention of the Western republic on her behalf to have been legally and morally unjustifiable. My reason for taking this line on the Venezuela question was simple enough. The territory we claimed as belonging to British Guiana was of little or no material value to the British empire, and if, as seemed probable, the enforcement of our claim was certain to involve us in a war with the United States, we should have been entering on a contest in which we had everything to lose and nothing to gain."

But Mr. Dicey believes that the Boers are not strong enough to win. It is also thought that the evident desire for peace on the part of the Continental nations encourages Great Britain. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The attitude of the powers during the Peace Conference at The Hague has convinced the British that the Continental gov-

ernments deeply feel their responsibility, and will not go to war for the sake of the Boers, even if such a war were popular. Europe needs peace; if England wants war, she will not be interfered with outside of South Africa. Germany certainly will not interfere unless specifically German interests are endangered."

Some British papers profess to be sorry for the Boers, but declare that to oppose the English-speaking people is foolish, useless, and wicked. *Events*, Ottawa, says:

"The subjugation of the Transvaal by England and of the Philippines by the United States is only a matter of time; but will the vaulting ambition of both countries end there? The United States is young at the game; but a day will come when Great Britain will have to reckon with a formidable and equal foe. 'Then,' as one writer puts it, 'Great Britain, at the zenith of her power and glory and prosperity, will continue to shoot in the skies of international politics, a fiery and uncontrollable orb, until she meets the star that is rising from the East, borne on the wings of Autocracy and Orthodoxy, and which is slowly but steadily moving on the same path. Then the heavens will ring and shake with the tremendous clash, and we shall witness the truth or falsehood of the proud English creed that there is no end to the dominion of Great Britain, that she can only grow and spread her empire, and that, superior to Rome, she will achieve durability in the midst of supreme power.'"

The advice of many Continental papers to the Boers is to strike the first blow, which they probably will do as soon as the rainy season sets in. That England will win is not considered certain, especially since the Free State openly sides with the Transvaal. "Moreover," says the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, "the British soldier is very inferior material to send against white men. The young Boers are confident and anxious to be led against the enemy. The artillery of the Boers is in good order, and military authorities who know both parties agree that Great Britain must, in order to be successful, strike a crushing blow in the beginning. If that blow is struck by the Boers, British rule in South Africa will end."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLISH LIBERALS IN SEARCH OF A PLATFORM.

THERE is at present practically no parliamentary opposition to the Government in Great Britain. The Liberal Party is all at sea, looking in vain for a suitable platform. Its supporters agree only in one point: that the old issues are worn out. A writer in *The Fortnightly Review*, London, says:

"What is the cause of this disastrous revulsion from Liberalism? . . . There is no doubt of the answer. The cause was the foreign policy of Mr. Gladstone's government. It was Majuba and the loss of Gordon. It was the retreat from the Transvaal and from the Sudan. It was the cool contumacy with which Germany helped herself to territory in South Africa and New Guinea, in cynical indifference to the abstract virtue of Mr. Morley's school of foreign policy. . . . Imperialist feeling and a continuous foreign policy must be the common virtue and necessity of both political parties under democracy. To recognize this is the first condition of the return of Liberalism to something like the old genuinely vital and representative composition of the party."

At present, so thinks the same writer, England is fairly prosperous and willing to let things go as they are. But, as Lord Salisbury points out, lean years must follow at some time or other, and then the party lines will be drawn between the Haves and the Have-nots. It must be the business of the Liberals, as a true People's Party, to look to the interests of the Have-nots. This is also expressed by another writer in the same magazine, who proposes a program which we summarize as follows:

First among practical suggestions is the taxation of land values in towns. It has become a crying evil that the "unearned increment" should find its way into the pockets of a few individuals

without any diminution in the shape of taxes. It will be difficult to discover a remedy; at present, the landlord always manages to shift the burden upon the shoulders of the tenant. But taxation of urban land values is plank one. Plank two is old-age pensions. Mr. Chamberlain, when pressed on this point, declared that he had made only a proposal, no promise. The Liberal Party must draw no such distinction. Then there is the problem of the drink traffic. The Liberal wire-pullers are rather nervous about it. The reform of the licensing system is not popular, they say. But that assertion is preposterous. The drink traffic is the most monstrous monopoly that rears its head in our midst, and the most

could. It appears to be on the latter ground, discrimination against Canada, that the treaty is to be disallowed."

The *Montreal Herald* thinks that new capital is what West India chiefly needs. Other papers point out that the West Indians are in a state of chronic discontent, whether they are under Spanish, English, French, or Dutch régime, and Jamaica is credited with being especially prone to such a state, always wanting money from the old country but never making any sacrifices. *The Witness*, Montreal, says:

"The Jamaicans have never hesitated to make their sorrows known to the world, and periodically make it understood that they regard it as an inherent duty of the imperial Government to help them out of their troubles. . . . But the British taxpayer, who thus becomes responsible for the amount of these loans, is surely entitled to have reasonable conditions made to secure the proper expenditure and future repayment of the sums in question. Here, however, the imperial Government meets a chronic resistance to its demand for any such safeguards. . . . Incidentally, it may be stated that on the abolition of slavery by the British Parliament, of the \$100,000,000 voted as compensation to colonial slave-owners the Jamaican planters received nearly \$31,000,000, or about ninety-five dollars per head for every man, woman, and child held in bondage. This may be regarded as a fair illustration of the 'inimical and despotic imperial policy.'"

The fact that filibusters from this country could encourage trouble in West Indian colonies at any time that the mother country happened to be in trouble elsewhere, has made many Englishmen ask themselves whether it is worth while for Great Britain to keep her West Indian possessions. A writer in *The Outlook*, London, declares that Great Britain is in honor bound to keep the West Indies, especially as the colored population is thoroughly loyal. He adds:

"It is no use concealing the fact that any disposal of any part of the British West Indies will have to regard the rights and feelings of the colored population. Their rights are the rights of loyal British subjects. Their feeling is that their patriotism, their loyalty, their devotion to Britain, their capacity to learn what they are taught, and their ability to progress *as far as they are permitted*, should make Britain stand by them. There was a time when their rights could be bartered without their knowledge or consent; but they now possess among them an amount of intelligence which intensifies the difficulties of this task."

But according to *The Speaker*, London, the Jamaicans will be little pleased if their treaty with the United States is not ratified. That paper says:

"It is futile to deny that there is a large body of Americans and American sympathizers in the island—added to the half-million colored malcontents—and this is by no means the first attempt to secure a preferential market in the United States by sacrifices which would entail a future repentance. . . . Once more the best of the bargain is with the shrewd republic, altho an attractive veil of temporary advantage hides this from the insular eye. Happily Ottawa is again on the alert. Canada's trade with Jamaica has been built up slowly and under difficulties; the Jamaica-American treaty would kill it almost at a blow. It was to promote this trade and strengthen the intercolonial tie that the Halifax and Bermudas cable was extended to Kingstown last year. Canada feels, and feels justly, that she is on the high road to prosperity; each year her population, her exports and imports, the earnings of her railways, the output of her mines and mills advance by leaps and bounds; it would, in her opinion, be the sheerest folly to permit without protest the destruction (dictated by a policy so short-sighted as that of the Jamaicans) of an inter-imperial trade which could never be won back. . . . As a matter of fact, Jamaica has no tangible grievance, inasmuch as Canada's mills and soil are capable of producing everything, with the exception of sugar, that the United States produces; and it has been pointed out that while the Americans are prepared to make some initial rebates for the purpose of getting a hold upon the island, prices of Canadian and American merchandise do not materially differ."



IN "RETIREMENT."

SIR WERDANT NARK-CURT (reading Prosebery's speech): "The fellow's impudence is simply appalling. Liberal party must chuck over Home Rule? I'll see him 'Parked' first. Besides, what's he got to do with it—he's no member of *our* party."

PROSEBERY (after perusing Nark-Curt's speech): "Confound his cheek. The idea of this fellow advising the Liberal party what to do. *He* don't belong to it."

—*Clarion*, London.

fertile cause of crime and misery. Popular control of the licensing system is a principle of the merest elementary justice.

The reform of the House of Lords may be deferred, for the House of Lords is more popular to-day than ever it was. The disestablishment of the church also is not of immediate importance. And Home Rule must be abandoned altogether. The main thing necessary is that the Liberal Party establish half a dozen points in which the young men of the party believe. Wire-pulling and vote-catching tactics will not pay.

Similar views are expressed in *The Westminster Review* and in stanch Liberal weeklies like *The Spectator*. Some would like to make Disestablishment and the reform of the House of Lords included in the immediate issues. Others fight shy of local veto. All, except the extreme Radicals, are agreed that "Little Englandism" is so unpopular that it can not be upheld by any political party desirous of getting into power.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

THE United States has concluded a commercial treaty with the island of Jamaica; but, as it is expressed in diplomatic parlance, Mr. Chamberlain "will advise her Majesty to disallow the treaty." That is Canada's doing. *The Monetary Times*, Toronto, says:

"It is at the request of Canada again, as in the case of the Newfoundland treaty, that the Jamaica treaty is to be disallowed. We shall doubtless hear once more from across the border that Canada is controlling the imperial policy. But the case is one in which we had some right to speak; we have given Jamaica a preference in our markets, and we have gone to the expense of setting up steam communication with the island, for the purpose of fostering the trade between us. On general principles, too, we can fairly object when Jamaica discriminates against a sister colony which has gone out of its way to assist her as best she

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE FOR THE YOUNG.

THERE is one department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union which publishes a little paper—*The New Crusade*—edited by Mary Wood Allen, whose chief purpose is to persuade parents to impart to their children correct knowledge regarding the more secret functions of life. A publishing house has lately been started in Philadelphia to publish a series of books, written by Sylvanus Stall and Mrs. Allen, with the same general purpose in mind. The subject seems to be gaining more and more of a hearing, and in *The International Journal of Ethics* this subject is considered by E. Lyttleton, who reaches the same conclusions concerning the importance that the child's first knowledge should be correct and dissociated from vulgar accompaniments.

Mr. Lyttleton takes account of the misgiving which deters the teacher or parent from imparting information on the subject—a sort of instinct that such information is too liable to be turned into poison. This false reserve is responsible for the fact that boys, in particular, are left to get their knowledge through the conversation, frequently vulgar and positively immoral, of their companions. Another injurious result is thus described:

"Moreover, and this is perhaps the most serious fact of all, the point of view taken by boys if left to themselves must inevitably be selfish. This will be seen at once if the second of the two conditions incident to boyhood be taken into account: the normal growth of animal desires, far stronger in the male than in the female, anyhow in England. At varying ages these desires make themselves felt, in a very large number of cases most imperiously, in some few quite irresistibly. Ordinarily at fifteen and sixteen years of age, the will power being still weak, the bodily desires are almost at their height; if they increase later on, so does the power of will and the sense of prudence, so that, normally, the dangers of misuse are less from seventeen years onward. Now, this fact of growth, by itself, would make it difficult for a boy to contemplate what he has heard of sexual relations, paternity, sexual indulgence, and so forth, from anything but a selfish point of view. At the time of puberty, mysteriously and silently the great fact of personality, the sense of egoism, asserts itself, and often produces a puzzling shyness and a reserve which sometimes struggles for utterance but can not find it. This causes the view of life to be colored and interpreted by the claims of self, and to this is to be attributed the not very uncommon lapse into temporary insanity at this period, which manifests itself in very various and often, of course, innocuous forms—rowdiness, moodiness, silence, etc.—but occasionally in deceptiveness, dishonesty, arson, homicide, or suicide. But how much more inevitably is this selfish coloring given to the facts of sex, etc., when no wholesome counterbalancing knowledge of any kind whatever is given, but when every single suggestion and hint on the subject has come from those who are under the same dominating influences of ignorance, curiosity, and the claims of self! It is significant to note that of no other subject whatever can this be said. . . . It will hardly be disputed that of all the awful evils which attend the violation of sexual morality—used in its broadest sense—by far the larger portion are due to the initiative and motive power of the male sex. If, then, the reasoning is correct which points to the license of men as due to the falseness of their conceptions of all sexual matters from childhood onward, it will be seen how tremendous is the indictment to be brought against the still common practise of leaving boys to gather in a fitful and uncertain fashion for themselves stray fragments of vitiated information on the most vital and most intimate of all truths of the natural world."

The writer hesitates to speak with the same confidence in regard to the results of parental reticence upon girls, but thinks that it must entail a serious intellectual loss, tho the moral loss may be less.

Mr. Lyttleton in conclusion urges strongly two points:

"The first is that matter is not evil. The time-honored doctrine which affirms the contrary is, it is true, less confidently

stated than formerly, and the influence of Christian teaching on the destiny of the human body and the marvels of physical science have combined to save us from any formulated theory in these days. Yet it remains a fact that in the popular view of this subject there is much that tends to depreciate one of the greatest of all divine or natural laws: the law of the propagation of life. To a lover of nature no less than to a convinced Christian the subject ought to wear an aspect not only negatively innocent but positively beautiful. It is a recurrent miracle and yet the very type and embodiment of law; and it may be confidently affirmed that in spite of the blundering of many generations there is nothing in a normally constituted child's mind which refuses to take in the subject from this point of view, *provided that the right presentation of it is the first*. Nothing can be more important than this, since there is in every child a native curiosity concerning every revelation of life, which leads to the first teaching about maternity and generation being eagerly absorbed and firmly stamped upon the mind at its most receptive age. It is nothing short of appalling to realize this simple psychological fact, and then to reflect on the tone in which the chance instructors of our children handle these sacred themes—dirty-minded school-boys, grooms, garden-boys, any one, in short, who at an early age may be sufficiently defiled and sufficiently reckless to talk of them. No matter what palliatives may be applied later on, the poison thus imbibed never quite leaves the system. The only exceptions to this rule are the very rare cases in which the mind seems quite unable to take any interest in the matter; so innocent, in fact, as to be impenetrably dull, and children so safeguarded purchase moral immunity at the cost of a certain intellectual loss.

"This, then, is the first principle to be grasped, that there is nothing in natural law which may not be spiritualized in its presentation to a child. The second is that the first presentation of this particular subject is the one which prevails over all others."

The Great Wall of Babylon.—Recent archeological discoveries made under the auspices of the German Oriental Society show that the assertions of ancient writers about the enormous width of the walls of Babylon were not exaggerated. Says *Biblia*, September: "In No. 2 of the *Mittheilungen* of the German Orientgesellschaft, the leader of the Babylonian expedition sent out by the society, Dr. R. Koldewey, describes the first fruits of that enterprise, and presents data which make it possible, for the first time in more than two thousand years, to test the correctness of the claims put forth by Herodotus and Diodorus to the effect that the wall of the city of Babylon was so wide that several chariots could drive upon it side by side. The German expedition has begun its work by digging a wide trench directly into the heart of the great Kasr mound from the east, and has made it possible to measure the famous wall. This 'gigantic bulwark' consists of an outer wall 7.25 meters [24 feet] in thickness, built of burnt brick bearing the stamp or impress of Nebuchadnezzar, and an immense wall 13.10 meters [43 feet] thick, while the filling between the two is 21.5 meters [71 feet], making the enormous total of 41.85 meters [138 feet]. As yet, the diggers have penetrated only 17 meters [56 feet] into this mountain of ruins, but it is thought that now the palace walls themselves have been reached. The society proposes to expend as much as a hundred thousand marks per annum for the next five years at least in this undertaking. A little brochure descriptive of the work, entitled 'Babylon,' to be issued at once, will contain an address by Prof. Friederich Delitzsch, delivered in March, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, who last year gave 20,000 marks to the association."

EPILEPSY FROM COFFEE.—A case is reported from Germany, according to *The New York Medical Journal*, that is of especial interest to coffee-drinkers. It is that of "a previously healthy married woman, aged forty-four years, with a good family history, who acquired the habit in 1893 of eating daily from five to ten drams of roasted coffee-beans, while continuing to drink coffee in the ordinary way. Tremors of the hands and spasms followed, and finally in 1897 genuine epileptic convulsions. These occurred regularly every fortnight or oftener. In 1898 she was unable to obtain the coffee, and tho at first the fits continued, since the end of November, 1898, there has been only one, and that after an indiscretion in diet. . . . Since alcohol, mercury, lead, ergotin, chloroform, ether, and other poisons can produce epilepsy, it seems very probable that the writer's view that the coffee was the cause of the attacks is correct, especially since the number of fits decreased when the coffee was relinquished."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Department has received a note from Ambassador Tower, dated St. Petersburg, May 25, 1899, in which he calls attention to the fact that newspapers in the United States have recently published articles describing Mr. Markavitch as the chief constructor of the Siberian Railway. The Russian Minister of Ways of Communication, Prince Hilkoff, has informed Mr. Tower that no one by that name was ever entrusted with the construction of the Siberian line, and Mr. Tower thinks that the error should be corrected, as it may lead to misunderstandings.

Consul Plummer, of Maracaibo, on April 18, 1899, writes that according to a recent decision from the Venezuelan Government, licorice has been placed in the third class of the import tariff (25 centimes, or 4.8 cents).

Consul Skinner writes from Marseilles: "I am advised that the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, headquarters at 88 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, has undertaken the construction and operation of an electric railway between Fayet and Chamounix, at the foot of Mont Blanc. The line is to be in operation within twenty months, and it is to be presumed that the company will be interested in propositions for machinery and equipment. Power is to be furnished by the River Arve. The cars are to be automobiles, each supplied with its own dynamo. The contract for building the road proper and providing the water-power has been divided into two parts and awarded to Gagner & Frères, of Annency, and Richard & Meynard, of Avignon."

The failure of the crops in many of the provinces of European Russia is a much more serious affair than is generally admitted. Nowhere has it been more complete than in the province of Cherson, which has within its borders the two largest exporting ports in the Russian empire—Odessa and Nicolaiev. During the famine year of 1891-92 this province suffered severely, tho not as much as at present. The famine year found the peasant farmers without any reserve stock of grain and consequently without seed for future sowing or the means of subsistence until the next harvest. Their distress, however, had been provided for by the erection of storehouses in the peasant villages, in which every house owner had been obliged to place a certain quantity of grain for eventual public alimentation. Later on, the system was found to be inconvenient, and the grain was sold and the proceeds invested in interest-bearing bonds. Thus was formed the so-called "fund for the public alimentation." During the critical condition of affairs in 1891, the administration of the districts purchased grain and distributed it to the peasants at cost price for food and sowing purposes, and a time was stipulated for the repayment of this relief. This year a conference has been called in this province (Cherson) to take measures to deal with the situation. The questions to be considered are the degree of failure in each district separately, the seed necessary for sowing the fields, the amount of government assistance which will be required during the year, and the amount of cash in public alimentation and other funds at the disposal of the administrations for relief purposes.

The Monterey Foundry and Manufacturing Company is owned almost wholly by Mr. James Meehan, of Kentucky. Previous to the purchase of the Monterey foundry in 1896, it was not a success financially. Immediately thereafter, however, it was remodeled, renovated, and enlarged. It now has a complete modern plant of American manufacture and represents an investment of \$125,000. The plant comprises a foundry, machine shop, brass foundry, hammer shop, pattern shop, and a wood-working shop. About 235 men are constantly employed in this enterprise. Most of the skilled mechanics are Americans, who receive on an average from \$5 to \$8 per day. The laborers are all Mexicans and receive from 75

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PERSONALS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, it is said, is the heaviest individual risk of all the patrons of the life insurance business in the world. His death would cost English, German, French, and American companies not less than \$10,000,000. But it is alleged by persons well informed on insurance matters that not more than \$1,000,000 of this amount is for the benefit of the Prince's family. The other policies were taken out years ago for the protection of his creditors. It is a curious fact that at least \$3,000,000 of insurance has been placed on the life of the prospective King of England as a speculation by persons who do not know him and have never had any relations with him whatever. The Chicago Record says of the circumstance:

"This would not be possible under the insurance laws of the United States, but it is allowed by some of the English companies. Over there any man can secure a policy on the life of a neighbor, provided he can persuade the neighbor to submit to a medical examination or find a company which has recently had him examined. Thus, when the Prince of Wales undergoes an examination for insurance, lots of speculators apply to the same company for policies on his life, or get certified copies of the report of the medical examiner and use them with other companies. It is pure speculation. They pay a high premium, a margin, so to speak, or, to put it in another way, they book a wager with the insurance companies that the Prince will die before the total of their premiums exceeds the amount of the policy. Therefore many persons would be financially benefited if Albert Edward should drop off suddenly one of these fine days. The Prince is perfectly aware of this fact. He knows very well what advantages have been taken of his situation, but I do not suppose it makes any difference with his habits."

WHEN the late Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, was in the prime of his manhood and reputation he appeared for the defense in a famous murder trial at Louisville. The day was intensely hot, and the court-room was packed almost to suffocation. As Voorhees arose to begin his argument, he cast his eye critically over the jury and discovered that one of its members had fallen asleep. Frowning with indignation the lawyer motioned to one of the court officers, who at once shook the slumberer rudely into consciousness. He was a fat, timid-looking man, and was so mortified and aghast at the enormity of his offense that he could hardly find words in which to reply to the sharp questions of the judge. He managed finally to blurt out that he could not help dozing off whenever it was warm and the room was crowded. "If the gentleman always sleeps where it is warm and crowded," said Voorhees, majestically but sneeringly, "the gentleman will no doubt enjoy himself hugely in Hades." There was a roar of laughter in the court-room, but the fat man had

Yacht Race Souvenir Free.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America has just issued a handsome souvenir pamphlet on the international yacht races, which are to take place in October off Sandy Hook, for the America's cup. The souvenir contains handsome half-tone engravings of both the Shamrock and the Co. umbia and also gives a short history of the attempts made by English yachtsmen to regain possession of the cup since it was captured by the America off the Isle of Wight in 1851. A copy of this pamphlet will be sent free to any one who will write to the Home Office of The Prudential at Newark, N. J., mentioning this publication.

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his revenge two hours later when he hung the jury against Voorhees's client.

SEÑOR PI Y MARGAL, who surprised the Spanish Cortes by holding up the United States as an example to be followed by Spain, is, strangely enough, one of the leading authorities on United States history. He is now seventy years old, a quiet little man, who has devoted his life to the study and advocacy of republican institutions. He was the president of the short-lived Spanish republic, and, even now, predicts that the monarchy in Spain can not last long. He has written a history of the United States in two large volumes.

CAPTAINS Hogarth and Wringe, the men who will sail the *Shamrock*, are but little over thirty years of age, but have been sailing in yacht races for several years.

GEN. JACOB S. COXEY, who has had various adventures since he headed "Coxey's army," has evidently prospered on the whole, as he has just purchased an old steel plant at Millvale, near Pittsburg, and intends to erect a large open-hearth steel plant at a cost of something like \$150,000. The new works will give employment to 300 men.

THE German Emperor has never been a sluggard, and is usually hard at work in his study at five o'clock and at six on horseback, while the Empress shares her husband's love of the morning hours, and may be seen cantering on her favorite mare two hours before the world breaks its fast.

PRINCE HERBERT BISMARCK does not endear himself to his countrymen. The object of his life seems to be to keep the public away from Friedrichsruh, and to snub every German who wishes to pay any kind of homage to the home of the great chancellor. The latest order of the Prince is that no beer is to be sold to visitors on his estate.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Got the Bees.—JOGGING JIM: "Elio, Slumppy! Wot's de matter wid yer face an' hands—got de hives?"

SLUMPPY: "No; I got de bees."—*Judge*.

War Expenses.—JAGGS: "War is more expensive than it was two hundred years ago."

BAGGS: "Oh yes, they didn't have to investigate everything then."—*The Journal, Detroit*.

Tactiturnity.—The late Duc de Sagan used to relate this story: King Frederick William III. was very sparing of words, as is well known, but one day he was told there was at Toplitz, where he was then drinking the waters, a Hungarian magnate still less talkative than the king. An opportunity for a meeting was soon managed, and the following conversation took place, the King beginning: "Bathing?" "Drinking?" "Soldier?" "Millionaire?" "Good." "Policeman?" "King." "Compliments."—*Boston Beacon*.

An Opinion.—One of the bravest, as well as one of the wittiest things that has been done lately, was the reply of the Rev. Doctor Newman Smyth, of New Haven, when the representative of one of the worst of modern newspapers asked him for "a bright, terse interview about hell" for its Sunday edition. Doctor Smyth very kindly complied with the request; his article was as follows: "Hell, in my opinion, is the place where the Sunday edition of your paper should be published and circulated."—*News-Letter*.

Adding Insult to Injury.—"Yes, sir, it is adding insult to injury," said young Mr. Homewood, warmly. "That's just what it is!" "What is

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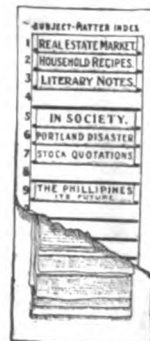
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adding insult to injury?" demanded young Mr. Point Breeze. "Or rather, who is doing this thing?" "Miss Murray Hill. Only a month ago she refused my offer of marriage, and to-day she sends me an invitation to see her wed another. I shall be compelled to spend good hard cash for a wedding present too. If that isn't adding insult to injury, I don't know what it is."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

An Heroic Liar.—"That Slims is the most resourceful fellow you ever saw. His girl has a pretty cousin stopping with her, and he told his particular that he had hired an orchestra to serenade them Thursday night. As he had done nothing of the kind and forgot all about it, and as she had made arrangements to treat the serenaders, Slims caught it hot and heavy when he next called. How do you suppose the rascal squared himself?" "Haven't the slightest idea." "Told the girl that the orchestra struck on him because she sang in church and didn't belong to the union."—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Baby's Profession.—A Parisian flaneur relates that the following conversation took place in an emigration office. The father of the family presents himself and asks for tickets. "How many are you?" asked the agent. "Three—I, my wife, and my child." "Good; your age, your profession?" "Thirty years, carpenter; my wife, twenty-four, needle-woman." "The boy," asks

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(From Mich. Christian Advocate.)

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the agent. "Seven months." "His profession?" The father's eyes formed Gothic arches on his forehead. "His profession, I say," repeated the agent, angrily. "We have no time to lose." The father reflects, and at last replies, "Milkman."—*Exchange*.

He was Busy.—"Phalim," wearily said Mrs. McGorry, with some difficulty making herself heard above the lusty howls of her leather-lunged offspring, "Yez will hov to howld dhe baby for a while. Try to git him quieted av ye can. Sure Oi'm ahl worn out wid his yells." "Oi'll not howld him!" indifferently replied her husband, who was luxuriating with his pipe and newspaper; "ut's your duty, not moine. Av yez can't keep dhe little monkey still, lave him yell, for ahl Oi care." "Ut's yure duty as much as ut is moine! Half av him belongs to ye, anyhow." "Wull, thin, do phot yez plaze wid yure half, an lave my half holler ahl ut wants to. Oi'm busy!"—*Basar*.

Current Events.

Monday, September 25.

—Despatches received from General Otis announce that the insurgents on the island of Negros are about to surrender, and that the American flag is to be raised on Sulu Island.

—General Shryack is chosen to succeed Senator Wellington as chairman of the Maryland Republican state committee; Senator Wellington makes a bitter attack on Governor Lowndes.

—The official trial of the new battle-ship *Kearsarge* takes place near Boston.

—A number of judges, examined by the Mazet committee in New York, admit paying heavy assessments to political parties.

—John Sleeper Clarke, the comedian, dies at Surbiton-on-Thames, England.

Tuesday, September 26.

—Admiral Dewey arrives at New York early in the morning, with the *Olympia*, two days ahead of the time expected. He is visited in the lower bay by Sir Thomas Lipton, Rear-Admirals Samp-

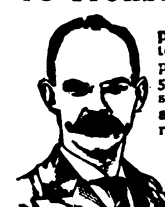
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son and Philip, Captain Chadwick, etc. He talks on the Philippines and other public questions.

—General Otis cables that General Snyder attacked the insurgents five miles west of Cebu, and destroyed seven forts and a number of smooth-bore cannon. The War Department decides to create four military departments in the Philippines.

—Delegates from all over the world arrive in Washington to attend the sessions of the Pan-Presbyterian Council.

Wednesday, September 27.

—Preparations for war continue actively in both England and South Africa.

—The *Olympia* moves from Sandy Hook to the naval anchorage at Tompkinsville; Admiral Dewey pays an official visit to the Brooklyn navy-yard.

—Attorney-General Griggs gives a hearing to Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for the defense in the court-martial of Capt. O. M. Carter.

—Capt. A. H. McCormick, commandant of the Washington navy-yard, is promoted to the grade of rear-admiral.

Thursday, September 28.

—Generals MacArthur and Wheeler capture Porac, a town eight miles from Bacolor, in Luzon.

—Amos L. Allen is nominated by the Republicans for the vacancy caused by Speaker Reed's resignation and Luther F. McKinney by the Democrats.

—President Schurman, of Cornell, addresses the students on the problems in the Philippines.

—Governor Roosevelt calls on Admiral Dewey on the *Olympia*, and formally tenders the State's greeting. Among the official callers are Generals Miles and Merritt, and the captains of the fleet at Manila.

Friday, September 29.

—The naval parade in honor of Admiral Dewey takes place. The *Olympia*, the *Chicago*, the ships of Rear-Admiral Sampson's North Atlantic squadron, and a multitude of yachts, excursion boats and tugs, sail up the Hudson to Grant's Tomb.

—Despatches from London say that all signs

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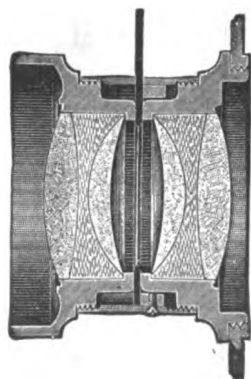
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point to war with the Transvaal, and a squadron of British cruisers is gathering at Cape Colony.

—A panic is created in the cotton-markets of the South by false quotations from Liverpool. In the New Orleans Exchange future business is suspended, and all contracts declared void.

Saturday, September 30.

—The land parade in honor of Admiral Dewey is held, about thirty thousand men being in line and marching from Grant's Tomb to the Triumphant arch at Washington Square. The pageant is declared the most magnificent in the history of this country.

—Fourteen Americans, taken prisoners by Aguinaldo, are released.

—President McKinley approves the sentence of the court-martial in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter, corps of engineers.

—The Democrats of Ohio open their campaign with a meeting at Hamilton, addressed by John R. McLean and others.

Sunday, October 1.

—All despatches from the Transvaal point to war, and the Boers' forces are massed around the region of Laing's Nek.

—The German Government pays Spain 25,000,000 pesetas as the price of the Caroline Islands.

—Elaborate preparations are made for Dewey's reception in Washington. The admiral receives at the Waldorf-Astoria delegates from Chicago and Philadelphia.

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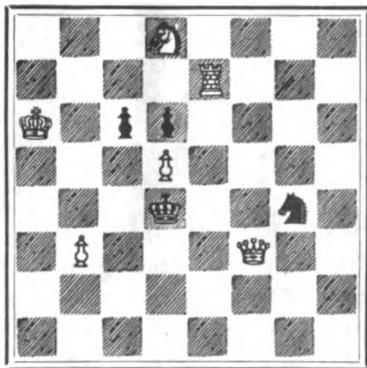
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST,"]

Problem 420.

BY A. REGGIO, MILAN.

First Prize "Pasquin" Tourney.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

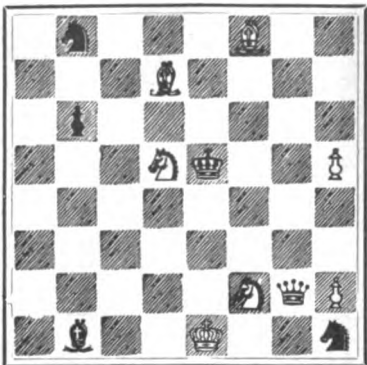
White mates in two moves.

Problem 421.

BY B. SCHWANN.

Second Best, Brighton Society Informal Tourney.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 414.

Key-move, R—Q 8.

No. 415.

1. P—B 5	2. Kt—B 6 ch	3. Q—B 3, mate
1. K—K 4	2. K—K 5 or Q 4	3. Q—Kt 3! mate
1. Kt—Q 5	2. K—K 4 must	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. R(Kt 2) x Kt	2. Any	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. R(R 2) x Kt	2. Any	3. Q—B 4, mate
1. P—B 6	2. K—Q 5	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. P—Kt 7	2. K moves	

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieher, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Ethingham, Ill.; C. R. Oldham, Moundville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; R. Anderson, Palmer, Neb.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr.

L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; A. Marshall, St. Louis; W. Müller, New York City.

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(415): "An exquisite gem and stratagem"—I. W. B.; "An old theme with new variations"—F. S. F.; "A fine problem. The interest turns on the R x Kt variations, and, in this respect, it is masterly"—F. H. J.; "Very good key and difficult"—H. W. F.; "Admirable"—A. K.; "As tough as the author's name"—L. A. L. M.; "Excellent"—J. G. L.; "This is what Blackburne used to term a 'miss in baulk,' using a billiard expression"—W. R. C.; "Not brilliant, but constructive"—W. M.

The Rev. S. M. M. got 410; G. W. S-V., 412; A. M., 412, 413; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va., 413.

Fine Chess.

In a game between V. Tietz (White) and A. Kamish (Black), played recently in Carlsbad, this position was brought about:

WHITE (13 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q 3; Bs on Q sq and Q Kt 6; Kts on K 2, K B sq; Rs on K Kt 6 and Q B sq; Ps on K Kt 2, K R 5, Q 4, Q Kt 2, Q R 3.

BLACK (11 pieces): K on Q 2; Q on K R 2; B on Q B 3, Kt on Q R 3; Rs on K sq and K B 3; Ps on K 3, K R 3, Q 4, Q Kt 4, Q R 4.

White having the move, the continuation was as follows:

1. R x B	2. Q x P ch	3. B—R 4 ch	4. P—Q Kt 3 ch
1. K x R	2. K x Q	3. K—B 5	4. K—Q 6
1. B—Kt 5 ch	2. R—Kt 4 ch	3. Kt—K 3, mate	
1. K—K 5	2. K—B 4		

If Black (3d) plays K x B, then Kt—B 3 ch, and Kt—Q 2 mate.

White's 6th: It will be observed that since White sacrificed his Queen his Rook has been pinned by the Black Queen. The Rook is now released, and, curious to note, the Black King can not expose check.

—From *The Weekly Courant, Newcastle, Eng.*

Mr. Steinitz Interviewed.

The Times, Hereford, England, tells us that Mr. Steinitz is much amused at some of the criticisms which have been penned on his play in the late tournament. "Because for the first time in my life I have played in a tournament without winning a prize the critics are trying to make out that I am played out," said Mr. Steinitz. "Three years ago, at Buda Pesth, both Tarrasch and Maroczy, in a tourney of thirteen players, won no prizes, but no one ventured to suggest then that those players were used up. I did badly in the late tournament because I threw away game after game which I ought to have won, as other players often do. Whenever a competitor in a tournament begins badly, as I did in this, he is apt to play desperately in the effort to 'pull up,' and loses more in consequence. In more than one game I refused to draw when offered, and lost in trying to win." We venture to remark that in former years it was generally supposed to be one of Mr. Steinitz's strongest points that he never failed to win a won game, or lost a game which

could be drawn. "That is just where people were wrong," said the veteran. "No great player blundered oftener than I have done. I was Champion of the World for twenty-eight years, because I was twenty years ahead of my time. I played on certain principles, which neither Zukertort nor any one else of his time understood. The players of today, such as Lasker, Tarrasch, Pillsbury, Schlechter, and others, have adopted my principles, and, as is only natural, they have improved upon what I began, and that is the whole secret of the matter."

Games from the London Tournament.

RUSSIA VS. FRANCE.

Ruy Lopez.

TSCHIGORIN.	JANOWSKI.	TSCHIGORIN.	JANOWSKI.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P—K 4	1. P—K 4	15. Q—R sq(e)	15. P—B 3
2. Kt—K B 3	2. Kt—Q B 3	16. Q—B 4	16. P x P 3
3. B—Kt 5	3. Kt—B 3	17. Kt—K 4	17. Q—B 5
4. Castles.	4. Kt x P 3	18. P—K Kt 3	18. Q—B 5
5. P—Q 4	5. B—K 2	19. Kt—B 5	19. P—Q 4 (f)
6. Q—K 2	6. Kt—Q 3	20. Q—B 3	20. R—B 3
7. B x Kt	7. Kt P x B	21. K—Q 2	21. P—K 3 (g)
8. P x P	8. Kt—Kt 2	22. Q—Kt 3	22. B—K 3 (h)
9. R—K sq(a)	9. Castles	23. Q—Kt 3	23. Q—K B sq
10. Kt—B 3	10. R—K sq (b)	24. Q x B P	24. Q—Kt 4
11. Q—B 4	11. Kt—B 4	25. Q—Q sq(i)	25. P—R 6
12. Kt—K Kt	12. B x Kt	26. Q—Kt 5 (j)	26. R x P
13. B x B (d)	13. Q x B	27. Kt x K P(h)	27. Q—B 4
14. Q x Kt	14. R—K 3	28. P—K Kt 4(l)	28. R—Kt 7 ch
			Resigns.

Notes (abridged) from *The American Chess Magazine*.

(a) The defense selected in this instance is the one that was generally adopted in reply to the text move throughout the tournament. The attack initiated by Pillsbury's innovation or, rather, revival of an old line can not be said to have proved as effective as the first experiments had promised.

(b) This is without doubt essential to Black's proper development and is the key to his defense.

(c) Quite a novelty and, as such, a great relief from the monotony of the other variations.

(d) Q x Kt here has at least the advantage of not developing the Black Queen.

(e) Doubtless White speculated too much on the strength of his position or the backward character of his opponent's game, as there was absolutely no necessity to lose the K P. Either Q—Q 4 or R 5 was available, with preference for the former, which could be followed by P—B 4.

(f) In the nick of time, and effectually blocks the attack, while at the same time a most dangerous center is formed.

(g) This practically seals White's fate, and from now on he is as putty in the skilful hands of the Parisian.

(h) To prevent the loss of the K P, inasmuch as the Q P was pinned by the previous move.

(i) Of course, if 25 Kt x B, Q x R, and Black will win the adverse Kt at his leisure by R—K sq.

(j) He has no alternative, for if 26 Q x P ch, Q x Q; 27. R x Q, R x P, and a mate in a few moves can not be averted.

Wonders of Chess.

A mathematical Chess-player, according to *The Manchester News*, "has attempted to calculate the number of moves on the Chess-board. He starts with the fact that each player has twenty possible moves from which he must select his first move. He then tells us that the number of possible ways of playing the first four moves only, on each side, would be 318,979,564,000. If, then, any one were to play without cessation at the rate of one set a minute, it would take him more than 600,000 years to go through them all. The number of ways of playing the first ten moves on each side is 169,518,829,100,544,000,000,000,000. These figures are probably in defect, rather than excess, of the actual number. On their basis, however, and considering the population of the whole world to be 1,483,000,000 (Levasseur's estimate), more than 217,000,000,000 years would be needed to go through them all, even if every man, woman and child on the face of the globe played without cessation for that enormous period at the rate of one set per minute, and no set was repeated."

College Chess.

A match between the Chess experts of the University of Pennsylvania and of Harvard will be played early in November. The leader of the Harvard team is the great Southard, while the Pennsylvanians have as their first man Griffith, who played two games with Southard, winning one.

The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S RETURN AND THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

THE German-American papers accord as hearty a reception to Admiral Dewey as those printed in English, but their admiration is for the man rather than the deed which brought him into prominence. The *Staats-Zeitung*, New York (Sunday edition) says:

"The man's countrymen, always prone to exaggerate, have received him as they received no one before. But what one hears and sees of his character supplements and corrects the sketch the newspapers have furnished of his character in a most pleasing manner. What he has done and said since his arrival shows that he himself knows the exact value of his deeds, that he is astonished at the reception given him, and does not wish to be made too much of. This modesty reveals true greatness, and must win the hearts of all. The hour when he lands at his quiet Vermont home will seem more happy to this man of duty than the glare of the New York festivities."

The *Staats-Zeitung* hopes the New Yorkers did not fleece the strangers who visited the city beyond all endurance. "Our country cousins," says the paper, "have a way of revenging themselves at the ballot-box." The Chicago *Staats-Zeitung*, and indeed all the German-American papers, fancy they know of greater men than Dewey in American history. "The exaggeration of the last days was such that actually some contemporaries printed in English did not like it," says the paper. The *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, says:

"The celebrations receive a curious light from the fact that the very first people who received the returning admiral are of such very different make. If a Croker had any say in the matter, a Dewey would have had no command. An influential politician would take his place, and the American navy would be no better than the Spanish. This lesson should be learned. The honest

administration which prevails in the navy must be introduced in other departments. If the American people celebrate Dewey's return in this spirit, the advantage will be theirs. If we honor again a returning hero, it is to be hoped that he will be received by better men."

The same paper thinks much of New York's enthusiasm was "business enterprise." The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, says:

"Dewey's modesty is, no doubt, partly due to the fact that he judges his exploit from the standpoint of an expert. No one knows better than he that the antiquated Spanish ships which he destroyed in the bay of Manila were altogether unable to oppose his modern vessels to an appreciable extent. The entrance into the bay, indeed, was not without danger, but the Filipinos were then our allies, and from them he learned what mines and batteries were dangerous, and so he could avoid them. Dewey is an able, brave officer, and withal a man possessed of ordinary common sense. Should a more difficult task be demanded of him, he would no doubt succeed, but he evidently does not like being placed in the same category with men like Nelson until he has done a deed worthy of a Nelson."

Even the Socialist papers, like the New York *Volks-Zeitung*, admit that Dewey is a man worthy of respect. But they protest against the "cult of heroes" in this case because the rebellion in Cuba was begun with American money in the interest of American capitalists, because tyranny, not freedom, follows in the footsteps of the American wherever he goes. "We acknowledge the justice of one war only, a war for absolute freedom, a war of conquest cloaked in national 'patriotism,' and serving only the meanest capitalist interests does not deserve our support," says the *Volks-Zeitung*. The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung*, Newark, thinks it would be well if the Americans had as much tact as Major-General Hutton, of the Canadian militia, who refused to let his Highlanders participate in a celebration "of what he rightly considers a glorification of the victory over a power which is diplomatically on good terms with Great Britain." The *Wächter und Anzeiger*, Cleveland, says:

"The *Leader* says: 'Why is Dewey received in such grand style? Simply because he won a decisive victory for the United States—a victory which ended Spain's rule in the Orient and elevated the United States to the rank of a world power. . . . As commander of the American fleet he opened the policy of expansion.' There you are! . . . Dewey is fêted because he inaugurated the policy of expansion, i.e., imperialistic thieving. Not as champion of liberty, but as successful mercenary of banditism is he received with all this row in the 'imperialist' metropolis. By the way, *The Leader* says 'our Government was asked to solve these new questions.' Who asked? Perhaps the word of Creation? The world in general would like to know."

A feature of the New York celebrations most pleasing to the German-American editor was the reception accorded to Schley, whom they consider the real victor of Santiago. Sampson, who, they assert, neither discovered the Spanish fleet's retreat nor destroyed it, and whose rank they think to be due to political intrigue, is not popular among the German-Americans. Moreover, they are inclined to regard Schley's treatment by the Administration as a slight to themselves, and an attempt to glorify a man of English descent at the cost of a more meritorious German-American. The New York *Morgen-Journal*, the German edition of *The Journal*, and which has an influence similar to that of the English edition, says:

"The people have spoken. They have seen Schley and Samp-

son in the same parade, and they have treated the 'pushful one' as coolly as they deified the victor of Santiago. . . . Republican governments may be ungrateful, the sovereign people are not. . . . The people have shown unmistakably and forcibly that, despite all intrigue, despite all machinations of the Administration, not the favorite and sycophant Sampson, but Schley is known to be the hero of Santiago—Schley, the only too modest descendant of a schoolmaster in the Palatinate."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

SOME comment has been aroused by the trip of the President and his Cabinet on what the opposition papers call a "stumping tour" through the Central and Northwestern States. The Democratic press had been commenting with some acerbity on the supposition that the President's train would make frequent stops in Ohio, and that he would deliver a number of speeches to help the Ohio Republican campaign; but the President, either to take the breeze out of his opponents' sails or for some other reason, went through his home State almost in silence, beginning his series of speeches in Illinois. A picturesque feature of the trip was the meeting of President McKinley and Mr. Bryan at the unveiling of a soldiers' monument in Canton, Ill., where Mr. Bryan sat on the platform while the President spoke, after which the two grasped hands warmly, and Mr. Bryan, by invitation, addressed the same audience.

The tenor of the speeches of the President and the members of his Cabinet has been that of rejoicing over present prosperity, and determination, as the President said at Quincy, Ill., "to uphold at any cost the flag and the honor of the nation." At Peoria, Ill., the President said: "I face to-day the defense of the flag.

That is what we do wherever and whenever that flag is assailed and with us war always stops when the assailants of our flag face Grant's terms, 'Unconditional surrender.'" Attorney-General Griggs said at Quincy, Ill., in reference to the Philippine problem: "The answer that is to be made to those who ask what we are going to do about it is the plain and simple answer that was given in 1861—'If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'"

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the hearty receptions accorded to the President's speeches prove that there is a widespread approbation of his policy. The New York *Times* (Ind.), which has approved the administration hitherto, thinks that "the speech-making is pitched in too high a key," that the exhortation to "stand by the flag" and the feeling that we should "thank God" that the country is "safe" at every railroad station "is not dignified and is not sensible." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) suggests that an appropriate motto for the private car of the Presidential party would be, "We are out for the old flag and a renomination." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), while making no objection to "Presidential stumping," remarks that President McKinley has indulged in it more than any of his predecessors, and fears that it may make the judicious grieve, and perhaps lose him some of their respect. The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Rep.) speaks of it as "the McKinley circus." The Washington *Star* (Ind.) considers such a campaign tour perfectly proper, as the Administration is on trial and should have a chance to speak for itself. The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) says:

"These patriotic speeches have a special significance in connection with the challenge that the Democrats of Ohio, Iowa, and elsewhere have issued. Wherever the followers of the latter have had the courage of their convictions, they have denounced the policy of the Government in the hope that they could thus secure



THE ADMIRAL AS VIEWED BY THE CARTOONISTS.

another lease of power. If they thought that the Administration or the Republican Party would be afraid to accept the challenge, they have only to read the speeches from which we have quoted. The issue is frankly made."

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION AT MANILA.

GRAVE and specific charges of corruption are brought against prominent administrative officers in the Philippines by Private Napoleon E. Guyot, of Company G, First Colorado volunteer infantry, who was detailed at Manila for special duty in the office of the auditor of public accounts, and who has recently returned home after a two-months' illness there. The *Springfield Republican* publishes Mr. Guyot's charges, together with similar charges made by Rev. Peter MacQueen, who has just returned from the Philippines. *The Republican* is vigorously anti-expansionist, but it disclaims any partizan motive in publishing these charges. It says:

"It is with no desire to embarrass the Government that the statements of these men are printed. If men apparently responsible and sincere should come along with like charges against the integrity of the federal official service in New York or Boston or Havana, it would be a public duty to place them before the people and call the attention of the Government to them. Manila is now governed by the United States, and when charges are made against the integrity of the administrative service there the duty of publicity is no less than it would be in other cases nearer home. Inasmuch as no experiment in governing distant dependencies can possibly succeed without the most spotless purity of service by American officials, it is evident that if corruption exists at Manila under American rule, the sooner it is stamped out the better."

Before making public Mr. Guyot's charges, *The Republican* made some investigations as to his reputation for veracity in Pueblo, Colo., his home town, with the following result:

"Mr. Guyot's reputation for veracity is testified to by James W. Coulter, judge of Pueblo county; by Miles G. Saunders, district attorney, also of Pueblo, and by others. Mr. Guyot's charges have been prepared for publication by Henry O. Morris, of Pueblo, whose character for honor and truthfulness is sustained by Messrs. Coulter and Saunders, and also by Pueblo business men."

Mr. Morris's written account of Mr. Guyot's charges proceeds as follows:

"For some reason unknown to Mr. Guyot, Major Kilbourne was succeeded as auditor of public accounts [in Manila] by Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Potter, chief engineer officer of the Eighth Army Corps. The change occurred about November 5, 1898. This man Potter, Mr. Guyot says, is thoroughly dishonest and incompetent, and during the months of October, November, and December, 1898, while Mr. Guyot was connected with the office, its affairs were conducted in a manner well calculated to improve the financial condition of Lieutenant-Colonel Potter.

"But it is in the department of Lieut. David L. Brainard, chief commissary, and Lieut.-Col. James W. Pope, chief quartermaster, that the greatest frauds were manipulated, while Lieut.-Col. Charles L. Potter must have had a complete understanding with his colleagues in crime, else he would never have passed the fraudulent bills, now approved by him and on file in Washington. Mr. Guyot relates that while in the office he repeatedly called the attention of Potter to the most glaring discrepancies in the accounts, but on being 'called down' by Potter he desisted. Such a mass of falsification, duplicating of names on pay-rolls, overcharges for merchandise, etc., Mr. Guyot says he never before saw or dreamed of in all of his experience.

"It is the English mercantile firms that profit most by American occupation of the Philippines. The great English firm of Warner Barnes & Company seems to be the favorite of General Otis and Colonels Brainard and Pope. The commissary supplies purchased in Manila are paid for at rates of from 100 to 200 per cent. above the regular Manila prices. Mr. Guyot says that he recorded one bill for fancy groceries, and on checking it, with the

prices of the same articles in any store in Manila, figured out a net steal of \$5,000. Quantities of high-class wines, groceries, and other articles were bought for the Spanish hospitals. Whether the sick and wounded Spanish prisoners ever received these Mr. Guyot is unable to say, but certainly such things were scarce in American hospitals.

"Hundreds of tons of fresh beef lying in the refrigerators of ships in the bay, ostensibly the property of the United States, would be transferred by condemnation, or other methods, to the ownership of Warner Barnes & Company, to be repurchased in a day or two at an advanced price, and all this without the beef ever leaving the refrigerator ships. Flour was purchased at such a frightful price that Mr. Guyot called the attention of his chief to it, and the bills now on file, unless tampered with, show the extortion. Four ounces per day were taken from each soldier's ration of fresh beef, and inferior rice substituted. A big profit for somebody was made by selling the beef to foreign firms, and paying double price for the rice. The men grew to despise the rice, but their protests were not strong enough to interfere with 'business.'

"Warner Barnes & Company had the contract to keep the Government supplied with cascoes for a term of months. The cascoes are native boats about seventy feet long, and are used in taking goods from vessels to shore and *vice versa*. They are worked mostly by hand power, but sometimes they are towed. This same firm furnished crews, and, by presenting 'fake' bills 'worked' the Government out of thousands of dollars. One day a rudder on a cascoe was broken by the men working under contract with Warner Barnes & Company. This firm sent in a bill for \$50, three times the value of the rudder, hitched to a bill of \$650 for the time the cascoe lay idle. This bill was allowed by the office of the United States auditor of public accounts. The English firm, in fairness, should have paid the Government a penalty for not furnishing an extra cascoe. Mr. Guyot protested against this payment, but was snubbed for his pains.

"One of the biggest steals perpetrated was committed shortly after August 12, 1898, when the siege was raised. A cargo of opium came into the harbor, and the difference between the revenue paid to the Government and what should have been paid made a fortune for a few men in the custom-house. One understrapper who did not get a fair 'divvy' gave this steal away. One official was removed and Lieut.-Col. George H. Colton took his place, while the steal was hushed up by order of General Otis. If the Government wishes to unearth this matter, it can easily be done, notwithstanding the lapse of a year.

"Among the merchants the general understanding is that the revenue office under American rule is a greater den of thieves than under Spanish authority. As one merchant naively puts it, 'When the Spanish were here we only had to "fix" one official, now we have to go down the line from collector to office boy.'

"The archbishop of Manila came out the loser to the extent of several thousand sacks of rice, which 'got lost' between the church, where it was stored in old Manila, and where it was sold by the United States authorities. In this case the officers were generous, giving the archbishop about one half of his dues.

"Ostensibly thirty cents a day per man is paid to each sick soldier; at least that is what is charged up against the people of the United States. But as a matter of fact, not a penny or its equivalent ever reaches the poor devils in the hospitals. Mr. Guyot was sick in the hospital for nearly two months, and discloses that had it not been for the fact that two of his old smelter friends, named Ropp and Englehardt, sent a box of canned food to him, he would have starved. The hospital at Malate, under the control of Captain Keifer, is considered the worst in the lot. Every one there steals, from the captain down. The captain sells the luxuries furnished by the Government, and gives the sick and wounded soldiers hard tack and canned beef. The principal hospital, the 'First reserve,' is not so bad, but a fortune is being made there out of the extra 30 cents per day for each sick man.

"The regular price paid for the use of caraboas, or buffalo teams, is \$1.75 a day. Colonel Pope pays Warner Barnes & Company \$3 a day for every caraboa furnished by this firm on government work. A contract made with a man named Dr. M. Carmen to furnish water buffalo teams covered an immense field. It provided for the payment to Carmen of \$4 a day for buffalo teams, and for 80 cents a day for each Filipino or Chinese laborer furnished by Carmen. Under this contract, which paid double price in each case, Carmen must have made a fine profit, as hundreds

of teams and thousands of coolies have been employed for months."

Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of the Day Street Congregational Church of West Somerville, Mass., who was chaplain of a regiment in the Philippines and who has recently returned, has given out a statement which seems to corroborate Mr. Guyot's charges. "The two views supplement each other," says *The Republican*, "in a curious, even a remarkable, manner. One speaks from inside knowledge, and the other from outside. Each of these witnesses has come forward independently of the other, and at about the same time." Mr. MacQueen says in part:

"The custom-house (at Manila) is a seething abomination and a scum. I always lost everything I had coming through it. Other men paid and got through. It is run by military incompetents. One chief ran it a few months, and then tried to start a bank. People say they are not honest. I know they are not polite. Military men and civilians said to me, 'You dare not tell what you know when you get home.'

"There are Americans going into Manila who do not represent even the average class of American citizens. Take some of the civilians. There is a Mr. Brown, whose name is Baranski, and a Mr. Carmen associated together in the American commercial company. I have it on the authority of Mr. Kaelin and Timothy W. Coakley of the Philippines-American Company that Carmen and Brown sell tomatoes for \$7.50 per case, whereas the duty on tomatoes is \$8 per case. Mr. Kaelin showed me some correspondence of the War Department in relation to the selling of provisions by the Commissary Department to civilians. One can see, of course, that this would ruin the grocery and provision trade among the civilian population of Manila; but that it is done very widely there is no manner of doubt.

"It is said that Mr. Carmen came to Manila six months ago a penniless man, and that to-day he has a monopoly of the Nipa Thatch and the cascoes for transportation of the Pasig River. Mr. Brown is often seen with American officers, when these officers are intoxicated, taking them to their homes. I have watched him thus again and again; in other words, evidently influencing them in his interest. It is said that Mr. Brown has gone so far as to bribe those in charge of the United States tugs, which tow the cascoes of provisions from the transports to the wharves, and are not examined by the custom-house officials. It is said that some of these tugs tow into the side of the walled city cascoes from merchant ships, discharge their cargo, and never pay customs. Mr. Brown is connected with the saloon business, and that is the business which flourishes best in Manila. Everybody tries to get a saloon; General Otis will not give a license to an ex-soldier. This is good as far as it goes, but it goes such a short way that it only irritates the ex-soldiers. . . .

"I think the impression was growing among the Spaniards and Filipinos, as well as our own people in Manila, when I left, that some of the American civilians and soldiers could give the Spaniards cards and spades and beat them at the game of theft.

"There is no use in any American citizen trying to get into Luzon just now to start a business, because, if he takes in his merchandise honestly through the custom-house, it would be impossible for him to make a living. These things are not pleasant to say, but when your own countrymen all through the city laugh and sneer at such things, there must be some truth in them."

The New York *Tribune* published not long ago a letter bearing on the same subject from a naval officer whom *The Tribune* described as "one of the most intelligent and well-known naval officers of high rank now on the Asiatic station." This officer said that any one in the government employ who can give or procure for a steamer clearance papers to a closed port "can have any amount of money he chooses to ask"; for with such papers the steamer will simply be warned away from the port by our steamers, without them it would be confiscated or sunk. "For this reason," says the officer, "clearances are exceedingly valuable. The temptations are, therefore, notorious. The Spaniards kept very few ports open, and trade with others represented personal emoluments. It was not a question merely of revenue to the state. Men are mortal, even if they are not Spaniards or

'friendly natives,' and unless the matter is handled quickly and sternly and an accounting called for, there will be an administration installed out here which in spots—and large spots—will be as scandalous as anything ever known to Spain. There are already ominous whispers of financial irregularities, but the censor system is all-pervading. Washington should act promptly to prevent demoralization later."

The Boston *Herald*, after noticing some of the evidences of political corruption displayed in this country, says:

"It was natural, with these tendencies existing, that the opportunities afforded at Manila should not be neglected. Here are war operations several thousand miles from home, and with a helpless people to a great extent for the victims of fraud. . . . These charges are so extreme as to seem on their face incredible. Yet they are made by a man who had the best opportunities of knowing with regard to them, who had sustained previously to his enlistment an excellent character, and who is vouched for by the best citizens of his vicinage. . . . If a tithe of what is stated above is true, there is gross incompetency, in which rascality runs riot, and the appeal made to the Government by the army officer quoted can not have too early attention."

INSURANCE SURPLUS AND POLICY-HOLDERS.

THE unanimous decision of the New York State court of appeals against Mr. Emil Greeff—whose suit against the Equitable Life Insurance Company was considered in these columns June 3—is of considerable interest to the large number of people holding endowment life-insurance policies. Unless further developments occur, the companies and not the policy-holders will continue to control the surpluses. According to this decision, the policy-holder is entitled to a share of the surplus, but only such a share as the directors may decide. The decision says:

"We think the principle which controls the disposition of surplus earnings of a stock corporation is applicable here. In these cases it has often been held that until dividends have been declared a stockholder had no right of action at law to recover any part of the fund applicable for that purpose. In a sense, all the funds in the possession of a mutual insurance company, over and above its immediate and present liabilities, may be regarded as surplus; yet it is not for that reason understood as belonging to or to be immediately distributed among the policy-holders, either by them or by the company. The word surplus, like the word liabilities, has a special meaning, which has arisen in this branch of the insurance business. Such surplus could be held by them not only for the protection of their policy-holders, but as an inducement to the public to insure. In the absence of fraud all the acts of the officers are conclusive."

To which the New York *Sun* makes this rejoinder:

"Without disrespect to the decision of the court of appeals or suggesting in any way that it is not good law, it may be questioned whether its analogy of a stockholder in a corporation to a policy-holder in a mutual insurance organization is a just one. The stockholder can sell his shares, receiving therefor a sum which represents a pro rata interest in the undivided and well-known profits of the concern. This is shown in the high market quotations of the stocks of many companies which have never made any distribution of profits whatever. The holder of an insurance policy has no such recourse."

The New York *Evening Post* considers the decision in harmony with the principles of justice:

"The unanimous decision of the court of appeals 'in favor of the Equitable,' as some of the papers state it, is, in reality, in favor of all the assured but Greeff. The decision is not only in conformity to explicit law—it is in harmony with the principles of justice. That permanence which is of prime importance in a corporation, issuing contracts that may run for a generation, would be impossible if Greeff's contention were sustained. If a life-insurance company were to distribute all its surplus, it would become insolvent in the first panic that caused shrinkage in the market value of assets. The policy-holders of the Equitable, and all other companies, who clearly comprehend the character of their contracts, will be gratified with this decision."

THE ANGLO-VENEZUELAN AWARD.

ENGLAND'S victory over Venezuela—for as such the award is generally construed—finds the American press in a mood considerably different from the one exhibited in the closing days of 1895 and the early part of 1896. Where the editorial columns were then filled with extended discussions of the rival claims of England and Venezuela, generally reaching the conclusion that Venezuela's claim was just, we now find the whole matter dismissed with a few paragraphs. The opinion which finds widest expression does not concern itself with the justice of the award at all, but avers that the main feature of the case is the triumph for arbitration. The fact that of the 60,000 square miles claimed by Venezuela she gets only 100, and part of that marsh land, fails to arouse any of the indignation displayed three and a half years ago.

The Washington *Star* thinks that even Venezuela has some reason to congratulate herself, because the boundary has now been fixed permanently, and there is no danger of further British encroachment. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the spectacle of England arbitrating under our compulsion is a salutary lesson for Europe. In the twenty years since we first asked England to arbitrate this boundary, says *The Press*, "European powers have acquired over 9,000,000 square miles by conquest; but in all this long course of red-handed acquisition, not a square mile has been seized in North or South America, simply and solely because over them was cast the shadow of the United States. But for this, other American countries would have shared the fate of Venezuela, unable to secure arbitration as to its full claims until the United States spoke." The Boston *Transcript* hopes that this example of arbitration will not be lost upon the diplomats who are handling the complications which have arisen in Alaska and South Africa. "While matters in the latter part of the world have gone so far," says *The Transcript*, "that the prospect of arbitration is hopeless, the Alaskan boundary question remains to be settled, and the example of the successful Venezuelan arbitration ought to open the way plainly for England and the United States to follow." It is not only a triumph for arbitration, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, but also for the Monroe doctrine, for "the most powerful nation of the Old World, in accepting the advice of the United States to submit the question to a disinterested tribunal, recognized a quasi-guardianship on the part of the United States over the rest of the countries of this continent." The New York *Evening Post* regards the award of most of the gold country to Great Britain as desirable in the interest of civilization. *The Evening Post* continues:

"Those gold-mines, according to all accounts, can be worked at a profit only under a stable government. Not only must the government of the region where they are situated be that of a civilized and enlightened country, but the approaches to it must be under like control. At the time when the United States was in a spasm over this question, and when these gold-mines were figuring in the press as the prize for which Great Britain was chiefly contending, letters came from American miners there, saying that their interests and those of all the gold-producers depended on the continuation and confirmation of British control; that if the region were turned over to Venezuela, their property would be exposed to depredation, spoliation, and confiscation, and that they might as well abandon the country at once. Considerations of this

sort had very little weight in the scale when we were deciding the boundary question for all the parties concerned, but we have Judge Brewer's word for it (if the interview is correct), that 'the present insurrection in Venezuela and the consequent feeling of instability weighed to a certain extent in the balance.' We should hope so."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* takes a similar view, saying that "British possession is better than Venezuelan possession for soil or men. . . . Frequent revolutions attest the instability and wellnigh the barbarism of Venezuelan institutions and make any people there, decreed to be under British control, proper subjects for the congratulation of mankind."

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following summary and explanation of the award:

"The decision of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission makes little change of frontiers, confirming for the most part the line between British Guiana and Venezuela shown in maps for fifty years past. Approximately the line sketched by Schomburgk in 1844 is recognized, thus leaving the British and the Venezuelans virtually undisturbed in their respective settlements. Venezuela claimed all territory east of the river Orinoco, up to the river Essequibo, or some 60,000 square miles of the territory included in British Guiana as chartered by Schomburgk. The arbitrators do not award her this, but give her about one fourth of the coast-line claimed by her, and in the interior about 100 square miles south of the river Cuyuni. The British claimed the whole coast-line between the Essequibo and the Orinoco rivers, as far as Point Barima. Under the award they lose, as already stated, about one fourth of the coast. The dividing line leaves the coast at Point Playa, on the Waini River, some miles east of Point Barima. Thence it extends to the Amakuru River and Imataka Mountains, following the natural boundaries chosen by Schomburgk, to the Acarabisi and Cuyuni rivers. The country watered by the Cuyuni has been the principal bone of contention, since gold is abundantly distributed in that region. Here the arbitrators have to some extent effected a compromise, giving to Venezuela a narrow strip of territory south of the river, whereas the British contention would have least confined her to the north bank. The British get the Schomburgk line along the north bank of the Cuyuni as far as its confluence with the river Vanamu. Here the boundary is made to cross to the south side of the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima, while the Schomburgk line continued along the north bank of the Cuyuni to Mount Roraima. All the rest of the boundary of British Guiana, on the western and southern sides, is left by the arbitrators as Schomburgk marked it. As respects the gold-mines, their possession is not materially affected. Venezuela retains the numerous gold-fields she has been working for years past, and the British retain theirs."



REAR-ADMIRAL H. L. HOWISON,
Retired October 10.



CAPT. A. H. MCCORMICK,
Promoted to Rear-Admiral.

REAR-ADMIRALS IN TRANSITION.

THE GERMANS AND THE AMERICANS.

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG, who came from Germany a few years ago to become a member of the faculty of Harvard University, thinks that a deplorable state of misunderstanding exists between two of the best peoples on earth—the Germans and the Americans—and that it might all be removed if we could be brought to know each other better. The existing state of mind in the two lands, he tells us (in *The Atlantic Monthly*), is dangerous to the world's peace, for in international, like personal, relations the object of a quarrel is insignificant and the mental attitude everything. "If Americans and Germans like each other," he says, "the whole of China will be too small to cause a conflict; but if there is antipathy between them, the tiniest rock in the ocean may suffice to bring on a war which shall set the globe ablaze." Germany and the United States are coming into the same paths in learning, art, commerce, and world-politics, and the importance of mutual good-feeling in their rivalry is becoming more apparent every year. What is the cause of the present mutual dislike? Professor Münsterberg says:

"They do not like each other because they do not regard each other as gentlemen: the American thinks the German servile and reactionary, narrow-minded, and narrow-hearted; the German thinks the American greedy and vulgar, brutal and corrupt. As long as the people feel like that, all the diplomacy of the two governments can merely apply plasters to the wounds, but can never thoroughly heal them. Only one course is open for an organic improvement: the two nations must learn to understand each other and to feel the inner accord of their real natures, or at least to overcome hostile prejudices."

Professor Münsterberg then gives us a picture of the "Dutchman"—according to the American idea—as follows:

"The habits of this Prussian sauerkraut eater are well known. He goes shabbily dressed, never takes a bath, drinks beer at his breakfast, plays skat, smokes a long pipe, wears spectacles, reads books from dirty loan libraries, is rude to the lower classes and slavishly servile to the higher, is innocent of the slightest attempt at good form in society; considering it as his object in life to obey the policeman, to fill blanks with bureaucratic red tape, and to get a title in front of his name. Most of this genus fill their time with training parade step in the barrack courts; the others either make bad lyrical poems, or live immoral lives, or sit in prison on account of daring to say a free word in politics. But their chief characteristic comes out in their relations to women and to the government. With calculating cruelty, they force women to remain uneducated and without rights; in marriage they treat them like silly playthings or servant-girls; a woman with intellectual or esthetic interests is, like everything which suggests progress, a horror to their minds. And lastly, their government: it is hard to understand why, but it is a fact that they insist on living without any constitution, under an absolute autocrat, and it is their chief pride that their monarch is an irresponsible busybody, whose chief aim is to bother his patient subjects."

The German idea of the Yankee is not more flattering:

"In the German language the adjective 'American' is usually connected with but three things. The Germans speak of American stoves, and mean a kind of stove which I have never seen in this country; they speak of American duels, and mean an absurd sort of duel which was certainly never fought on this continent; and finally, they speak of American humbug, and mean by it that kind of humbug which flourishes in Berlin just as in Chicago. But the American man is of course very well known. He is a haggard creature, with vulgar tastes and brutal manners, who drinks whisky and chews tobacco, spits, fights, puts his feet on the table, and habitually rushes along in wild haste, absorbed by a greedy desire for the dollars of his neighbors. He does not care for education or art, for the public welfare or for justice, except so far as they mean money to him. Corrupt from top to toe, he buys legislation and courts and government; and when he wants fun, he lynches innocent negroes on Madison Square in New York, or in the Boston Public Garden. He has his family home usually in a sky-scraper of twenty-four stories; his business is

founded on misleading advertisements; his newspapers are filled with accounts of murders, and his churches swarm with hypocrites."

As a result of these ridiculous conceptions,

"when an English cable agency sends news to Germany that the Americans have fallen upon the poor Cubans to fill the pockets of Senators, and are killing in the Philippines mostly women and children, and sends news to America that the Germans slyly interfere with the navy in Manila, or sell arms to the Filipinos, or stir up the Samoans, is it surprising that the worst finds the readiest belief, and that public opinion in both countries cries, 'How dare they, the rascals!'"

One might at first suppose that the immense amount of modern travel would dissipate these prejudices; but the fact remains that it does not, and Professor Münsterberg, who is a psychologist, explains the failure by the law of the human mind that we usually see whatever we expect to see, so that the American traveler leaves Germany with all the absurd prejudices he carried there. The traveler himself, too, remains unobserved if he is an ordinary American; "but when a puffed-up parvenu from the West comes along, with noisy manners, he is observed, and he alone, tho one among scores, is then 'the American.'" Both parties, in short, mistake the extraordinary for the ordinary, and let the usual go unheeded.

As for the Germans who visit America, the rare tourist sees too little on his flying trip to form any adequate idea of our character, while the German who comes here to live is out of touch with the English-speaking population:

"He feels socially in the background; he is the 'Dutchman,' who, through his bad English, through his habits and manners, through his tastes and pleasures, is different from the majority, and therefore set apart as a citizen of second rank—if not slighted, at least kept in social isolation. On the side of the German, the result of this situation is an entire ignorance of the Anglo-American life: he may go his way here for thirty years without ever breaking bread at the table of any one outside of the German circle; he may even have become rich, and yet he is not quite in the social current."

So, altho New York and Chicago each has more Germans than any German city except Berlin, we do not understand them, and they do not understand us.

What has hurt us most in European eyes is the idea that we are materialistic and commercial, to the exclusion of everything higher and nobler:

"The belief that Americans have no spark of idealism in their souls has done more harm to the relations of continental nations with the United States than any protective tariff or any commercial competition; it has surrounded every act of America with a fringe of selfishness and meanness by which even the most harmless action becomes repugnant to sound feelings, and by which the most guileless man is made a prey to the newspapers of Europe. Granted that an American action can never have idealistic motives, it is not difficult to distort daily occurrences and historical events so that everything appears disgusting to a country which believes itself to have a prior claim upon every sort of idealistic feeling, and this emotion of the crowd then becomes the spring of political reactions. I think this attitude is utterly groundless. More than that, I think the true American is an idealist through and through."

Professor Münsterberg grants that in our domestic politics, when economic and commercial questions are at issue, the American character does not display its ideal side. But in politics in the larger sense, we show our idealism unmistakably:

"Wherever such and similar factors are eliminated, the American in politics proves himself the purest idealist, the best men come to the front, the most sentimental motives dominate, and almost no one dares to damage his cause by appealing to selfish instincts. Recent events have once more proved that beyond question. Whatever the Senators and sugar men may have

thought about it, the people wanted the Cuban war for sentimental reasons; and if the uninformed continental papers maintain that the desire for war had merely selfish reasons, they falsify history. Is not the whole debate over expansion carried on with highly idealistic arguments on both sides? Did not even the Anglo-American alliance get hold of the nation when the masses found an idealistic halo for it, discovering that those Englishmen whom they wanted to fight two years before were of the same blood and the same traditions as themselves? It is not entirely sentimental to use Washington's Farewell Address to-day as a living argument with which to determine practical questions? Even the most natural selfish and practical instinct can be overcome, with the typical American, by a catchy sentimental argument."

Private life in America, too, reveals the same high quality:

"This high spirit of the individual in politics repeats itself much more plainly in private life, where helpfulness and honesty seem to me the most essential characteristics of the American. Helpfulness shows itself in charity, in hospitality, in projects for education or for public improvements, or in the most trivial services of daily life; while silent confidence in the honesty of one's fellow men controls practical relations here in a way which is not known in cautious Europe, and could not have been developed if that confidence were not justified. Add to it the American's gratefulness and generosity, his humor and his fairness; consider the vividness of his religious emotion, his interest in religious and metaphysical speculation, his eagerness always to realize the best results of science, and the purity of the relations of the sexes; in short, look around everywhere without prejudice, and you can not doubt that behind the terrifying mask of the selfish realist breathes the idealist who is controlled by a belief in ethical values."

Many Americans have "the settled opinion that the Germans, the poor, suffering subjects of Emperor William, have no liberty." As to the truth of this view, Professor Münsterberg remarks:

"Moreover, if I consider the outer forms of life, I do not hesitate to maintain that Germany is even in that respect freer than the United States. The right to insult the President, to cross the railroad tracks where it is dangerous, and to ignore the law if a great trust stands behind one, is not freedom, but lack of social development, the survival of a lower civilization, a pseudo-freedom whose symptoms, fortunately, are disappearing from year to year in this country, also. Freedom is not absence of limitations, not licentiousness; freedom and duty are never in opposition, but demand each other. The social intercourse of the well-mannered is not less free than that of ill-bred men, tho they obey many more rules, and the expression of thought is not less free when we obey the laws of good language: no, it is freer than the expression of those who speak slang. That people is freest whose forms of life secure the fullest possible development of each individual, and only the highest differentiation of social prescriptions can bring such true freedom, not the liberty of the primeval forest. Germans live under more complicated and systematized rules than Americans, and for this very reason they have greater freedom than is possible in the less restrained rush of American life."

The German Emperor is so far from being an autocrat that he has less real power than our own rulers.

"Those, however, who maintain that the Emperor is an autocrat do not understand how closely the German monarchy, not only through the constitutional and parliamentary limitations imposed upon it, but still more in its inner forces, is identical with the national will. I do not care to discuss here whether the Spanish war was necessary, whether the annexation of the Philippines was desirable, or whether Alger was a good Minister; I know only that the German Emperor would not have been able to retain a minister for a year against unanimous public opinion, or to make war and to create colonies when but a short time before the public soul had revolted against the idea of war and aggressive annexation. A President with such vast powers, parties in the grasp of bosses, city administrations under the whip of spoils-men, the economic world under the tyranny of trusts, and all together under the autocracy of yellow-press editors—no, I love and admire America, but Germany really seems to me freer."

So much for mistaken ideas on both sides of the water. How are they to be remedied? Professor Münsterberg finds that the corrective force is already at work in both nations, in their policies of expansion:

"Germany must become more democratic, and America more aristocratic. It is, to be sure, not democracy after Bebel's prescriptions, nor aristocracy after Astor's ideas, that is required; we need the democracy which makes every man ethically responsible for himself, and the aristocracy which considers the individual as existing, not for himself, but only in his relation to those public institutions in which the duties and ideals of the nation are centralized. Time will bring the change to both countries, and it is interesting to observe the numerous symptoms which indicate that this reciprocal movement toward aristocratic development here, and toward democratic strengthening there, will be brought about in both countries most directly by the same political means, the policy of expansion. The colonial transmarine development of the German empire is taking away that narrowness of its citizens which too much depressed the spirit of individual initiative; it is widening the horizon, and giving to the individual that increased self-respect which is the noblest endowment of democracy, and which will secure the safest basis to the national monarchy. The expansion policy of America, on the other hand, must reinforce the spirit of public responsibility, must give through its international consequences an absolutely new position to the government and to military life and diplomacy, must stimulate new energies in public service, and so create an aristocratic spirit which may in time bring to us a national art and poetry and science and philosophy, and thus weave the golden thread of greatness into a glorious democracy."

"Whether it takes the short cut through expansion or chooses a longer way, in any case time will bring about the change in Germany as well as in America; but those who know both countries can not fail to see how much this movement would be reinforced, and how much energy would be saved in the process, if the two nations were to influence each other more directly and learn from each other more willingly. They feel it, therefore, their profound duty to help remove the foolish, narrow-minded prejudices on both sides of the ocean, and with them the mood that occasions petty quarrels and unnecessary friction."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is not so much the Transvaal as the Transvaalians in which England is interested.—*The Boston Transcript*.

THE Boers made their first mistake by settling territory that the British might want some day.—*The Detroit News*.

So long as the Filipinos do not capture Manila General Otis sees no reason to lose hope.—*The Chicago Record*.

HEREAFTER it is probable that youthful republics will hesitate before encouraging English immigration.—*The Detroit News*.

IF General Otis keeps on making blunders his return home will be hailed with almost as loud acclaim as Dewey's.—*The St. Paul Globe*.

COLONEL BRYAN is willing to admit that if he had been in Dewey's place he could not have done any better.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

A GREAT many persons are claiming the credit of having discovered Dewey, but Montojo is entitled to part of the honor.—*The Chicago Record*.

DON'T buy any canes made from the log of the *Olympia* unless accompanied by Dewey's signature certifying they are genuine.—*The New York World*.

BACON: "I see they say Dewey descended from some of the old English kings." Egbert: "Well, he seems to have worked up again, all right."—*The Yonkers Statesman*.

CHANCE FOR ATKINSON.—The Filipinos are greatly in need of provisions. Edward Atkinson should send over a cargo of his pamphlets telling how to live on 15 cents a week and an oil-stove.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

POLITICAL REPORTEER.—An imperialistic editor in the aristocracy ridden East sneeringly suggests Bryan and Aguinaldo as the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. That's all right, and what's the matter with McKinley and the sultan of Sulu for the opposing team in the race?—*The Wilcox (Nebr.) Herald*.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY in his article in one of the current magazines may be forgiven for telling the story about Gen. Zachary Taylor and the battle of Buena Vista. After hearing what every one else had said or written about the battle the general came to the conclusion that he wasn't there. Schley feels himself to be in something of the same fix.—*Springfield Republican*.

LETTERS AND ART.

ADMIRAL DEWEY IN LITERATURE AND ART.

APPARENTLY a special alcove in the public libraries will soon have to be reserved for books and articles relating to Admiral Dewey. Among the gifts which he received upon his return to America was an enormous volume, under which several



QUADRIGA OF VICTORY ON DEWEY ARCH.

men might well stagger, filled with articles about himself, clipped from the journals; and it is probable that not one tenth of all that has been printed is included in this book.

Besides the special Dewey number of *McClure's* for October and articles in most of the other magazines, a number of volumes upon the admiral have just appeared or are announced for publication shortly. Among the former are Rossiter Johnson's "The Hero of Manila," John Barrett's "Admiral George Dewey," and Frederick Palmer's "George Dewey, Admiral." There is, however, likely to be much embarrassment as to choice of titles. As a writer has recently remarked, the three books just mentioned apparently exhaust the list of possible variations; yet the book-makers still have "Our George," "Cousin George, the Diplomat," and "George, the Terror of the Spaniards."

The following account of "The Dewey Scrap-Book" was given in advance of presentation by Mrs. Frank A. Burrelle, the compiler of the work, in the *Florida Times-Union and Citizen* (September 24):

"The finished book, which is now being bound in solid silver ready for the presentation, weighs 150 pounds, contains upward of 10,000 clippings, and has extracts from almost every newspaper in the country.

"Perhaps the most important page contains facsimiles of the famous autograph letters written by all of the leading members of President McKinley's Cabinet, in which statesmen of high office, for the first time in journalistic annals, consented to write and sign their views at the request of and for publication in a number of leading papers, whose proprietors and editors, acting in concert, presented the original letters to Admiral Dewey. As these letters attracted national attention, and were one of the greatest, if not the greatest, newspaper triumphs in the matter of recording the sentiments of the nation's foremost men, the newspapers containing them found a conspicuous place in the album.

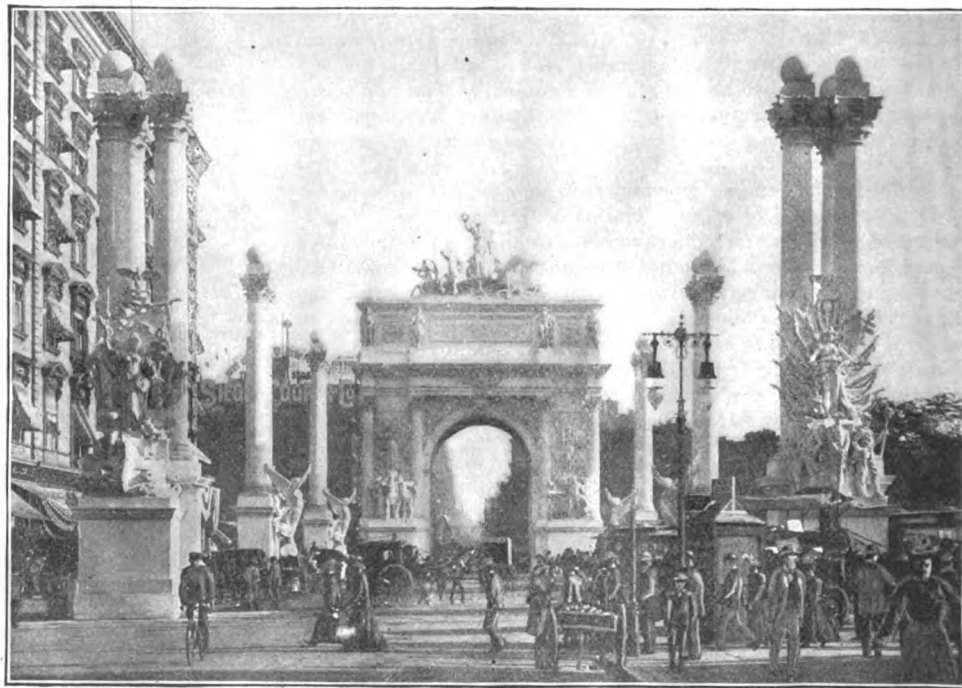
"As may well be imagined, the work of compiling such a scrap-

book as this was no child's play. After the preliminaries as to the size of the pages and the general appearance of the volume had been agreed upon, I began work by entering into correspondence with all of the newspapers throughout the United States, asking them to forward any pet cartoon or sentiment expressed in their paper regarding Admiral Dewey. The response was a very cordial one, not only from the editors but from authors and artists. Victor Herbert sent the original score of 'The Fight Is Made and Won,' which was dedicated to Dewey; McClure sent an entire page of artist-proof illustrations of one of Oscar King's Manila stories; Margherita Arellina Hamm contributed her 'Hymn to Dewey,' and the closing chapter of her 'Life of Dewey,' with which the volume ends.

"A description of the appearance and size of the book will be interesting. The book has 400 pages, 22 x 26½ inches. This makes a total of 147 inches to the page, or 58,800 running inches of reading matter, equal to 50 entire issues of the *New York Sun*. Above each of the 10,000 clippings is engrossed the name and date of the paper from which the item was taken. The front page is elaborately engrossed with a suitable inscription. Beneath this are the signatures of the members of the Maritime Exchange who present the book. The volume is bound in silver, in the right-hand upper corner of the cover being a handsome design representing the entrance of Dewey's fleet to Manila Bay. Surrounding the picture is a design made up of the palm-trees and cane-brakes of the Philippine Islands, surmounted by the Goddess of War. The lower right-hand corner depicts the victorious squadron entering New York harbor with the Goddess of Peace hovering above. The book rests on a solid oak table, the legs of which are hand-carved American eagles. The ends are ornamented with the prow of the *Olympia* and the United States coat-of-arms.

"The table is so arranged that the top swings around and drops the center to permit of the book being opened with ease, as it is entirely too heavy to be handled in any other way. The book, exclusive of the table, weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds."

One of the finest tributes that art has ever offered to a returning



GENERAL VIEW OF ARCH.

hero is the lofty and dazzling white arch erected in New York. Credit for the conception and general design of this noble work—which all lovers of the beautiful hope will be made a permanent possession of the city—is largely due to Mr. Charles R. Lamb, vice-president of the Architectural League of New York. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, Mr. Philip Martiny, Mr. Daniel C. French, Mr. Charles H. Niehaus, and Mr. Karl Bitter are the designers of the

five most striking groups of figures, and most of the leading sculptors of the city are also represented by strikingly fine work on the arch or columns. An art critic in the *New York Sun* (September 28) says of this achievement:

"The city may well feel proud of it. It is fine in every respect. It fulfils its purpose as a decorative creation, and it could not have been erected, considering all the conditions, in any other place than in the town where it stands. While shortness of time for execution is one of the evil conditions that confronts American artists in almost all the commissions they are called upon to fill, the brief space of time which has elapsed since it was decided to build this arch and the date when it is finished will no doubt excite admiration on the part of our hurry-loving people. But the arch is a temporary decorative structure. It was not designed as a permanent monument, and whereas, had this been the case, a dozen compromises with accepted artistic canons would have been impossible, it has here been fitting to make them in the efforts to make the arch fit in with certain incongruous surroundings and form a center of decoration in a general plan circumscribed in its scope by numerous unremovable difficulties.

"The arch symbolizes Naval Victory, and is intended in all its attributes, in its groups and portrait statues, to be representative of the power and fame of the United States as a nation that has won honor on the seas. Its design is based on the arch of Titus at Rome, one of the most beautiful of all existing monuments of triumph, and resembles the Arc de Triomphe at Paris in the important feature of having its piers pierced by arches opening through from side to side. It may be said that there is not a single instance where any of the sculptors have failed to reach, in the less important features, the high average set by the principal groups. Looked at from near-by, where details may be carefully studied, the excellence of all the work is simply amazing. Considering that two months ago the Dewey arch existed only in imagination, its actual presence to-day in Madison Square, complete, imposing, and beautiful, is an achievement for which the designer and sculptors deserve high praise and honor from our citizens, and the city itself should congratulate itself in the thought that nothing of the kind more noteworthy and so admirable has ever been given to it before."

EDWIN MARKHAM WITH A HOE

MR. EDWIN MARKHAM recently paid a visit to the Roycroft Shop, where Mr. Elbert Hubbard, "the sage of East Aurora, N. Y.," holds court, and where the Roycroft books and other objects of art are made. Mr. Markham has of late been so often accused of being a malinger of the hoe and of the man who uses it that we rejoice with Fra Albertus in his discovery that the poet is himself no stranger to that implement. The sage thus tells the tale (in *The Philistine*, October):

"When Mr. Markham arrived at the shop, Saint Gerome, Sammy the Artist, Ali Baba & I were just starting for the potato-field, each armed with a hoe. Mr. Markham laft heartily at our appearance and thought it was a planned reception; but it wasn't, it was all purely accidental.

"I sent one of the boys to the barn to find another hoe. Mr. Markham did not shy, & when he was provided we started away. We reacht the field, and hoed.

"Mr. Markham is no stranger to a hoe. He is hearty, bronzed, and his white hair and beard quite belie his strong fizeek and boyish spirit. As we hoed we discussed the 'hoe-man.' Probably I know more clearly than Mr. Markham does, himself, just what he had in view when he wrote 'The Man with the Hoe.'

"So I explained to Mr. Markham what he meant. He was grateful.

"The trouble with the hoe-man is too much hoe—it is hoe-congestion.

"The hoe is all right, and all men should hoe.

"If all men hoed a little, no man would have to hoe all the time.

"To hoe all the time slants the brow.

"To never hoe tends to hydrocephalus & nervous prostration.

"Many men never hoe, because, they say, 'I don't have to.' It is a fool's answer.

"Then very many men are not allowed to hoe—the land is needed for game preserves. And in a country called Italy, where the true type of hoe-man is found most abundantly, there is an army of two hundred & fifty thousand fighting men who have to be fed with the things the hoe-man digs out of the ground.

"Wherever there are many soldiers there are also many hoe-men.

"Some one must hoe.

"All food and all wealth are hoed out of the ground.

"If you never hoe, and yet eat, you are slanting the forehead of the hoe-man and adding to that stolid look of God-forsaken hopelessness. If you help the hoe-man hoe, he will then have time to think, and gradually the shape of his head will change, his eye will brighten, the coarse mouth will become expressive, and at times he will take his dumb gaze from the earth and look up at the stars.

"Let us all hoe—a little."

THE DRAMATIC OUTLOOK.

THE opening theatrical season in New York appears full of the promise of an uncommonly interesting, fresh, and varied series of entertainments of the popular order. It is true that in the more seriously interesting classic drama there is an eclipse, partial if not complete, which promises to continue for some time. One of the few openings in the clouds hovering over the legitimate drama is the contemplated production of five plays, selected from the works of Ibsen, Bernard Shaw, Maeterlinck, Hauptmann, and Sudermann, under the direction of Mr. John Blair. The dramatic outlook for the season is thus summed up by an editorial writer in the *New York Evening Post* (September 23):

"The situation can be defined most clearly by a rapid enumeration of the chief new attractions in the theatrical bill of fare. First on the list, by virtue of seniority and past achievement, comes Sir Henry Irving, but this time he will appeal to the popular rather than the cultivated taste, by putting his main reliance upon Sardou's pseudo-historical romantic melodrama, 'Robespierre.' The representation, however, is certain to be noteworthy as an illustration of enlightened stage management, and admittedly enables him to display in vivid fashion his unrivaled power as an interpreter of conflicting emotions and the terrors of remorse. He will be accompanied, of course, by Ellen Terry, an actress whose personal charm is still preeminent. The Kendals are to be seen in their latest success, 'The Elder Miss Blossom,' a performance which has been praised very warmly by some judicious critics, and, possibly, in two new plays, which have not yet been specified. Later on, at some undetermined date, Eleanora Duse, the greatest of living actresses, is expected to appear, but the details of this important engagement remain to be settled. The return of Mme. Bernhardt, altho uncertain, is among the possibilities. Should she make up her mind to cross the Atlantic, she, presumably, will present her 'Hamlet,' which assuredly will be curious, if not edifying. Mme. Modjeska is also likely to visit New York with a new play.

"Owing to the postponement of Mr. John Hare's visit with 'The Gay Lord Quex,' we shall have nothing new from Mr. Pinero, but Mr. Grundy, one of the brightest, if also one of the most unequal of English dramatists, will be represented by a new piece in which Annie Russell will play the heroine, by 'The Degenerates,' which is prospering in London in spite of much unfavorable press comment, and by 'A Debt of Honor.' H. V. Esmond, who has done some clever and delicate work, is to send 'My Lady's Lord,' which has not been tried, we believe, and 'Brother Officers,' which has enjoyed some measure of success in England. 'Two Kinds of Women' and 'Peg Woffington' are the contributions of J. M. Barrie, whose name justifies pleasurable expectations, and a new piece by Messrs. Parker and Carson, the authors of 'Rosemary,' also will be awaited with interest. Then there are to be dramas by Stanley Weyman, who already has won his spurs, and Eden Philpotts. One of the earliest productions here will be Mr. Zangwill's dramatization of 'The Children of the Ghetto,' which is sure of public attention, and, a little later on, Miss Nethersole will offer a version of Daudet's 'Sapho.' A

play by Riohepin and a farce by Bisson should also be mentioned among the chief novelties on the foreign list. Mere trivialities need not be taken into account."

Among the distinctively American plays, we also have "Peter Stuyvesant," by Bronson Howard and Brander Matthews, and are shortly to have "Sag Harbor," in which Mr. James A. Herne finds a new field for local studies. Besides Miss Marlowe in "Barbara Frietchie," we are promised an adaptation of "David Harum," which will surely attract its thousands and tens of thousands if it possesses an iota of the merit of the book. We have recently mentioned the promised dramatization of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" among the list of special literary dramatization, for the coming season (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, September 30).

In spite of these native products, the vast preponderance of plays on the boards for this year will continue to be of foreign origin. It is a rather humiliating fact that the American theater is still substantially an annex of the European stage. In this connection *The Evening Post* says:

"It is worthy of note that we are becoming more and more dependent upon the English stage for leading players, except perhaps in low comedy, for the simple reason, often pointed out in this journal, that we no longer have the training-schools formerly provided by the old system of stock companies. Some of these still exist in England, altho in a modified form, both in London and the provinces, and occasionally turn out qualified actors, capable of actual impersonation. Few such men or women are available here. Our managers, most of whom have the vaguest notions of the art of acting, select leading men mainly on account of their pleasing presence or manners, without much reference to their ability, and permit them to reproduce themselves indefinitely. The consequence is that there is no American actor or actress to-day, of anything like first-class standing, who does not belong to an older generation.

"To this pass have we been brought by the combination system, which has smothered healthy competition at home, shut the stage-door in the face of the American dramatist, paralyzed the development of the American actor, and rendered us almost wholly dependent upon foreign playwrights and players. The only consolation left to us is that the drama has had a sort of revival across the Atlantic, and that we get the benefit of it at second hand."

HOW ONE WOMAN LOVED.

MME. DE STAEL'S fame has somewhat overshadowed that of her mother, Mme. Necker; but one may search far and wide in the world's literature to find love-letters equal to those which Mme. Necker wrote. And these letters do not cease at the point at which most of the imaginary dramas of love cease—at marriage. Mme. Necker's absorbing passion for her husband continued to the end of life, despite her brilliant career as a leader of Parisian society. In *The Nineteenth Century* (August), Marcia C. Maxwell reproduces the story of Mme. Necker's life together with a number of her letters.

Mme. Necker's, or rather Suzanne Curchod's, first love affair was with young Gibbon, the English historian, who, on his return from France to England, broke off the engagement, for the ostensible reason that his father objected. His letter announcing this fact elicited from her the following heart-cry:

"Monsieur,—I blush at the step I am taking; I should wish to hide it from you, as I should wish to hide it from myself. Is it possible, O God! that an innocent heart should abase itself to this point? What a humiliation! . . . I owe this effort to my peace of mind; if I lose the occasion which presents itself there is no longer any tranquillity for me: could I have tasted of it, from the instant that my heart, ingenious in tormenting itself, thought to see in the marks of your coldness only the proof of the delicacy of your feelings. For five whole years have I sacrificed to this chimera by a strange and unique line of conduct; at last my

mind, all romantic as it is, has become convinced of its error; on my knees I ask you to dissuade this foolish heart; set your hand to a complete avowal of your indifference, and my soul will accommodate itself to its position; certainty will produce the tranquillity for which I sigh. You would be the most despicable of men if you refused me this act of frankness, and the God who sees my heart, and who no doubt loves me, tho He makes me suffer the most bitter trials,—that God, I say, will punish you in spite of my prayers, if there is the least dissembling in your answer, or if by your silence you make a plaything of my peace of mind.

"If you ever unveil my unworthy step to whomsoever it might be on earth, were it even to the dearest of my friends, by the horror of my punishment will my fault be judged. I shall look upon it as a terrible crime of which I did not know the atrocity; I already feel that it is an abasement that outrages my modesty, my past conduct, and my actual sentiments."

Two years later, Mlle. Curchod met Jacques Necker, and the acquaintance speedily ripened into love. Here is a letter written by her a few days before their marriage:

"O Jacques, my dear Jacques, do not ask of me the expression of my sentiments; let me enjoy my happiness without reflecting upon it. In contemplating it I fear it may escape, and I can not think of the sweetness of my life without foreseeing the moment which must end it. The trouble of my heart and the dark fancies which agitate it might prevent me from satisfying you. Think at least of the engagement you are about to contract. I fear making you the most ungrateful of men. Ah! if you are not the most tender—stop; turn away your eyes and tear up this letter; it would make you too guilty. Yes, my beloved, you are the chain that unites me to the universe. The instant that you ceased to love me would make me a stranger to all nature. . . . Consider, indeed, in what my joy consists. Is it not the charm of your love that beautifies everything in my eyes? I find in the sweetness of friendship a faint image of our union, in the splendor of fortune the care that you took to acquire it, in the allurements of self-love the confidence of pleasing you more, in intellectual work the hope of captivating your mind and of employing my time so as to repair the losses it will occasion. When I retire to rest, I say to myself, 'He loves me!' and it is in that sweet security that sleep overtakes me. If I awake, my first thought is of heaven; but my soul mingles itself with yours and draws from that union a fresh fervor. My dear friend, do not be satiated with a sentiment that my heart renders inexhaustible. May the moment of my death be the highest point of your love, and it will be the happiest day of my life."

And here is another letter, written by Mme. Necker to a friend of her childhood, shortly after marriage:

"I have married a man who is in my eyes the most perfect of mortals, and I assure you that I am not the only one who considers him so. I liked him as soon as I began to know him, and I should have told you of it if I had been near you, but did not dare to write it. At present I see nothing but my husband in all nature; all my tastes, all my sentiments refer to him; I make no account of other men but according as they approach more or less near to him, and I only compare them in order to have the pleasure of perceiving the difference. . . . The attentions of my husband surpass belief; but I am sensible of nothing but his attachment, and mine for him has so much strength that I see nothing but him in the most agreeable company, and that a man for whom I had some liking was only tiresome to me away from my dear husband. Such is my state, my dear; my life is in the hands of God; I no longer pray to Him to take it away; I do not ask Him to preserve it; I place myself with confidence in the hands of Him who has guided me with so much care and goodness."

As all the world knows, Mme. Necker's *salon* speedily became famous, and her husband became a man of the highest importance in the financial and afterward in the governmental circles of France. One of the first clouds to come into their married life was the frequent separation due to the demands of his business. She became jealous of the French East India Company, and he

became jealous of literature, chiding her for the time she devoted to her writing. This was her reply :

"It seems to me, my dear husband, that I have never loved you so much as I do at present. The sentiment which attaches me to you penetrates my whole soul; I feel sensible of my existence but through you; I never think of myself but as second, and it is always through you that I must pass to arrive at myself. If I did not rather fear the variability of your character, if I imagined that an agitated life were necessary to you, and that sentiment without anxiety could not subsist in your heart, believe me I would make every imaginable sacrifice for you with pleasure. I say this to you from the depths of my heart; if an angel assured me that in a desert you would have for me the same attachment that you show me at Paris, I would follow you there to-morrow without the slightest reluctance, and perhaps even with pleasure. I should wish neither to enjoy nor to breathe but through you, and, by a feeling very different to yours, I can only taste with painful regret the pleasures that do not come to me from you. This is my inmost soul, and I know myself well. This state of mine never varies; it will not leave me till I die. My device on this earth is *Or thou, or nothing!* After that, can you blame me for liking writing? It is no longer, my dear husband, more than the remains of a habit that I think it well to keep because of the activity of my mind and the void left by your absence. But the reproach is becoming too frequent, and, altho that uneasiness may make you perhaps more tender, I prefer—and I hardly dare to say it—I prefer being less loved, and that you should be more happy. Therefore, I make a compact with you; from the moment you abandon for good the East India Company, I promise you, if you require it, to renounce 'Fénelon,' and even promise not to take up my pen on any other subject; and I hope with all my heart that the sacrifice I ask of you may not cost you more than the one which I shall make for you; for, my dear husband, the happiness I enjoy with you is sometimes slightly obscured by my fears. Your character is not so unvarying as mine. Often even you forget yourself. The world and its affairs are necessary to you. You find with me all your pleasures, but not all your wants. Perhaps one day . . . my pen refuses to trace the words. Ah! if I were ever less dear to you, I should not survive the loss of your affection for a moment. As for me, I feel that I have only one mind, and that is yours. I must love you or die."

When M. Necker became Director-General of Finances of France and an idol of the people, who were already beginning to clamor for their rights (the popular indignation over his dismissal later on was the beginning, it may be said, of the French Revolution), his immersion in public affairs was misinterpreted by his wife and called forth the following outburst in her private journal :

"O my God! vouchsafe to calm a soul that adores you! If my heart, filled with a thought of your perfections, has never for an instant wavered between the universe and you; if, in those moments when deluded man thinks he enjoys, I was always ready to leave this life without regret, grant that the inconstancy or the contempt of men may be for me but a source of comparisons to raise myself to heaven. Do not tear from my heart a sentiment which is only too dear, but diminish, if you think proper, the distress it causes there. Permit me to pour out my whole soul, and, if I am mistaken in my suspicions, either reassure my stricken heart or take me away from a life where all is illusion. Precious chimera, perfect and unalterable tenderness, what has become of you? Long I bore your image in my heart; long I thought you realized, like those sick persons who give to objects the color that is fixed in their eyes; it is long, too, since the veil has been torn, and every day makes me perceive more clearly the sad truth. I have lost all, and I thought I had found all. . . ."

Other similar outbursts follow in the journal, and then comes this entry :

"O my husband, pardon me; I thought that you no longer loved me; I outraged you, no doubt; receive my last sigh."

On November 12, 1792, a year and a half before her death, she wrote the following letter to her husband to be read after her death :

"You weep, my beloved one. You think that she who on all

points united her existence to yours lives no more for you. You are mistaken; that God who joined our two hearts, that God, benefactor of all His creatures, who loaded me with His favors, has not annihilated my being. As I write this letter a sentiment that has never deceived me diffuses an unlooked-for calm in my soul; I seem to see that this spirit will still watch over your fate, and that, in the bosom of God—of that God whom I shall never cease to adore, and whom I prefer to all things, even to you—I shall still enjoy your tenderness for me. . . ."

Daily after her death, which occurred May 6, 1794, her husband visited her grave until he too passed away nine years later.

THE MOST WIDELY READ BOOKS OF 1899 IN ENGLAND.

THE tastes of the reading public in England and in America show a marked divergence. The most popular book in this country—"David Harum"—does not find a place in the baker's dozen of leading books shown in the annexed cut from the London *Daily Mail*, reproduced in *The Academy* (September 23).



THE THIRTEEN LEADING BOOKS IN ENGLAND.

The most widely read book there is Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler's "A Double Thread." Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5, John-Street" comes next, with Dr. W. G. Grace's "Recollections" third, C. E. Raimond's "The Open Question" fourth, Mr. Harold Frederic's "The Market-Place" fifth, and Miss Beatrice Harraden's "The Fowler" sixth. Among the remaining books, Fitzgerald's translation of Omar Khayyám (which *The Mail* gives with the curious and apparently cockney spelling of *Khyham*), and Mr. Peter Finley Dunne's "Mr. Dooley"—the only American book in the list—are particularly notable. In the illustration, the position and size of each volume represent as exactly as possible its degree of popularity as ascertained from careful inquiry at the chief circulating libraries of England.

"David Harum" is beginning to sell largely in England, four editions or about fifteen thousand volumes having been lately called for. A large circulating library reports that a number of requests have been received from its readers for copies of "David's Harem," apparently under the conviction that the scene of the story was located somewhere in the dominions of the latest accession to American citizenship, the Sultan of Sulu. *The St. James's Gazette* announces with apparent sobriety of countenance that the novel's popularity in America was due to its "religious interest." Evidently *The Gazette* has a high opinion of

the quality of both David's religion and that of America. We are hardly relieved to find, however, that *The Academy* denies this statement; it states that "the book's fascination lay largely in its pictures of horse-dealing," a subject evidently in its opinion more familiar and fondly appreciated by the native American than the one mentioned by *The St. James's Gazette*.

SOME GERMAN ESTIMATES OF GOETHE.

ENGLISH comments on Goethe's genius (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 23) touched upon his lack of what is commonly called patriotism. The Germans admit this lack, but they nevertheless claim him as a typical German. The *Vossische Zeitung*, a Liberal paper of the old school, expresses itself, in the main, as follows:

Goethe doubted that the German people could throw off the yoke of the French tyrant, he ridiculed the liberty of the press, and the dream of German unity did not influence him. He shared with Lessing in contempt for patriotism. It would not be well if all men took the same view; but a Goethe and a Lessing may be forgiven. Goethe knew that his people would honor him, and he demanded their gratitude. Statues should be erected to him, he said, as to a commander who has freed the land from an enemy, for he had freed Germany from the bonds of narrow thought. Indeed, but few can appreciate what we owe him. The language has been enriched by him, and many thoughts have by him been formulated for the first time. Not every one has received directly from Goethe's works the ideas which he put into circulation: his thoughts reach the people frequently through other channels. The fact is, people do not know what they owe him, and their ingratitude is unintentional.

The *Vorwärts*, the mouthpiece of the Social-Democratic Party, says:

"Thus much is certain: of our classics, Goethe does not stand the most in touch with our modern proletariat. Goethe always belonged to the ruling classes, first as the child of the Frankfort patrician, later as Minister of State in Weimar. He did not often mention the 'lowest' classes, and when he did, it was to praise what a modern workman regards as the greatest of crimes—satisfaction with his lot and obedience to his master. . . . It is useless to discuss the vexing question whether he was the greatest poet. Certain it is that neither Homer nor Dante, Cervantes nor Shakespeare, created so rich a world of thought. And that is why we forgive what may appear to be petty in his character. To develop all that is great in human nature is not given to a single individual; only a nation can do that. Had he been as energetic a character as Schiller or Lessing, he would not have enriched civilization with so many great thoughts."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the organ of the Prussian squires, and a representative of German jingoism, says:

"Goethe was a genuine child of his times. Cosmopolitan humanitarianism prevailed in his youth, and he lacked that national feeling which to-day we expect to find in every German. Yet he was German through and through. German are his ideals, German his models. He did not write for the masses, and would be much astonished to find his works popular. But his intellect has influenced the entire nation, each one receiving his share according to his capacity, and we owe him gratitude as one who has done much to form the character of the nation."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, which, tho not an official paper, is in touch with government circles and expresses the view of the official classes, speaks as follows:

"However much his name may be in the mouths of the people, Goethe's influence is not yet at its zenith. To him belongs the future. It will yet take some time ere people realize that he is not too high above them to be studied earnestly. The battle with self, the fight for greater purity, for personal perfection, the wrestling of a great spirit with the weaknesses and imperfections of human nature, are depicted by him, and in that he is excessively German. But the man who thought so much of humanity as a whole had no time to tune his lyre to patriotic songs. Yet he has done enough for his country by the services he rendered

her. No other nation has such a master mind, none a figure so powerful to lead in all that is noble and good."

The *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, says:

"Goethe is a national prophet and leader without his having intended to become such. He has taught us above all the value of diligence. It is not genius that makes nations great, it is industry. Genius is to be found among all peoples; race does not determine it. We Germans should be proud, not of the many great men we have numbered among us, but of the ceaseless love of work which distinguishes our farmer and mechanic, our scientist and our merchant. In the glorification of this diligence Goethe led, hence we have a right to regard him as a national hero."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An Experiment in Translation.—Emerson, in one of his essays, said that he would as soon think of swimming across every river he met instead of taking the ferry as he would think of laboriously making his way through the classic writers in the original tongues when he had such excellent translations at hand in English. Probably an increasingly large number of people would agree with him; nevertheless, the difference between a work in the original and in a translation is a very tangible one and may even be subjected to scientific test. The following odd experiment is related by a writer in *The Youth's Companion* of an English author:

"He wrote a four-line epigram, asked a friend to translate it into Latin, and sent the Latin to another friend with the request that he turn it back into English. This English version was turned by another into French. The process went on until the lines had passed through Greek, English, German, English, Persian, English. The first English version may be compared with the final translation:

I.
I heard that S. would write my "Life"
When I gave up my breath.
I felt that this indeed would add
A new delight to death. G. S. L.

VI.
He—"Dear, in my song you still shall live,
Tho under earth you lie!"
She—"Ah! had you now that grace to give
I should not need to die." O. S.

The Best Books for Children Under Twelve.—The subject of juvenile reading has been lately rather carefully canvassed by the London *Academy*. A vote by a large number of its readers upon the question of what are the best dozen books for children under twelve gave the following result:

Alice in Wonderland, Andersen's Fairy Tales, Struwwelpeter, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Water Babies, Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, Robinson Crusoe, Arabian Nights, Pilgrim's Progress, Kingsley's Heroes, Stevenson's Child's Garden of Verses, Little Lord Fauntleroy.

The thirteen books receiving the next highest number of votes were the following:

The Jungle Book, Æsop's Fables, Masterman Ready, Through the Looking-Glass, Tom Brown's Schooldays, Swiss Family Robinson, The Book of Nonsense, Mother Goose, The Rose and the Ring, Jackanapes, Black Beauty, The Blue Fairy Book, The Boy's Own Paper.

The list is, *The Academy* thinks, a very satisfactory one, and generous uncles might safely adopt it as a guide.

NOTES.

SAYS a critic in *The Saturday Review* (London): "The decay of the spirit of poetry in England is one of the most depressing of all the sad signs of the times. No doubt great bards are like the best comets, and only flash across our horizon at long, irregular intervals, but the murkiness of the present outlook bears all the stigmata of permanence, and we find an added hopelessness in the complacency with which our literary public accepts its fate."

It is evident that W. L. Alden does not admire D'Annunzio. Referring to his new book, "The Virgin of the Rocks," he says (in the *New York Times*): "It seems to me to show D'Annunzio at his worst. It is neurotic, erotic, and tedious. . . . What there is to praise in 'The Virgins of the Rocks,' except the occasional beauty of the author's style and the undeniable poetry of certain descriptive passages, I fail to perceive."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

YACHT RACES AND OTHER TESTS THAT DO NOT TEST.

THE mania for "making a record" is leading us continually into a great many impractical performances. This complaint is made by Tecumseh Swift in a letter to *The American Machinist* (September 21). In our anxiety to beat the world in some one particular, we build machines for record-breaking purposes, that serve no useful end whatever. Mr. Swift is moved to these considerations first of all by meditating on the meaning of the races for the America's cup. He says:

"The international yacht races for the cup the *America* won a generation and a half ago are just about to come off, and I would have reason to be ashamed of myself if I was not considerably interested, not so much as to who wins as in the means by which the cup is to be held or regained. The designing and the construction of the racing-machines and the manipulation of them are, in every detail, in the line of the mechanic's and the engineer's daily and constant occupation. They embody completely the problem of the application of certain available forces to the accomplishment of a certain purpose. The thing about the whole affair that can be regarded only with dissatisfaction is that the races when finished will have demonstrated or accomplished nothing of any discoverable practical value. The yachts are worthless for pleasure, for the oyster business, or for anything else, and the success of the one or the other will help us not in the least toward the building of better boats for any service. We do not know everything yet about either the building or the sailing of boats in the lines of service where all such available knowledge is most desirable, but these yacht races apparently add nothing to our available knowledge."

Speed tests of all kinds, Mr. Swift says, offer great temptations to ignore practical conditions. Not content with learning the ordinary possibilities of the bicycle, we must suck a cyclist along behind a locomotive at a mile a minute; instead of inquiring how fast a steamboat may go while retaining its usefulness, we throw away all use and try to build boats that are all engine and nothing else. Mr. Swift thus sets the seal of his condemnation on the modern torpedo-boat, which he regards as a case in point:

"I can not but think that our Government, following the lead of other admiralities, is throwing away a lot of good money upon torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. The other day I had the pleasure of seeing the completed engines for one of these boats, and also of looking over the hull, not yet launched. No one can realize how far the process of cutting down the weights upon these things has been carried except by a personal inspection. The engines are the perfection of workmanship in every detail, but they suggest also throughout weakness and unsafety, and when these engines break down on trial, as they usually do, and it is lucky if some of the men are not killed, neither the workmanship nor the material is the place to look for the fault. The hull was such as a sight of the engines would suggest. To call it an eggshell is inadequate. Here was a boat about 180 feet long, I think, to carry engines of 4,000 horse-power, and the plating of the hull a trifle over $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and not a double shell anywhere. The decks also were single, and a little over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, and buckled under my feet as I walked, and everything in proportion. If anything touches this hull it must be crushed, and it can not take long to rust it through—and then where are we?"

The same impractical foolishness, as he regards it, is to be found also in machine-shop competitive exhibitions and tests. For instance:

"There is the assembling of locomotives that they do sometimes to make a 'record.' One shop does it in 25 hours, another in 16 hours and 50 minutes, and then another in 9 hours and 47 minutes. What does it amount to? What constitutes the 'as-

sembling' of a locomotive, and in what condition is each completed part before the assembling begins? The turning out of so many complete locomotives a year for so many hours of actual work tells us something, but the 'assembling' of one locomotive against time is nothing to brag of.

"Then there is the making of chips. We often have exhibitions of big chips and boasting of the ability of certain tools to make them, when in good practise in these days there is practically little opportunity for a fellow to take big chips, however much he might want to. Of course, it is quite possible to make much bigger chips than have ever been made, and it is a matter of some wonder to me that some fellow has not built a lathe or planer just to show how big a chip he could make. That such a thing has not been done is only to be accounted for upon the assumption that machinists have a little more sense than some other fellows.

"Once where I was we had long chips on the brain, and more than once I have known from half a dozen to a dozen fellows holding up a revolving chip stretching away out through the window and down the yard. We don't have any more of that, because since steel has come into common use, it is found that the only limit to the length of chip that may be produced is the extent of the material. At the Watervliet Arsenal, in turning off the outsides of the guns, they can show chips as long as any one could wish to see.

"We may strain for fine points far beyond the line of profit. There are many things that it is easy enough to get excited about, and in which we try to beat all creation, but after we have done it we often find that it costs more than it comes to. Steam engineers, from what I read, have begun to realize that they have sometimes overdone the matter in their efforts to produce perfect indicator cards and attenuated coal consumption. The practical is seldom allied with any of the so-called 'record' achievements."

THE AUTOMOBILE BICYCLE.

THE ordinary type of "horseless carriage" is at present a luxury for the wealthy, and altho its price will probably fall in the future, it will never, of course, come into as common use as the bicycle. But there are already forms of motor-propelled vehicles—tricycles and bicycles—that are within the reach of the man of moderate means. These have come into use sooner abroad than in this country, but probably we shall before long see them in force on American roads. We translate below an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by M. H. de Graffigny, describing some of the latest types of automobile bicycles.

Says the author:



FIG. 1.—M. GIRARDOT ON HIS NAPHTHA BICYCLE.

"A new type of automobiles, or, to be more modest, of motorcycles, has begun to come into use. The bicycle with petroleum motor has had its trial and has shown valuable qualities that insure it a favorable future. It has been recognized that this form of mechanically propelled vehicle presents peculiar advantages, and in consequence many builders have given considerable study to it. . . . Furthermore, the race organized by the journal *Le Velo* for two-wheeled automobile cycles has brought them into prominence.

"Seven systems of motor-bicycles were represented in this contest . . . but at the end it narrowed down to a race between the Werner motorcycles, of which four reached the goal, and the Pernoo bicycle, ridden by Labitte, who was the winner. The speed of this last did not exceed 38 kilometers [23 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles] an

hour, and that of the Werner motorcycles, 26 kilometers [16 miles], altho their riders pedaled almost continually.

"We may conclude that the motor gave only insignificant aid, for these speeds would have been easily reached and exceeded with ordinary bicycles, operated simply by the legs and ridden by trained cyclists.

"It is certainly unfortunate that the other contestants stopped before the finish, for the results might have been quite different. We therefore hope that the challenge issued to the winners by Messrs. Durey Lamaudière and Labre may lead to something, so that these various systems may have a new trial. And if, as has rightly been stipulated, pedaling after the start is forbidden, we shall then have an exact indication of the real value of each model.

"We shall describe here particularly the Lamaudière-Labre motor-bicycle, which seems to us to unite all the good qualities that may be sought in a device of this kind, and is in our opinion the most perfect system that has yet appeared.

"As shown in Fig. 3, this motor-bicycle (No. 3) . . . does not lack a certain degree of elegance; it has all the proportions of an

several other systems of motor-cycles were shown. Figs. 1 and 3 (No. 2) show the Girardot machine.

Fig. 2 shows an automobile bicycle for the training of racers. The motor is $1\frac{1}{4}$ horse-power, and the speed attained has exceeded in several instances 60 kilometers [37 miles] an hour.

Fig. 3 (Nos. 1. and 2) and Fig. 4 show petroleum tandems devised for the purpose of pacing the racers in these contests; but

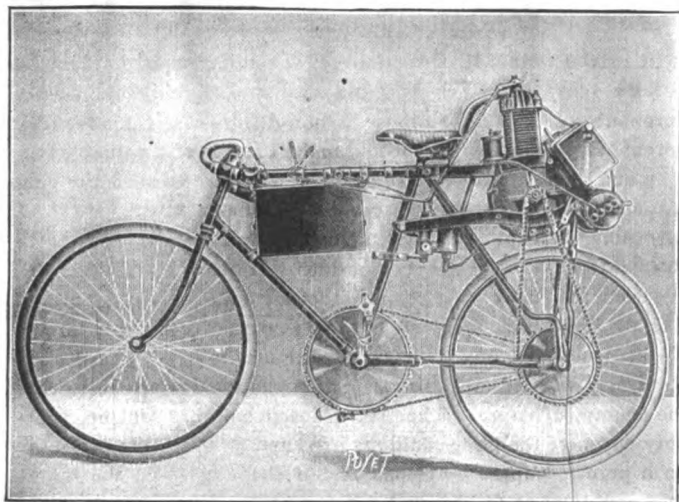


FIG. 2.—ALBERT BOYEN'S RACING BICYCLE.

ordinary bicycle, the motor, carburator, and accessories being of reduced dimensions and located in the frame. . . . The transmission of the motion to the rear wheel is accomplished by means of a leather band passing over two pulleys of unequal size, the larger being fixed directly to the spokes of the motor-wheel. The band passes between the two arms of a slide intended to guide the axis of a stretching pulley which can be operated by the cyclist with

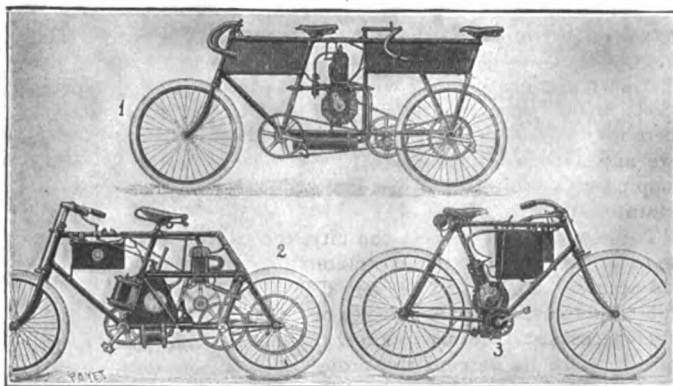


FIG. 3.—1, RICHARD-CHOUBERSKY AUTOMOBILE TANDEM; 2, MECHANISM OF THE GIRARDOT TANDEM; 3, LAMAUDIÈRE-LABRE NAPHTHA BICYCLE.

the aid of a handle. . . . By this means the motor can be at once uncoupled and made independent of the bicycle. . . .

"This automobile bicycle is the lightest that has yet been made. Its predecessors weigh on an average 50 kilograms [60 pounds] while this does not exceed 30 [36 pounds]. With three quarts of naphtha, it can cover 100 kilometers [62 miles]."

At the last exhibition of automobiles, says the same writer,

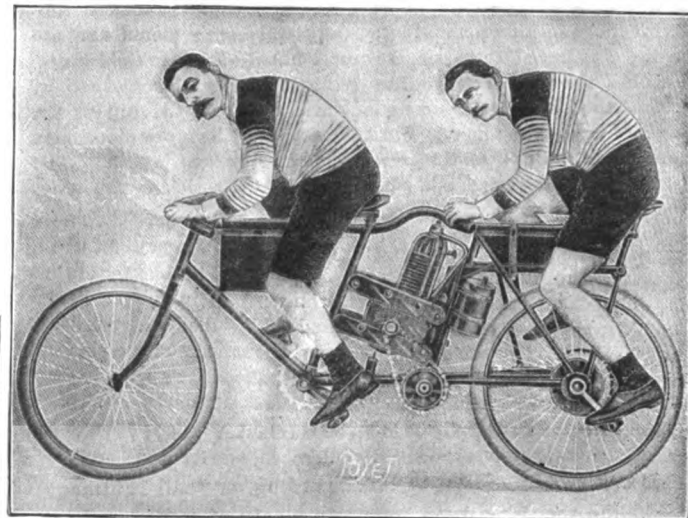


FIG. 4.—COURET-BOUDIN NAPHTHA TANDEM.

these double machines do not appear more advantageous than the bicycle for this special purpose, for they are heavier and their speed is no greater, because of the greater friction that must be overcome. The writer sums up his conclusions as follows:

"The automobile bicycle, when rationally built, presents undeniable advantages, even over the tricycle now in favor. With the motor placed near the pedals, the center of gravity is lowered and stability is so assured that the handle-bars may be relinquished on a smooth road, as with an ordinary bicycle. Moreover, these machines, having only a single-wheel track, can go everywhere, run in the narrowest foot-paths, and are not confined to broad roads like the tricycle. In case the motor gets out of order, it can be instantly uncoupled and the rider can pedal ahead, which he can not do with the heavy tricycle. Finally, this type is *par excellence* the motor-cycle of the great public, because of its relatively small price, which does not exceed 1,000 francs [\$200], and of its small consumption of naphtha—qualities that are never found united in a three-wheeler. Most of the faults that have been found with the earlier motor-bicycles have been remedied, either partly or wholly, in the latest models, which are, it must in all sincerity be recognized, as convenient as two-wheeled cycles run by carburetted air-motors can well be."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Labor of Discovering a New Element.—What it means to discover a new chemical element in these days of minute and laborious physical investigation may be seen from the following description given by *The Imperial Institute Journal* (London) of the methods used by Sir William Crookes in bringing to light the substance announced by him last year and then called monium, but since named by him Victorium, in honor of England's Queen. Says this paper:

"The method by which this latest discovery has been made affords an excellent example of the possibilities of modern research, especially in the hands of a man who commands the resources of more than one branch of science, and is able to employ the highest powers of each alternately as need arises. In addition to the chemical operations requiring the highest judgment and much manipulative skill, which were employed to isolate the substance, its identification and investigation were only possible by the application of physical methods still more complicated in their nature. The almost pure element had to be enclosed in a

vacuous bulb, and submitted to molecular bombardment from the negative pole of an induction coil in the manner now familiar by the frequent exhibition of the X-ray bulb. The phosphorescent glow thus obtained was examined through a specially designed spectroscope of extreme power and precision, whose results were recorded by a photographic plate, the rays of special interest being in the ultra-violet part of the spectrum, and, therefore, invisible to the naked eye. For the examination of the negative so obtained a machine capable of measuring directly to the hundredth thousandth of an inch was specially constructed and applied. The pure substance itself was not used in the final investigations, the anhydrous sulfate being employed as obtained by heating the earth with strong sulfuric acid and driving off the excess of acid at red heat. For an account of the more distinctive chemical properties of the new element, the wave-lengths of its distinctive rays when in a phosphorescent condition, and a detailed description of the two-prism spectrograph, reference must be made to the original paper in the Royal Society's proceedings. The diagram attached to the paper exhibits the process of fractional separation, and indicates that nearly one thousand distinct operations were necessary before the element was obtained in a comparatively pure condition."

BALL-LIGHTNING ARTIFICIALLY IMITATED.

THE phenomenon of globular lightning, or "ball-lightning," altho there has been for years plenty of testimony to its occurrence, was long doubted by many scientific men, because its behavior, as reported, was so different from that of the ordinary electric discharge. A luminous globe, floating slowly through the air, or rolling over the ground, and bursting when interfered with, certainly does not behave like an electric discharge. Yet there has been experimental evidence within recent years that under certain conditions the electric discharge does act in just this way. The latest experiments along this line were described by Stéphane Leduc to the Paris Academy of Sciences. From an abstract contributed to *Cosmos* by the author, we translate the following:

"When two metallic points, very fine and well polished, connected each to one of the poles of an electrostatic machine, rest perpendicularly on the sensitive face of a photographic plate placed on a sheet of metal, the points being at a distance of about 5 to 10 centimeters [2 to 4 inches] apart, a discharge takes place from the positive point, while around the negative is formed a luminous globule. When this globule has reached sufficient size it is seen to detach itself from the point, which then ceases to be luminous, and to move slowly across the plate, making curves, stopping, and finally reaching the positive point. When it reaches this, the discharge ceases, all luminous phenomena stop, and the machine behaves as if the two poles had been united by a conductor.

"The speed with which the luminous globule moves is very small; it takes one to four minutes to traverse the distance of 2 to 4 inches. Sometimes, before reaching the positive point the globule bursts into two or more, which continue their journey separately toward the positive pole.

"On developing the plate, the route followed by the globule appears plainly, as well as the place of explosion, the paths of the resulting globules, and the discharge from the positive point; finally, if the experiment be interrupted before the globule reaches the positive pole, the photograph gives the path only up to the point where it stopped.

"The globule seems to render its path a conductor. If during the motion of the globule a powdered substance—sulfur, for example—be thrown on the plate, the path of the globule is marked by a line of little plumes, presenting the appearance of a luminous wreath.

"The experiment succeeds on a plate that has been light-struck, which does not communicate to the sensitive layer the conductivity that the luminous globule gives to its path. . . .

"Of all known electric phenomena, this seems to have the greatest similarity to globular lightning."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BOMBARDMENT BY BALLOON.

ABOUT the only article on which all the members of the recent Peace Conference were agreed is the one that forbids the dropping of explosives from balloons. Regarding this prohibition, Leo Dex, writing in *La Science Française* (September 1), remarks somewhat ironically that to forbid an impossibility is a rather useless proceeding. But why should it be impossible to drop explosive shells from a balloon upon the enemy? M. Dex proceeds to show:

"Certainly nothing is simpler and nothing at first sight would seem more logically practical. A free balloon always carries ballast, which ordinarily consists of sifted sand, so that when it is poured out at a height of several hundred feet it turns in its fall to a cloud of impalpable powder and thus can occasion no accident on the earth's surface. Well, then, instead of making the ballast of such material that it will do no harm, why not take care to do the opposite, and make it as injurious as possible for those on whose heads it will fall, thus annihilating the enemy with a shower of projectiles to which he can not reply?"

In answer to this M. Dex analyzes the situation as follows: A balloon must be either dirigible or non-dirigible, manned by aeronauts or empty. Suppose it non-dirigible. If manned by aeronauts, its employment would mean the loss of a valuable balloon and the death or capture of its crew for the sake of dropping a few shells on the enemy; for the aeronauts must wait for a favorable wind and this wind, of course, would continue to carry them further within the enemy's lines. If non-dirigible balloons are used, then they must be cheap hot-air balloons without crews, like the toy balloons sent up on the Fourth of July, only larger. To use such balloons the conditions must be exactly favorable. First, the weather must be fair; then the wind must be toward the enemy, as before. Then, of a dozen balloons sent up, probably not more than one could be expected to let fall its projectile on a point occupied by troops, and if these were on the march they could see it falling and get out of the way, since it would move with comparatively low velocity. Even if they were asleep, not more than twenty would be killed, and in an army of several hundred thousand men that would scarcely cause a panic. There is only one case, M. Dex thinks, where the use of non-dirigible balloons might be successful, and that is in a siege, since in this case the air-ship could pass completely over the besieged place and descend among friends. Says the writer:

"There would be nothing to prevent this balloon from having a crew; its aeronauts could carry explosive projectiles and let them fall on the besieged place whenever and wherever they pleased.

"It seems, *a priori*, as if with a little practise, and with calculations made beforehand, they could land their shells exactly where they wished. . . . In reality, no matter what their knowledge and experience, their fire (if we can use this word of the dropping of a projectile from a balloon) would be extremely uncertain.

"To be out of range from the city, the balloon would have to rise to a height of at least 2,000 meters [6,500 feet]. At this altitude accurate aim would be very difficult. It would be almost impossible to estimate the velocity of the wind, and this estimation is necessary if we are to know the deviation of the projectile in its fall. In its descent the projectile would meet all sorts of variable air-currents moving in different directions. Finally, if the balloon is non-dirigible, one could never be certain that the wind would carry it directly over a point desirable to attack.

"The only thing that such a balloon could do would be to let fall its projectiles at random into the besieged place. They might then strike houses and kill people, but they would rarely hit military works or soldiers."

But if the balloon is dirigible? Its precision of fire would be greater then, M. Dex acknowledges, but it would be far from perfect. Besides, is there such a thing as a really dirigible balloon? The only way to get precision of fire is actually to shoot

the projectiles instead of dropping them; in other words, to mount some kind of cannon on the balloon. This, at present, can not be done, and it does not seem probable that it ever will be, for every air-ship hitherto built or even planned is too light for such treatment. M. Dex concludes:

"It is infinitely more logical to leave to the cannons the task of sending projectiles to a distance and not to make the balloon act any part but that which belongs to it—namely, the observation of the striking-points of projectiles. Its advice will enable the artillerists to rectify their aim, and the enemy will be reached much more effectively than if the balloon were used both to observe and to fire."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SHALL WE DRINK DISTILLED WATER?

THE recent announcement of a German physician, Dr. Koppe, as quoted in these columns, that distilled water—that is, chemically pure water—is poisonous, has aroused much comment, chiefly adverse. *The National Druggist* announces that it has been quite overwhelmed with letters on the subject, most of them in refutation of Dr. Koppe's views. One of these, from Dr. Homer Wakefield, of Bloomington, Ill., it gives in full as "containing in a condensed form all the arguments advanced in the other articles." Says Dr. Wakefield:

"This remarkable article deduces that distilled water is a 'dangerous protoplasmic poison,' because of the absence of organic contaminations. It should be added here that rain-water, as it falls from the clouds, is aerated distilled water; it is the most healthful known. . . . Physicians know it is the best solvent of inorganic concretions in the body, and engineers know it is the best boiler compound, following the use of hard water and the consequent formation of hard incrustations. While it is true that stagnant rain-water, contained in foul cisterns, full of all kinds of contaminations, is unfit for drinking or cooking, it is also true that there is nothing more wholesome than pure distilled water, tightly corked in clean bottles, protected from contaminations of even impure air. Pure water, well-corked, never gets stale.

"As to the inorganic constituents of ordinary 'hard' drinking-waters much might be said, but suffice it to say that lime and other minerals, in quantities in drinking-water, often prove injurious to the imbiber, by the formation in the system of insoluble compounds, in the gall-bladder, kidneys, bladder, etc. Nature's demands for bone-forming material is much better satisfied from foods than from water, hard or soft. . . .

"The assertion that pure water taken into the stomach causes complaints of 'weak stomach,' belching, etc., is the purest rot; it is evident that if belching was excited by a drink of water, it was caused either by motor nerve stimulation, from its temperature, or an alkaline (hard) water was taken into an acid-containing stomach, which resulted in effervescence. Mountain streams, when not drinkable, are not pure, as contended, but generally heavily laden with lime and other powerful alkalies.

"It must not be inferred from the above that I am opposed to all alkaline waters—not at all; but pure, not impure, water is the thing to drink, except when in certain cases certain alkalies are demanded by the system; then they may be added to pure water, or otherwise pure water containing them may be used.

"Extreme purity is a virtue, not a fault, of water. Beware of an author who contends that contaminated water is conducive to health."

Comments on Dr. Koppe's paper are not all adverse, however, as witness the following from *The American Kitchen Garden* (July), the writer of which contends that while distilled water may be very well when taken medicinally, it is not a good beverage except for those who are overeating. He says:

"Distilled water taken on an empty stomach would tend to leach out the cells with which it came in contact, and we know that the life of the cell depends upon the maintenance of its contents at a certain standard. This is a well-established fact, and not, as one advertisement implies, a vision of a mad microscop-

ist. The testimony of physicians that the prolonged use of distilled water has a tendency to decrease the body weight shows a lessening of nutritive power in the tissues.

"Most persons eat enough salt on their food to bring up the average, and many persons in middle life and after eat too much of all kinds of food, and drink too little fluid, so that for them a course of distilled water may be most beneficial, carrying away an excess which would be harmful. . . .

"If an individual over forty is living on potatoes pared before cooking, white bread, unsalted butter, cream, fruit, and sugar, then distilled water would be superfluous if not harmful; but if the diet is rich in meat, in cereals, in milk, and abundant at that, it is very probable that distilled water would remove more of the excess than would a hard water taken as a beverage."

Pocket Electricity.—The daily press report that a company has been formed to manufacture what are to be known as "electric capsules," containing in a concentrated form the chemicals for use in an ordinary battery-cell, and requiring only the addition of water to make a powerful battery-fluid. The technical press is inclined to make fun of the somewhat remarkable claims made for the forthcoming capsules. Says *Electricity*:

"If reports are to be believed, electric automobiles need never in the future become stalled. All the automobilist will have to do when starting on a long journey will be to place a few so-called electric capsules in his vest pocket, and drop one as occasion demands into the battery. A company has been formed under the laws of New Jersey to carry on the capsule business. According to the promoters of the enterprise, a combination of chemicals has been invented to be dissolved in the cells of electric batteries. This new combination of chemicals is so powerful, according to the company, that a three-grain capsule put into an ordinary battery-cell will yield enough electricity to run a 16-candle power incandescent light for one hour. The nature of the chemical is secret. The members of the company say that there is that in the combination which makes successful analysis impossible, and that they will not therefore patent it. In this connection it should be remarked that the capsules are not yet on the market, but the stock of the company that owns the secret is."

The matter is treated in a similar vein by *The Electrical Review*, which closes its remarks with the following suggestive paragraph:

"Every farmer, camper, yachtsman, and householder can have his own electric-light plant. All one will have to do, if he lives at the seaside, is to get a capsule, make electricity, extract gold from the sea, buy more capsules with it, and so on *ad infinitum*!"

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

CAUSES OF INEBRIETY.—"Dr. T. D. Crothers is of the opinion," says *Modern Medicine*, "that many cases of inebriety are produced by dietetic errors, bad habits of eating, etc., the deranged digestion finding its relief in alcohol, and this in turn aggravating the conditions, and producing the drink habit. Many cases originate in dietetic delusions; in some of these a systemic starvation exists, due to the peculiar notions held in regard to food. The treatment of this form of inebriety consists essentially in the elimination of toxins and proper nutrition."

THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.—The ranks of those who see in wireless telegraphy an argument in favor of thought-transference by "brain-waves" have been joined by the editor of *The Medical Times*, who writes as follows in that journal for August: "Marconi has shown that a small electric battery can send waves of energy and intelligence through the ethereal atoms of space for a greater or less distance, according to the elevation, which may be caught up by a sensitive mechanical receiver and its code of signals recorded and interpreted. In the battery a small amount of material is decomposed to produce the electric current. The brain is, to a certain extent, a battery, and the ganglions of the great sympathetic nerve relay batteries to insure a continuous supply of the nervous energy generated in a great measure by the brain. This battery with its relays, by the nourishment supplied to the body, decomposing its own material thus supplied is perpetually in action. Thought is to a certain extent the outcome of cerebral action, the same as electricity is a force evolved from the decomposition of elementary substances. Thought, then, is an entity, a force, something which can travel through space and be caught up by a receiver, however distant which is in tune with its vibrations."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND DIVORCE.

FOR some time it has been known that an influential party in the Protestant Episcopal church intended to make another determined attempt to change the canon law of the church relating to divorce. At present this denomination occupies intermediate ground between the absolute prohibition of divorce for any cause—insisted upon by the Roman Catholic church—and the comparatively freer divorce regulations of most of the evangelical denominations, which recognize desertion, cruelty, and other serious crimes as proper ground for dissolving the marriage bond and declaring the marriage to be no longer a sacred ordinance. The canon of the Episcopal church now permits its clergy to solemnize the remarriage of the "innocent party" who has obtained a legal divorce upon the so-called Scriptural ground of adultery (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, June 10); but it permits it for no other reason, and forbids remarriage to the "guilty party." It is now proposed, however, to remove even this avenue of escape from a mistaken choice, and to assume a position of unbending prohibition of divorce in any form. Hitherto, the leading advocates of a stricter divorce canon have been the bishops of Albany and of Quincy, Ill.; but at the diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church held in New York the latter part of September, Bishop Potter, who has hitherto stood for liberal views in theology and divorce, in his opening address gave strong evidence that upon the latter subject he is in favor of a return to the canons in force in the English church up to the time of Henry VIII. The "note of alarm" sounded by Bishop Potter is as follows (*New York Times*, September 28):

"Our general convention at its last session gave, as you know, considerable attention to the proposed amendments of our very inadequate canon (as it seems to me) of marriage and divorce. Its councils were, as you are aware, divided upon the question whether that canon could best be amended by withdrawing from it all authorization of remarriage, whether under the sanction of our Lord's words in St. Matthew xix. 9, or otherwise, or by making more stringent the conditions under which it should be competent for the Ordinary to sanction with the authority of these words the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce. I need not reopen that discussion here. The church will doubtless always be divided as to the authority of those words of Holy Scripture to which I have referred, and no less divided as to the measure of discretion which it is wise to vest in the Ordinary. But meantime the whole subject has gained a new aspect from events to which I need not more particularly refer here, which have undoubtedly awakened in all sober-minded Christian people a profound sense of alarm, and the consensus of opinion among them as to the necessity of legislation which shall prohibit the remarriage of divorced persons under any circumstances whatever has greatly widened and deepened.

"I am by no means sure that such a conclusion is not the wisest that we may reach at present; for undoubtedly it must be owned that, in the face of such a danger as threatens us, the only safe course must be to prohibit absolutely that which, while it might be permissible if we could always be sure that it had a Scriptural justification for it, is only wrong and evil when that justification, existing in fact, exists only because it has been fraudulently obtained. Here the judgment of eminent publicists and legal authorities concur, and some of them of foremost rank as jurists and churchmen have agreed in the opinion that our only safe canon, in view of the tendencies painfully evident among us, is one in which the church refuses remarriage to persons divorced for any cause arising after marriage, absolutely and universally.

"Such a remedy for our present evils would doubtless be, as some of us may think, a very drastic one, but the evil has grown to such proportions, it may justly be answered, that we can meet it with no other. A wider view of the whole subject, however, will disclose to us, I think, the fact that it is not the only remedy.

The bishop then goes on to indicate what that "wider view"

discloses, dwelling upon the progress of individualism in this country and its effects upon "some of the most venerable and sacred traditions of the community and the State." Especially has it affected the institutions and obligations of marriage, until even the least thoughtful have now come to recognize "that the facility with which the marriage relation may be taken on and put off is a menace to the foundations of society and the jest of the civilized world." The church's whole duty will not be done in making divorce increasingly difficult. She must also lift up and safeguard the approaches to marriage.

The High-Church party are naturally jubilant over this accession of the bishop to their ranks. The Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, who recently refused to permit the ordination of Dr. Charles A. Briggs in his parish church, was among those who expressed strong satisfaction over the bishop's position, viewing it as "a hopeful sign."

Altho it is too early as yet to give the comment of the religious press upon these deliverances, we quote some representative opinions *pro* and *con* from the daily papers, which have given an exceptional amount of attention to Bishop Potter's address.

The *New York Press* (October 1) says:

"As Bishop Potter was the leader of the moderate divorce canon party in 1898, when Bishop Doane of Albany tried to get through the triennial general convention of the Episcopal church a strict divorce canon against the remarriage of either party, the former's new ground in favor of the stricter proposition is likely to exert a wide influence, even if it does not crystallize public opinion in his church in favor of such a law at the next general convention in 1901. The latter possibility would plant the Episcopal church beside the Roman Catholic church in favor of the virtual indissolubility of the marriage bond.

"Such a result would be exceedingly far-reaching. Students of social science are everywhere calling attention anew to the fundamental importance of the family as the social molecule, the type, in principle, of what society ought to be in its ultimate and perfected organization. Educators are seeing more clearly every year that they are handicapped until the family is their well-trained ally, instead of being a guerrilla fighter of the foes of the social order. Anything, therefore, that tends to promote the solidity of the family bond is likely to be welcomed in the world of thought as well as that of religion."

The *Philadelphia Press* (October 1), commenting on Dr. Morgan Dix's recent address on this subject, says:

"Dr. Morgan Dix, in his plain talk on divorce in high life, calls a spade a spade, and in a good cause. He goes right to the heart of the evil and holds high life up to view in a way that is not at all likely to give New York's festering four hundred much peace of mind. But, as the doctor points out, scandals of the type he depicts are known elsewhere as well as in New York. And whether the number of divorces increase or not in any one place, what is essential is that society shall not in any way encourage the flagitious cases, nor make itself responsible for a free and easy licentiousness that can have issue only in scandalous divorce cases.

"As to the probable future attitude of the church Dr. Dix represents on the question of the remarriage of divorced persons, it looks as if the drift was toward a complete denial of remarriage. Bishop Potter, who for so long stood by the present canon that in cases of divorces obtained on Scriptural grounds the innocent party may remarry, seems to have accepted the view that a severer canon is now called for. If this be adopted society will begin to see that the crusade is indeed real and not mere pulpit eloquence."

The *New York Sun* (September 29) gives an instructive summary of the history of divorce in the world. It says:

"The justification of divorce, however, goes back, under Christianity, to the Reformation, when the sacramental character of marriage was repudiated. In the pagan world at the time of Christ there was great laxity of divorce. It was especially free among the Jews also. If under the Hebrew law a wife was distasteful to her husband for any reason, he could cast her off, with no other legal requirement than a formal notice to her to leave.

The Roman Catholic church by elevating marriage to a sacrament named it indissoluble for any cause. The Greek church, however, permits divorce for adultery and other causes. The Protestants from the time of the Reformation allowed divorce for adultery and also interpreted the rule of St. Paul permitting divorce for wilful or malicious desertion, and such has since been the legal practise in Protestant countries generally, tho in England full divorce is allowed for adultery only, but with the condition that while in the wife that offense alone is a sufficient cause, in the case of the husband it must be 'coupled with such cruelty as, without adultery, would have entitled her to a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or adultery coupled with desertion for two years and upward.' In Prussia the divorce laws go beyond the furthest ex-

AMERICAN PRELATES FOR THE WEST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES.

AN important factor in the progress of American civilization in our new dependencies in the Antilles and in the far East is the apparent determination of the Roman See not only to make those regions a part of the American ecclesiastical system, but to a large extent to place them under the direct superintendence of American prelates. About a year ago the Most Rev. P. L. Chapelle, Archbishop of New Orleans, was appointed by the Pope apostolic delegate to Cuba and Puerto Rico, an ecclesiastico-diplomatic position of great power, which made him the direct representative of pontifical authority and virtual ruler in all church



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THE MOST REV. FRANCIS DE P. BARNADA,
Archbishop of Santiago, Cuba.

THE MOST REV. P. L. CHAPELLE,
Archbishop of New Orleans, Apostolic Delegate
to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and to the
Philippine Islands.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES H. BLENK, S. M.,
Bishop of Puerto Rico.

PRELATES APPOINTED IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS AND CUBA.

trement of laxity reached in any American State, making incompatibility, permanent variance, and even mutual consent legal causes.

"When, therefore, Bishop Potter spoke of the 'vicious tendencies' of the 'composite and contradictory legislation' as to divorce in our many States as making us peculiarly 'the jest of the civilized world,' he seemed to indicate that his study of the subject has not been of that thoroughness which the subject demands. In truth, the only great variation in this country, save in South Carolina, where there is no divorce law, is the legislation of New York, which permits full divorce for adultery only. The American rule otherwise follows the Protestant precedent in allowing divorce for wilful desertion, and as we have said, even in the States where the divorce laws are freest, they are not so lax as in Prussia."

THE eighty-third annual report of the American Bible Society makes a book of 230 pages. According to this report, 65,062,505 copies of the Bible have been issued by the Society since its establishment. The issues for last year alone are 1,380,892, distributed in all portions of the globe, a particularly large number, it is said, being distributed in the Chinese empire. The Society is under the control of no one denomination.

affairs. One of his most important acts was the consecration of a new Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba who was in sympathy with American and Cuban ideals, and of an American priest, the Rt. Rev. James H. Blenk, as Bishop of Puerto Rico. The news that now comes from Washington is still more significant. The Pope has named Archbishop Chapelle delegate apostolic of the Philippines. This, in addition to his authority in the West Indies and his position as metropolitan of the great southern province of New Orleans, makes him without doubt the most powerful prelate in the Western hemisphere, unless we except Archbishop Martinelli, the delegate apostolic to the United States. There is scarcely another American who at the present moment has so weighty an influence in determining the trend of future conditions in the new American possessions in two hemispheres, and it is thought that especially in the Philippines the advent of an American prelate will prove a powerful factor in the establishment of better religious and civic conditions.

Monseigneur Chapelle is said to be admirably equipped for his difficult mission. He is master of Spanish and an able church his-

torian and canonist, qualifications very necessary for his work. The appointment is said to be partly a compliment to France in recognition of that country's service in arranging the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain. As diplomatic appointees of this character are usually rewarded when successful with the cardinalate, it is likely that Monseigneur Chapelle will in time be the recipient of the red hat.

IS BUDDHISM GAINING GROUND IN CHRISTIAN LANDS?

It can not be denied that Buddhism, as a system of philosophical and religious thought, has secured a much more respectful hearing among the Western peoples than it had a generation ago; and the possibility of a regular Buddhistic missionary propaganda has often been reported, especially since the Parliament of Religions. One of the results of this state of affairs has been the claim that this chief among the ancient Oriental systems had actually made noteworthy inroads among the thinking men in Christian countries and won not a few advocates in the very centers of Christian civilization. An investigation of this claim has been made by the German pastor, Rev. Henry Hoops, and published by him in the leading apologetic journal of Germany, the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. 9), from which we glean the following particulars:

The material on which to base a reliable computation as to the extent to which Buddhism has found friends within the ranks of the Christian peoples is exceedingly hard to obtain. When the reports published in the periodical press concerning Buddhistic religious meetings and conventions of students of Buddhism are traced to their real source, they as a rule turn out to be chiefly the work of imagination or are gross exaggerations. The statement, for instance, made by so prominent a litterateur as Pastor O. Funcke, to the effect that "the old Buddhistic teachings are being exalted into the heavens and are corrupting the youth of Germany," is not in harmony with facts that can be depended upon. The writer, in the preparation of the present article, applied to a statistical bureau for details, and was informed that neither Germany nor France nor Great Britain do as much as publish the statistics of the Buddhists who are to be found within their borders.

In order to pursue this task with exactness, it is necessary to distinguish between the genuine and the pseudo-Buddhistic agitations of the times. To the latter belong, above all others, the Theosophical Society and its work, founded by Mme. Blavatsky, lately supported by Colonel Olcott. This school claims to teach a kind of esoteric Buddhism, which claim, however, is expressly rejected by the representatives of genuine Buddhism. The evidence to this effect is furnished by the well-known leading German representative of Buddhism, Subhadra Bhikshu, who, in answer to the one hundred and fifty-sixth question of his Buddhistic Catechism, declares that there is no such a thing as a secret esoteric Buddhism which is not published but only traditionally transmitted. Such is one of the reasons why this recognized representative of Buddhism, not content with the phenomenally popular catechism of Olcott, published a Buddhistic catechism of his own, in which, as he states, full justice is done to the traditional tenets of this system.

In Germany, the first and probably the leading representative of the system has been the philosopher Schopenhauer, who adopted Buddhistic atheism and pessimism, including the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul. Other advocates were Feuerbach and K. E. Neumann, the latter best known as a translator of Buddhistic texts, while Comte in France and Lewis in England pursued similar paths. Lectures have been delivered in Germany in advocacy of this system, and the German catechism mentioned has been published in half a dozen editions. The author, Subhadra Bhikshu, speaks hopefully of the prospects of his faith among the Germans and makes a great deal of capital out of the fact that Emperor William II., in his famous allegorical painting, deemed it necessary to warn the nations of Europe against this creed; but the writer can furnish no statistics to substantiate his hopes. In fact, a leading Buddhist has declared

to the writer that "in Germany there are as yet but very few who have accepted the Buddhistic doctrines."

In France things are different in this regard. More than eighteen months ago the *Figaro* reported the particulars of a "Buddhistic mass" which had been held in Paris, in which a number of prominent men, such as Clemenceau, Prince Roland Bonaparte, university professors, members of the Academy, high public officials, and moneyed men took part. For ten years Buddhism has been a fixed fact in the French capital, and a regular congregation of this creed, holding weekly ritualistic meetings, is a prominent feature of the religious kaleidoscope of "isms" found in that metropolis. It is, however, scarcely a matter of doubt that this is simply a fad of fashion, and that this organization can never be the nucleus of a large extension of the system. In fact, outside of Paris there are no French Buddhists. It is claimed that in London and in Cincinnati there are some adherents; but this exhausts the statistics of the inroads made by this Oriental religion in the heart of Christendom. From present indications, Buddhism can not be regarded as a danger to Christian lands.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

THE second great International Council, which represents the largest cycle of Congregationalism and is world-wide in its scope and *personnel*, met at Boston on September 20. Dr. James B. Angell, president of the University of Michigan, acted as moderator. Among the prominent foreign representatives of Congregationalism were the Rev. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn, principal of Mansfield College, England; the Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKinnon, of Bowden, England; Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, of Bristol; J. Compton Ricket, M.P.; and Rev. Alexander Gosman and Rev. Joseph Robertson, of Australia. The great auditorium of Tremont Temple was thronged by attentive and even enthusiastic audiences.

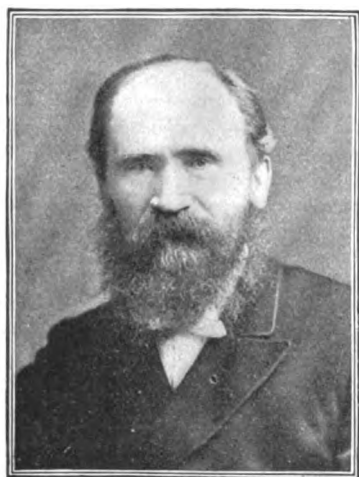
The Independent (September 30) thus reviews the proceedings of the council:

"It is no mere formality when we say that the addresses were all of an extremely high order, nor is it invidious, perhaps, to add that the most interest was aroused by the paper of Dr. Forsyth, the sermon of Principal Fairbairn, and the whole discussion on the subject of war. There was great difference of opinion concerning the doctrinal positions of Dr. Forsyth, but it is doubtful if any paper on a subject so speculative and theological was ever received with greater favor by an American audience. Dr. Forsyth's style is so fine, his enthusiasm so evident, his genius so genuine and so reverent, that he sweeps all before him. He is a poet as well as a scholar and a theologian, and his mysticism is quite as moving as his attempts at clearer statements of doctrine. He is a curious combination of a liberal and an extreme conservative. Dr. Fairbairn was a revelation to those who knew him only as a philosopher and a profound theologian. The subject of his sermon was 'The Church,' and it is safe to say that no more eloquent or convincing presentation of the Congregational doctrine of the church has been heard in our time. Its emphasis was on the supremacy of Jesus Christ and the universal priesthood of all Christ's people. Dr. Forsyth emphasized the objective efficacy of the work of Christ. Principal Fairbairn showed how Christ organized His own society, and started it on its course



HON. JAMES BURRILL ANGELL,
President of the University of Michigan,
and Moderator of the Council.

of overturning and conquering the regnant and militant selfishness of the world. One fact is already very evident. While the English speakers refuse to dogmatize on many subjects, while they are extremely hospitable to all the newer scientific and critical thinking, the younger men among them, at least, place a much



REV. A. M. FAIRBAIRN, D.D.,
Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford,
England.

stronger emphasis on the expiatory work of Christ than is common in scholarly circles in this country or has yet appeared in the utterances of the older men from the other side. Perhaps it should be said that when these younger Englishmen define their terms, as they do in conversation, it is discovered that some words, at least, mean one thing in England and another in America."

The Congregationalist says of the council:

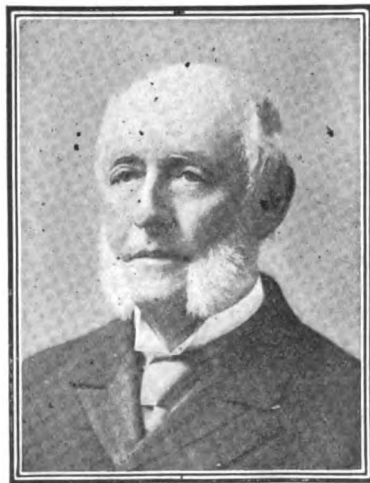
"It has been constantly evident that the themes of deepest and widest interest to the common people are uppermost to-day in the

minds of Christian scholars. In addresses and discussions Christian principles have been applied to the solution of pressing social problems, to national affairs, and international relations. The sense of responsibility of English-speaking peoples for the welfare of humanity, the affirmation of holy purpose to maintain the rights of civilization and freedom for the people of all nations indicate the directions in which the Christian church is to exercise its leadership in the future.

"The council, then, has shown . . . the essential harmony of the denomination in its attitude toward modern scholarship, in its acceptance of the results of reverent theological study, heightening, not weakening, supreme devotion to Jesus Christ. It has indicated that the current trend is toward simplification of the theology, the appropriation by the religious man of the whole realm of science, of social and civic life to perfect his religious character, and the growth of triumphant faith in God. The council has made positive utterances concerning life and belief, is thoroughly evangelical in its tone, lays its greatest emphasis on the person of Christ, and is optimistic in its outlook into the future."

The Universalist Leader says:

"From beginning to end of the council liberal and advanced thought prevailed. When Governor Wolcott in his address of welcome said: 'I may perhaps shock some of you by saying that to me it is not of vast importance to what denomination a man may belong, providing only that the love of Christ and the willingness to serve Him by serving man is the inspiring force in the individual life,' the vast audience, instead of showing any signs of being shocked, broke into loud and hearty applause. President Angell, of the University of Michigan, showed that his eyes were turned forward and not backward when, referring to the advocates of the new theology, he said: 'Let us not hasten to burn them as heretics, but wait patiently to see if they are not our prophets.'



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REV. GEORGE P. FISHER, D.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Church History in Yale
Theological Seminary.

"The effect of such a gathering of devoted Christian workers must be big with promise for the Church of Christ. The refreshingly open abandonment of the old standards of theology and the applauding reception of every announcement show that among the broad-minded and progressive churches the Congregational easily ranks among the first. Rev. Daniel Jones, of England, let go entirely heaven and hell as notions of salvation; he arose to the higher phase of the Christ life, and then with eloquent emphasis preached Christ. Dr. Fairbairn said the last few years had witnessed the decay of the old doctrine of original sin, and he declared with telling force which brought rounds of cheers, 'It is high time the doctrine of original sin decayed.'

The Christian Register (Unit.) says:

"The council is aggressive in the declaration of its principles and methods, without denunciation of others who are content to walk in other ways. Of course it is a satisfaction to us to see that, even while Unitarianism as a form of faith gets no recognition in the proceedings of the council, Unitarians appear upon the platform and are greeted with applause. It is also pleasant to note the fact that, in treating the essentials of Christianity and dealing with matters of interpretation, all the progress is in the direction of the Unitarian interpretation. While we can not accept all the statements of any of the preachers or essayists as adequate interpretation of the fundamental facts of human nature and its relation to God, we can see that many of the restraints of creed have fallen away, that many false doctrines have dropped out, and that, so far as new ways are concerned, progress has been made toward ideas of human nature and the divine government which are honorable both to God and to man."

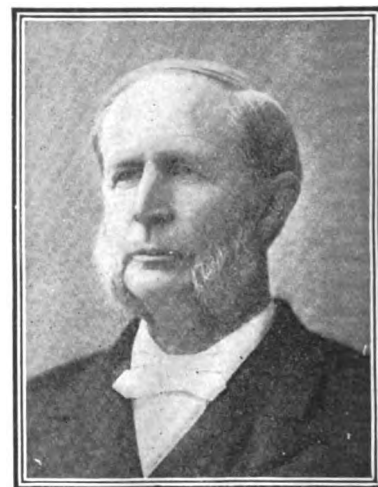
Zion's Herald (Meth. Episc.) says:

"From the opening paper on 'Fundamental Principles in Theology,' by President-elect Harris, on through the entire meeting, in the papers on the 'Message of the Old Testament for To-day' by Professor Porter, of Yale, on 'The Historical Method in Theology' by Professor Fisher, of Yale, and notably in the paper by Principal Gosman of Australia on 'Theology and the Order of Nature,' the underlying assumption of the master minds was that the Higher Criticism in its method, if not in all of its results, has won its right to frank welcome by the Christian church, and that the hypothesis of evolution as the mode of creation is the only tenable one in light of what we know of God as revealed in nature and the history of the race. How significant it is that this should be so, in a body which is unquestionably evangelical in the main, it is hardly necessary to point out.

"That such belief is consistent with unyielding belief in the Incarnation and the Atonement would seem to be a fact, for the same men who applauded the utterances of the men above named applauded to the full the superb eulogy of the living Christ as the ultimate source of authority for society and the individual, which was uttered by Rev. Dr. P. T. Forsyth, an utterance which those who heard will scarcely forget readily, combining as it did, to a unusual degree, massiveness of thought, logical development, brilliancy of antithesis and epigram, and a passion of conviction which swept everything before it and roused the audience from their seats to sing with ardor, 'In the cross of Christ I glory.'"

The only antagonistic utterance to the council which we have found in the religious press is the following from *The Interior* (Presb.):

"To sum up the council, we would say that Congregationalism has slipped her anchors, broken the face of her chronometer, and is making her reckonings by pointing her sextant at comets. If we were sportively inclined we would lay a heavy wager that there is not a man in the council who could, to save his soul—if he have any!—tell what Congregationalism now is, where it now is, what is its cargo, or where it is bound. We don't like a storm at sea, but give us a wave-scalper any day in preference to a fog."



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REV. F. A. NOBLE, D.D.,
President of the National Congregational
Council.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

ON THE EVE OF HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Boer and the Briton are still busily engaged in completing their armaments as this number of THE LITERARY DIGEST goes to press, and hostilities may begin at any moment. "What awful hypocrites we are!" writes an Uitlander correspondent of the London *Outlook*; "as if we did not know that British



"I'll grind up all the tools. Grinding will suit my present humor well. Joe!" Whirr-r-r. The grindstone was soon in motion; the sparks were flying off in showers. This was the occupation for his heated spirit. Whirr-r-r-r-r-r.

"Something will come of this!" said Mr. Tappertit, pausing as if in triumph and wiping his heated face upon his sleeve. "Something will come of this. I hope it mayn't be human gore!"—BARNABY RUDGE, ch. iv.

—*Westminster Gazette*.

presses a similar opinion:

"If the tap of the British army's drum greets the rising sun all around the world, it is because we have imposed our rule upon others wherever ships can swim and troops can march. . . . Let the case be as serious as the croakers think, allow that the Boers are as valiant and capable as their friends assert, that the Orange Free State will strike in, and that the Afrikanders in the Cape will rise, all that will constitute a serious piece of work, and will put us on our mettle. Allow too that foreign nations try to seize the opportunity to play us some trick. We must face this also—because it is only by meeting such danger that we can continue to exist. By surrender we should give up our whole case, and withdrawal before the Boers to-day would only make it more certain that we should have the Mahrattas to deal with to-morrow."

In the same paper a curious petition to the Queen is suggested, from which we take the following:

"As the Boers have become so bold as to oppose Her Majesty's Government, and as they even blasphemously assert that the Almighty will help them in a war against Great Britain,

"Your petitioners humbly pray your Majesty that your Majesty will be graciously pleased: To annul the independence of the Transvaal, to disarm the Boers, divide the Transvaal republic into two separate republics, and place them under military surveillance for the administration of the revenue."

The London *Times* does not think it necessary that Britain should in future specify her demands, as she will now enforce them, and need not argue over detail. "The Boers have been warned, and they have chosen their fate," adds the paper. There is but little said in England on the Boers' side, but that little is very much to the point. In the Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle's* "Open Council," which is filled with letters headed "Down with

ascendancy or Dutch supremacy is the real question at issue." And the same paper, under the caption "The Real Issue," remarks that the real cause for war is the demand of the Transvaal to be regarded as a sovereign state. *The St. James's Gazette*, under the same heading, ex-

the Boers!" "Wipe out the Boers!" etc., one man writes to the following effect:

Impartial consideration of the question seems to be out of the question among the public. This so-called "crisis" has been brought about by vituperative speeches against the Transvaal, and by bellicose articles in the capitalist press. The "Uitlanders" in the Transvaal are a thousand times better off than they ever would have been in this miscalled glorious England of ours. But if they are not content to abide by the laws of the country in which they are foreign residents, let them show the same moral courage as the Boers did when they became disgusted with the treatment accorded them by British officials—let them leave the country.

But, some people say, "look what they would leave behind them." The Boers left all they had in the world behind them, tho the country they left was their own. . . . I have some acquaintances in the Transvaal, and if they have anything to leave in the Transvaal, it is what they never had, or ever were likely to have had, had they remained in England. Every right-thinking man must be filled with indignation when he reads history and becomes acquainted with the shameful manner in which the Boers have ever been treated.

Sir Sidney Shippard, in the September *Nineteenth Century*, declares himself confident that the Boers will not fight for their "imaginary" independence, and that neither the Free State nor the Cape Boers will assist the Transvaal. The latest advices from South Africa seem to make this prediction ridiculous. The *Randpost*, Johannesburg, says:

"The wildest rumors regarding British armaments are abroad, and the most horrible stories regarding the engines of destruction which Great Britain could bring into the field against us are told by Englishmen. We



SALISBURY (to Chamberlain): "Be careful, Joe! don't tease him too much; he has broken loose before." —*Amsterdammer*.

have heard all these things before. These people seem to forget that everything we consider necessary for warlike operations adapted to the conditions of our country we have got. Far from being frightened, the people are confident that they will drive the conceited Briton into the sea. The inferior race must go to the wall."

The Bloemfontein *Express* relates that when the British agent, Mr. Conyng-

ham Greene, presented a message as an ultimatum which must be answered within forty-eight hours, the Transvaal Secretary of State replied: "You had better modify that. To an ultimatum you can have the answer in forty-eight minutes." As further evidence of the spirit among the people the same paper tells of a sick Boer commander who, upon being asked how he felt, declared that he "felt pretty bad, but well enough to shoot *rooineks*."* Dissatisfaction is expressed among the English with the results of the late activity of the War Office. A careful computation shows that there are now at the Cape (including troops likely to arrive before the end of October) sixteen

* Contemptuous designation for Englishmen.



"DOGS OF WAR."

OOM PAUL: "May I ask if those dogs are intended for any special purpose?" J-E CH-MR-RL-N: "Well, guv'nor, that's as may be! Merely givin' 'em a little gentle exercise!" —*Punch*.

battalions of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, nine batteries of field artillery, one battery of mountain-guns, two batteries of siege-guns, five companies of engineers.

If the plans regarding further reinforcements as revealed by the press are carried out, there will be, within three months, twenty-two battalions of infantry, ten regiments of cavalry, fifteen batteries of field artillery, one battery of mountain-guns, five companies of engineers—in all about 30,000 men, if every regiment has its full complement, which is rarely the case in the British army. The *Militair Wochenblatt*, Berlin, sketches the effective strength of the entire British army as follows:

Total, including volunteers, militia and reserve	720,000
Regular army, which alone counts for service abroad	230,000
Of these in India and other colonies, hence not likely to be employed in South Africa	120,000
In Ireland, and for obvious reasons also not available	30,000
Other home garrisons, including depots	20,000
Hence the most liberal computation gives for service in South Africa, including reserves	60,000

Canada, however, contemplates furnishing a regiment of a thousand men, and *The World*, Toronto, says:

"The concentration of British troops in South Africa from Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, and the mother country would be something entirely new in history. It would prove to the world that the British empire is no fiction, but a substantial, practical reality. . . . Spontaneous action on the part of the whole British empire may prove the last straw to break the back of Boer obstinacy."

A few thousand irregulars will also be raised, but their fighting value is doubtful.

The forces of the Boers are also largely overrated. A South African at present residing in New Jersey, secretary of the commandant (military governor) of Heidelberg district in 1881, and afterward tutor in that gentleman's family, furnishes us with the following items:

At the call to arms, one man only to each homestead is allowed to remain behind, boys of sixteen and old men of sixty being on the list of the veldcornet as available for active service. As the Boers have large families, and the boys and girls are early trained to look after the cattle, 80 per cent. of the men may thus be called out. Each man is bound to have ready *always* horse, saddle, rifle, sixty rounds of ammunition, and provisions for two weeks. This rule is strictly enforced by fines, and one never knows when the veldcornet (captain) or his lieutenant may arrive for inspection. Hence the entire force is ready for service. If the men are not all needed at once, as many as possible are sent on leave to plow or harvest. At present the Boers are plowing, which may partly explain their apparent hesitation to begin hostilities. The whole force can not be kept together more than six months at a time. The men would desert, not because their courage is dampened, but because they worry about the lambs, the calves, the foals, the harvest which need their attention. About 25 per cent. of the men in camp are therefore always on leave. They return very faithfully when their time is up, or send a substitute. At a pinch, the Boers can keep 60 per cent. of their fighting men in the field for a year, and 40 to 50 per cent. for another year. In a war against the hereditary enemy, however, it is more likely that even the men left behind will volunteer, the women doing all the work.

A conservative estimate gives the Transvaal 50,000 able-bodied men, the Free State 20,000. Another force of 10,000 Boers is thought likely to come from Natal and the Cape Colony. Concerning the German contingent, German papers relate that Colonel Schiel has refused many applications, confining himself to old service men, of whom he has enlisted 1,500. The rest of the volunteers in the service of the Transvaal are likely to be on a par with the British irregulars. The Transvaal mounted police, of which about ten troops will be available, is a well-organized force, largely composed, as are police corps everywhere in the world, of Irishmen. Of artillery the Free State has six batteries

of field guns, one large quick-firing siege-gun, and a battery of Maxims. The Transvaal has ten batteries of field artillery, a howitzer battery, and a battery of Maxims, not including the guns taken from Jameson. An attempt to neutralize the "moral effect" which the dum-dum is expected to produce appears in the following advertisement in the Harrismith *Nieuws*, published by Commandant van Reenen, an immensely wealthy cattle rancher of the Orange Free State:

"Wanted, two absolutely pure-bred Bushmen, man and wife, to make their well-known poison (with which they poison their arrows). Salary, £10 per month. Traveling expenses paid. The above-named poison must be suitable to dip our bullets in, as I would think it very unfortunate if our enemies were shot with bullets not so poisoned."

And Major Albuquerque, the conqueror of Gungunhama, in an interview for the Pretoria *Volkstem*, said:

"Intimate knowledge of the country is absolutely necessary in a South African war, whether the fight is between small detachments or large armies. The Boers have this knowledge. In addition they are brave and have great staying powers. Even if England sends 80,000 or 100,000 men, the chances of the burghers are not bad. The war may have unpleasant surprises in store for the British, and they had best think twice before they begin it."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GERMANY AND HER SMALLER NEIGHBORS.

THE tariff policy of several large empires, by which they are enabled to place smaller countries at a disadvantage, and apprehensions concerning the supposed ambitions of England and America, have led to a remarkable movement in Central Europe. In Switzerland, in Holland, even in Belgium, an agitation is carried on for a customs union with Germany. In Switzerland the agitation is chiefly commercial and industrial. The *Neue Glarner Zeitung* says:

"We must secure free trade with at least one great nation. Our relations with other countries would then be regulated according to the treaties concluded by our big neighbor; but what is good enough for his fifty millions ought to be good enough for our three millions of people. . . . Moreover, the mere beginning of negotiations with a neighboring country may make the others more friendly, as such a customs union would cause them to lose the Swiss market almost entirely, and here or there fear of the political consequences may also be of influence. . . . Economically oppressed as Switzerland is, she need not be ashamed of choosing this mode of redress."

Political considerations, however, seem to be the prime influence in the Dutch agitation for closer relations with Germany. At least the agitation is so construed by the *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, Berlin, which says:

"The Dutch people seem to realize that, if they wish to maintain their independence in the presence of English-speaking disturbers of the peace, they must seek closer relations with the German empire. Both nations would profit, as Germany could participate in the development of the Dutch colonies. Holland must, however, increase her navy. On the other hand, she would obtain a sufficient land force from Germany to defend her colonies. It is to be hoped that some agreement is arrived at ere the English or American beasts of prey attack the Dutch possessions."

In the Dutch West Indies, the Spanish-speaking inhabitants are instigated to rebel by Venezuelans, who believe that the United States will turn these islands over to Venezuela if they can be taken from the Dutch. A correspondent of the Amsterdam *Exportblad* advises the sale of these colonies, but the whole press of Holland is up in arms against such a proposal, which only gives fuel to the pro-German sentiment. But the most important impetus seems to be given to the movement by England's rela-

tions to the Boers. M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, writes to the following effect in the *Journal Paris*:

No European nation has a more glorious past than the brave Dutch people. In philosophy, in literature, in art, politics, naval and military affairs, they have excelled, and such names as Spinoza, Rembrandt, William of Nassau and William of Orange, Tromp, and De Ruyter rank among the first in history. But their greatest deed was the preservation of Protestantism. Without their brave fight, which forever broke the backbone of Spain, then in the zenith of her power, Protestantism might have disappeared. Equally great is their work in the interest of freedom and progress, as well as modern liberalism. And yet it is against this progressive element that the aims of British expansion are directed in South Africa.

Now it can not be denied that the Dutch exercise tremendous moral influence, far beyond their political power, in the civilized world. Hitherto they have been equally content with their two great Protestant neighbors, the one across the Channel and the one on land. The action of Great Britain in South Africa has aroused the entire Dutch element throughout the world, and they are undoubtedly seeking closer relations with Germany. It is impossible to overrate this movement. If Holland emerges from her neutrality, England loses one of her safeguards. This alone should cause the Salisbury cabinet to hesitate.

The great majority of German newspapers nevertheless think that union with the smaller countries, except by alliance treaties, is not feasible. Germany would have to protect them without deriving adequate advantages, as they would exercise more influence in the German federation than is their due. If they refused to obey the dictates of the majority, they would have to be coerced, and as it is considered impossible by German authorities like Bismarck to make a lasting conquest of a civilized race, the game would not be worth the candle.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE REFUGE OF POLITICAL CRIPPLES."

SWISS papers lately agitate for a closer union of their country with a more powerful neighbor, and it is not a little remarkable that the Socialist papers, which in France, England, Germany, and the United States ridicule the idea of nationality, appeal to Swiss patriotism to preserve the independence of the country, even at the cost of serious economical losses. This phenomenon is explained by a writer in the *Neusten Nachrichten*, Berlin, in the following manner:

"'L'hôpital des blessés politique,' a Geneva alderman recently called his city, and he was right. Everybody who has made himself impossible in his own country goes there. Remarkable is the preponderance of young men of from eighteen to twenty-five years of age among these political refugees—young fellows who can hardly be expected to possess enough experience to understand the needs of their country. Their ignorance they hide by lots of noise and reference to the 'holy fire' which glows within their bosoms. Most of these 'reformers' and malcontents hail from Russia, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, etc. They all see no salvation for their several countries unless a republic is established of which they are the head. Germans and French are in the minority. The former wish to establish Socialism according to Prof. Karl Vogt; the latter want a general row, in which the losers are mercilessly subjugated by the winners. This alone, they think, can 'save France.'

"Doubtless some of these people are honest; many, however, are political parasites, who want to live without working. A third class live by blackmail. Among these are especially the Young Turks. They publish articles reviling everything Turkish, and sometimes the Turkish Government is weak enough to buy them off. The Swiss press does not act very wisely in this case. The newspapers forget that 30,000 Swiss went poor to Turkey, and live there now in affluence, peace, and security, despite the supposed misrule of the Mohammedans."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE."

ONE does not read very far into the book bearing the above title, written by Howard C. Hillegas, without finding that the writer's sympathies are very pronounced in favor of the Boers in their struggle with the British. The book has, in fact, somewhat the appearance of a brief for the Dutchman of South Africa, tho in saying this we do not mean to detract from the great interest of the work, nor cast any doubt upon the author's very obvious sincerity in pleading the case he has espoused. At the outset, in the preface, he gives fair warning of his attitude as that of an American "whose pride in the Anglo-Saxon race causes him to wish that there were more justice and less venom" in the "alleged grievances" of the Uitlanders.

Mr. Hillegas draws an interesting parallel between the early history of the Boers and that of our own Pilgrim Fathers. The Dutch and Huguenot refugees who settled at Cape Town made their journey about the same time that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed, and for the same reason. Their experiences with the blacks were similar to those of the first New Englanders with the Indians, and their differences with the Dutch East India Company were similar to those between our colonies and Great Britain. When the Napoleonic wars left the South African colony in the hands of England, the Boers rejoiced as in a deliverance from tyranny; but by reason of the same sort of reckless exploitation that caused our revolt, they were speedily turned into desperate enemies of British rule. In short, Great Britain threw away her opportunity in South Africa just as she did in this country, tho the occasion of the final break was very different. The Boers emancipated their slaves in 1830 on the promise of ample compensation from the British Government; but less than half the promised sum was paid. Several years later, natives overran the Boer settlements stealing large amounts of property. The Boer farmers courageously recovered their live stock, and the British Government compelled them to turn the recovered cattle, their own, over to it without compensation. Then the Boers shook the dust of British soil from their feet and began trekking, one party settling in what is now the Orange Free State, the other in what is now Natal. The latter entered into negotiations with the native chief for the purchase of the land desired, but after the treaty was signed the natives treacherously rose against the Boers, and a series of most heroic encounters ensued, the Boers in one instance defeating 12,000 Zulus with a force of but 460. After finally driving the natives back and conquering a peace, the Boers were rewarded by a British manifesto declaring Natal British territory, and ordering the Boer immigrants to be treated as a conquered race and their arms and ammunition confiscated. Then the Boers again trekked, this time across the Vaal to what is now the South African Republic.

Of the means by which their territory was acquired, President Krüger, in an interesting interview which constitutes one chapter of the book, says this:

"Ever since we left Cape Colony in 1835 we have not taken any territory from the natives by conquest except that of one chief whose murderous maraudings compelled us to drive him away from his country. We bartered and bought every inch of land we now have. England has taken all the land she has in South Africa at the muzzles of repeating-rifles and machine-guns. That is the civilized method of extending the bounds of the empire they talk about so much."

British authority still followed the "trekkers," and declared their new territory a British possession. Then the Boers trekked no farther. After two years of restlessness under the British flag, they made this "declaration of independence":

"We declare before God, who knows the heart, and before the

world, that the people of the South African Republic have never been subjects of Her Majesty, and never will be."

And they took up arms to make the declaration good. Then followed the historic battles of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, the latter "won by the Boers against greater odds than have been encountered by any volunteer force in modern times."

Mr. Hillegas gives the following little table of statistics of the different engagements between Boers and British:

Battles.	MEN ENGAGED.		CASUALTIES.	
	British.	Boer.	British.	Boer.
Laing's Nek.....	400	550	190	24
Ingogo.....	300	250	142	17
Majuba Hill.....	600	150	280	5
Bronkhorst.....	250	300	120	1
Jameson raid.....	600	400	100	5

In every one of these engagements the Boers were victorious, the British having triumphed over them in but one battle, that of Bhoomphats, in 1848, when the British had heavy artillery and the Boers nothing better than flintlocks. In the case of Majuba Hill, the British were entrenched in a most formidable position. The result of Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill was a treaty partially restoring the independence of the South African Republic, Great Britain retaining suzerain rights, which were afterward, in subsequent treaties, whittled down to the simple right to veto treaties the Transvaal Government might make with foreign countries.

Of the grievances that exist at the present day, Mr. Hillegas seems to consider that the Boers have their full share. Here is his statement of the commercial relations between the Transvaal and the rest of South Africa:

"The Transvaal, being an inland state, is the feeding-ground of those states which are located between it and the sea. Every ton of foreign freight that enters the Transvaal through Cape Colony is subject to high customs duties and abnormal freight rates. The railway and the customs-house being under the same jurisdiction, it will readily be seen to what extent Cape Colony derives its revenues from the Transvaal commerce. The Orange Free State again taxes the freight before allowing it to pass through its territory. The third tax, which makes the total far greater than the original cost of the freight, is added by the Transvaal Government. Certain classes of freight shipped from Europe are taxed by the steamship line, the Cape Colony Railroad, the Transvaal Railroad, and with Cape Colony, Orange Free State, and Transvaal customs duties.

"This vast expenditure is borne by the consumers in the Transvaal, who are compelled to pay from three to five times as much for rent and food as is paid in England or America. Cape Colony, in particular, has been fattening upon the Transvaal. The government railroads in one year showed a profit of more than eight per cent. upon the capital invested, after accounting for the great losses incurred with unprofitable branch lines, showing that the main line to the Transvaal must have produced a profit of from fifteen to twenty per cent. The customs duties collected by Cape Colony on almost all freight in transit is five per cent. of its value. The inhabitants of the Transvaal are obliged to pay these large amounts, and are so much poorer while the Cape Colony Government preys upon them. The Transvaal Government receives none of this revenue except that from its customs, which is insufficient for its expenses."

In this condition of affairs, which is beyond the control of the Transvaal, may be found reason for some of the grievances complained of in Johannesburg.

The Boer of to-day, we are told, loves solitude above all things. "It is his greatest delight to be alone," to live "out of sight of the smoke of his neighbor's house." His chief recreation is the shooting of game, yet he is not a sportsman who kills for the joy of killing, having plenty of use for all the game he brings down. "It would be difficult to find anywhere else an entire race of such physical giants." The average height of the full-grown males Mr. Hillegas puts at "not less than six feet two inches," and their physique and powers of endurance are marvelously developed. They confidently assert that in time of warfare one Boer equals five Englishmen. The Boer reads nothing but the Bible; his belief in it is indestructible, and his constant references to it are not cant, but are owing to the same reason that makes the sailor speak

the language of the sea—it is a part of his daily life. The two political parties in the Transvaal, even, are divided on religious, not political, grounds, the Progressives being those who sing hymns and the Conservatives those who do not! Krüger is a Conservative.

No more admirable home life exists anywhere than that of Oom Paul's people. It is simple and filled with family affection. They are, nevertheless, hospitable to an astonishing degree, and will give a stranger the best room, the best food, and the use of the best horse—if the stranger be not English. The personal uncleanness attributed to the Boer may be readily explained by the fact that water is a priceless possession where he lives. The city Boer is not unprogressive, but "compares favorably with other men of South African birth." Of the country Boers, constituting the large majority, of course, Mr. Hillegas says:

"The Boer of to-day is a creature of circumstance. He is outstripped because he has had no opportunities for development. Driven from Cape Colony, where he was rapidly developing a national character, he was compelled to wander into lands that offered no opportunities of any description. He has been cut off for almost a hundred years from an older and more energetic civilization, and even from his neighbors; it is no wonder that he is a century behind the van. No other civilized race on earth has been handicapped in such a manner, and if there had been one it is a matter for conjecture whether it would have held its own, as the Boer has done, or whether it would have fallen to the level of the savage."

Much is said concerning the relations of the Uitlanders to the Transvaal Government. President Krüger, in the interview already mentioned, put the matter of the franchise thus:

"Every man, be he Englishman, Chinaman, or Eskimo, can become a naturalized citizen of our country and have all the privileges of a burgher in nine years. If we should have a war, a foreigner can become a citizen in a minute if he will fight with our army. The difficulty with the Englishmen here is that they want to be burghers and at the same time retain their English citizenship."

Mr. Hillegas makes the following point against the British:

"At the same time the British Parliament was discussing the subject of the alleged injustice under which the English residents of the Transvaal were suffering, the Colonial Secretary was engaged in disposing of grievances which reached him from the Dutch residents of British Guiana, in South America, and which recited conditions parallel to those complained of by the Uitlanders. The grievances were made by foreign residents of English territory, instead of by English subjects in a foreign country, and consequently demanded less serious attention, but their justice was none the less patent. The three thousand native Dutch voters in British Guiana have no voice in the legislative or administrative branches of the colonial government, owing to the peculiar laws which give to the three thousand British-born citizens the complete control of the franchise. The population of the colony is three hundred thousand, yet the three thousand British subjects make and administer the laws for the other two hundred and ninety-seven thousand inhabitants, who compose the mining and agricultural communities and are treated with the same British contempt as the Boers. The Dutch residents have made many appeals for a fuller representation in the Government, but no reforms have been inaugurated or promised."

To a description of the Transvaal's preparations for defense, a chapter of the book is devoted. We quote a single passage:

"Probably no inland country in the world is half so well prepared for war at any time as that little government, which can boast of having less than thirty thousand voters. The military preparation has been so enormous that Great Britain has been compelled, according to the Colonial Secretary's statement to the British Parliament, to expend two and a half million dollars annually in South Africa in order to keep pace with the Boers. Four years ago, when the Transvaal Government learned that the Uitlanders of Johannesburg were planning a revolution, it commenced the military preparations which have ever since continued with unabating vigor. German experts were employed to formulate plans for the defense of the country, and European artillerymen were secured to teach the arts of modern warfare to the men at the head of the Boer army. Several Americans of military training became the instructors in the national military school at Pretoria; and even the women and children became imbued with the necessity of warlike preparation, and learned the use of arms. Several million pounds were annually spent in Europe in the purchase of the armament required by the plans formulated by the experts, and the whole country was placed on a war footing. Every important strategic position was made as impregnable as modern skill and arms could make it, and every farmer's cottage was supplied with arms and ammunition, so that the volunteer army might be mobilized in a day."

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Commercial Agent Hamilton, of Morrisburgh, under date of July 6, 1899, sends the following printed statement of the cost of the canals of Canada and the depth of these water-ways:

"A recent official return shows the depth and cost of the canals and river works forming the connection between the Great Lakes and deep-water navigation at Montreal. The Welland Canal on July 1, 1896, had 13 feet 9 inches of water, and had cost \$23,796,353.41; the Murray Canal, with 14 feet of water, had cost \$1,247,470.26, and the Beauharnais Canal, with 9 feet, \$1,611,690.26. The canals and connected river improvements in course of construction or enlargement on July 1, 1896, had cost as follows: Sault Ste. Marie Canal, \$3,748,011; Galops Canal, \$1,401,365; Rapide Plat Canal, \$1,496,078; Cornwall Canal, \$4,008,039; Soulanges Canal, \$2,275,908; Lachine Canal, \$7,636,439; St. Lawrence River Works, \$1,201,795.

"The contracts awarded since July 1, 1896, are as follows: Lachine Canal, \$18,000; Soulanges Canal, \$2,093,840.42; Galops Canal, \$2,331,888; North Channel, \$700,000; Farran's Point Canal, \$670,000; Galops Rapids, \$125,740; St. Lawrence River, \$65,222; Sault Ste. Marie, \$51,579."

Minister Loomis sends from Caracas a law concerning foreign companies, recently passed by the Venezuelan Congress, as follows:

The Congress of the United States of Venezuela decrees:

ARTICLE 1.

Foreign companies which wish to establish in Venezuela agencies or branches whether they have any operations in the country or not, and whether they have a collective name or there are dormant partners, must comply with the same requirements as national companies, and if they are companies having shares they shall register in the registry of commerce and in the office for registration of the place where the business agency is situated, and shall publish in a newspaper of the same locality the partnership deed and other documents necessary for the constitution of the company, according to the laws of its nationality, and a copy duly certified on the articles referred to of those laws. The statutes of the company shall also be left with the registrar to be filed among his records.

SECTION 1. Foreign companies established in Venezuela shall be bound by the provisions contained in article 26 of the civil code and of those of 101, 102, 103, and 104 of the code of civil procedure.

SEC. 2. Every modification of the partnership



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contract shall be registered and published in this manner provided in the former part of this article.

ARTICLE 2.

Insurance companies which enter into business in Venezuela shall establish at least one responsible agency in the capital of the republic, and life-insurance companies shall give good security, equivalent to the total amount of the policies issued in the country. For the purposes of this guaranty the respective agency shall remit half yearly to the ministry of agriculture, industry, and commerce a circumstantial report of the insurances effected and of the amounts expressed in the corresponding policies. The security shall be registered in the subregistry of the district in which the agency is situated.

ARTICLE 3.

The failure to comply with the provisions of articles 1 and 2 by the companies referred to therein shall make personally and substantially liable the administrator's agents, representatives, and all other persons who may contract in their names, for all obligations made in the country.

SECTION. All persons who enter into contracts in the name of insurance companies which have not complied with the provisions of article 2, shall further suffer a fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 bolivars.

ARTICLE 4.

Foreign companies which now have branch agencies or exploitations in Venezuela shall comply with the provisions of article 1 within six months from the promulgation of this law. Life insurance companies shall within the like period comply with the provisions of article 2.

Given at the Federal Palace at Caracas this 4th of April, 1899.

The Department has received from Consul Plumacher, of Maracaibo, under date of June 23, 1899, translation of a recent act of the Venezuelan Government renting the coal-mines, railroads, and wharves of Guanta (state of Bermudez, Dolivar district) to Lanzoni, Martini & Co., of



"LINENE" Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

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Rome, Italy. The contract, it appears, is to run for fifteen years, and the company will pay 104,000 bolivars (\$20,012) annually in monthly installments and 50 centimes (9.6 cents) for every ton of coal extracted, this money to be reserved, in order to meet any future claims on the property. The company is not to increase the price of the coal used by the Government on its ships, which price is to be 25 bolivars (\$4.82) per ton. The railway rates are to remain as at present. The Government is to keep closed, during the period of the contract, the port called El Rincon, or Gusman Blanco, except for such articles as earthenware, wood, fish, vegetables, and the like, that can not pay the landing and railway charges. The state of Bermudez and the Government are to have a rebate of 50 per cent. of the passenger tariff for their employees on commission and on freight. Mail is to be carried by the railroad free. Work is to be begun within four months, finished in eight months more. Exemption from duties will be granted to the machinery and articles used in the exploitation of the mines and the railway. Work is not to be suspended for more than six months, under fine of 20,000 bolivars (\$3,860). A guaranty of 50,000 bolivars (\$9,650) is to be deposited in bank by the company, to be forfeited in case of non-execution of contract. The contract can be renewed for a further period of ten years after the expiration of the fifteen years if the company has complied with all the conditions specified. Native labor is to be preferably employed. The enterprise is to be free from taxes and employees are to be exempt from military service.

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OUR new Fall and Winter Catalogue of tailor-made costumes and cloaks is now ready. We illustrate in it all of the newest Paris styles, and will mail it free, together with samples of materials to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. We keep no ready-made garments, but make everything to order, thus giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so much to be desired.

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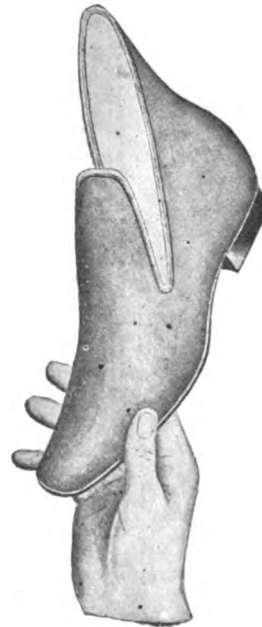
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PERSONALS.

"THE only son of a prize-fighter who ever amounted to anything," says Victor Smith, "is the Rt. Hon. William Court Gully, speaker of the British House of Commons. His father John Gully, a butcher and afterward a prize-fighter, grew rich and was a member of Parliament for Pontefract in 1835. Speaker Gully incidentally receives a salary of \$25,000 a year."

JUDGE MARTIN GROVER, of Troy, N. Y., was at one time approached by a young citizen who wished to be nominated to the state assembly. The shrewd old judge had certain doubts about him, which he expressed somewhat freely, and yet he was willing to afford him a trial. He therefore addressed the aspirant in this way: "Young man, if you will give me your word that you won't steal when you get to Albany, I'll see what kin be done about sendin' you there." "Judge Grover," replied the young man, drawing himself up with great dignity, "I go to Albany unpledged, or I don't go at all."

HELEN GOULD has given Maury Sutton, of Baltimore, a law scholarship, which includes books and board in the University of New York. Mr. Sutton, who served in the Cuban war, attracted Miss Gould's favorable attention when in the hospital at Montauk Point.

PROFESSOR BUNSEN, the celebrated physicist, who died recently at Heidelberg, was not less esteemed for his moral qualities than for his achievements in science, and among the Germans his good nature, modesty, and extraordinary freedom from pride became proverbial. A friend and welcome guest at many of the European courts, Bunsen possessed a great number of orders and decorations from all countries. A prince or sover-

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not only burns well and looks attractive, but also sends the heat into the room instead of up the chimney. The

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have heat-saving chambers, so that one open fire will warm several rooms on one or different floors in coldest weather. They can be set in any fireplace, and the economy of fuel will soon repay the cost. As health-preservers in the home their value is beyond computation.

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sign rarely passed through Heidelberg but the scientist received a royal invitation to dine. These ceremonial repasts, often prolonged far into the morning, bored him exceedingly, and, bitterly regretting the hours wasted outside of his laboratory, he acquired the habit of pottering with his experiments until the very last moment, then, dressing himself in all haste, he would arrive at the hotel invariably in the nick of time, tho often minus his decorative regalia, a negligence which produced a most deplorable effect. Professor Bunsen's old housekeeper, who was much more concerned than he over these freaks of absent-mindedness which frequently brought him into royal presence without his laurels, conceived the idea of placing once and for all the orders and decorations in her master's dress-clothes pockets so that while on his way to a banquet he might occupy himself with attaching them to his coat. But even this scheme was not always successful. Once when a certain prince of Baden was at Heidelberg, Bunsen arrived in the salon without ever having thought of the orders in his pockets, and was just on the point of stepping up to his royal highness when a friend called his attention to this neglect. Not in the least disconcerted, Bunsen put his hand in his right pocket, and, drawing out a handful of crosses and medals, placed himself before a glass and proceeded to arrange them on his breast, while the guests, all conversation ceasing, regarded him with stupefaction. Hereupon Bunsen, without paying the slightest attention to the astonishment which his conduct was provoking, remarked, "I have as many more in my left pocket," and calmly and silently completed his gala toilet.

ALFRED C. HARMSWORTH may safely be said to be the most successful young man in England, Mr. Harmsworth is not yet 35 years old. He is the proprietor of the London *Daily Mail*, the London *Daily News*, and half a dozen other highly successful newspapers and magazines. Mrs. Harmsworth is one of the beauties of London, and her entertainments have recently been dazzling that city. Their town house is in Berkeley Square, next door to the mansion of Lord Rosebery. At a recent concert given by the Harmsworths Paderewski played and the Coquelins, the younger and the older, Mme. Suzanne Adams, Mlle. St. Andre, Mr. Bispham, and Maurice Farkoa aided in the entertainment of the guests. For Paderewski's services alone Mr. Harmsworth sent a check for \$5,000.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Shrewd.—MRS. WALKER: "I don't see why the doctors all recommend bicycle-riding. If it makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors."

Mr. WALKER: "I know, but they calculate that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestrians per week."—*Boston Journal*.

His Luck.—THE REPOSEFUL ONE: "My dear, I wish you would not be so energetic. Will you never rest?"

THE PUSSY ONE: "I never expect to be able to

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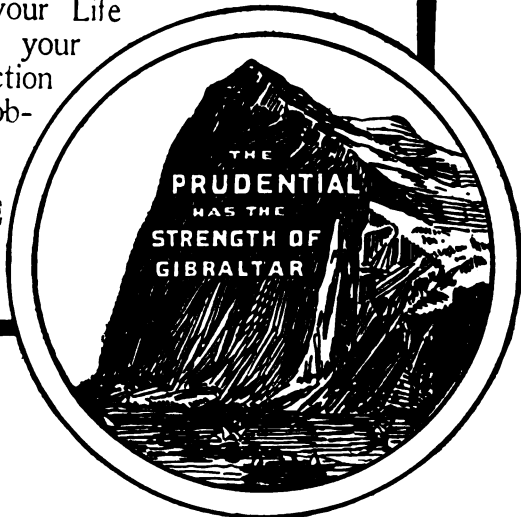
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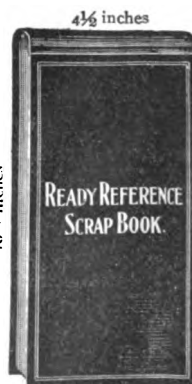
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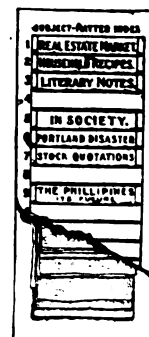
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rest till I get in my grave, and then it will be just my luck that the next day will be the resurrection."—*Life*.

Cooking by Electricity.—MR. JUSTJOINED: "What on earth are you trying to do?"

MRS. JUSTJOINED: "I was reading about cooking by electricity, so I hung the chops on the electric bell, and I've been pushing the button for half an hour, but it doesn't seem to work."—*Boston Traveler*.

The Wrong Kind of Sponges.—MRS. NEWLYWED: "I was going to have some sponge cake as a surprise for you, dear, but I confess it was a failure."

MR. NEWLYWED: "What was the matter?"

MRS. NEWLYWED: "I don't know for sure, but I think the druggist sent me the wrong kind of sponges."—*Philadelphia Record*

He was Blind.—BOSS: "I don't know whether to discharge that new boy or raise his salary."

MANAGER: "What has he been doing?"

BOSS: "He rushed in my private office this morning, and told me there was a man downstairs who would like to see me."

MANAGER: "Who was it?"

BOSS: "A blind man."—*Chicago News*.

At the "Literary."—At a so-called "literary" in a Georgia settlement a sturdy old farmer obtained the floor and spoke for one hour on corn-raising, fodder-pulling, and cotton-picking. The local preacher was present and arose to a point of order. "I do not see," said he, "what a literary meeting has to do with corn-raising and fodder-pulling."

"Well," replied the old farmer, "its got jest this to do with it: Ef it warn't fer corn, cotton, an' bacon an' greens there wouldn't be a literary man in the whole blame country!"—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Current Events.

Monday, October 2.

—The South African war situation remains unchanged; the hostile forces are still thirty miles apart.

—An American expedition starts from Manila to bombard Orani and raise the gunboat *Urdaneta*; the conference of Filipino envoys with General Otis is fruitless.

—Admiral Dewey arrives in Washington, and is driven to the White House, where he is received by the President, members of the Cabinet, and other officials.

—President McKinley formally accept the invitation to visit the fall festival in Chicago.

—Great mass-meetings are addressed at Dallas, Texas, by W. J. Bryan, ex-Governor Stone, Governor Jones, and others.

Tuesday, October 3.

—The Venezuelan Arbitration Commission at Paris announces its unanimous decision in the boundary dispute, fixing the lines, under which England secures most of the territory claimed by Venezuela.

—The sword voted by Congress is presented to Admiral Dewey at the Capitol in Washington, with addresses by President McKinley and Secretary Long, after which the military and naval escort is reviewed.

—The first race between the *Columbia* and *Shamrock* is declared off, owing to light winds and the expiration of the time limit.

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You can leave a legacy which will be valuable to your family by investing in a lot in the best residence section in New York City. It will cost you only \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week, and we insure your life free for the unpaid balance on the lot. See "Last Public Sale," page 2.

YOUR dealer in lamp-chimneys—what does he get for you?

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Our "Index" describes all lamps and their proper chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

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MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE COOK RESPONSIBLE.

Investigators who have made a study of foods and their proper preparation state that stomach troubles originate in a large number of cases from the improper preparation of the food.

There is a right and a wrong way to prepare each article of diet. How many cooks take the trouble to properly prepare the oatmeal or other breakfast food for the morning meal? In most homes a little water is poured over the cereal and allowed to cook a few minutes and then served. Prepared in this manner, they abound in starch, and form a starchy, sticky mass in the stomach, which is not only difficult to digest, but retards the assimilation of other foods.

To render oatmeal and other cereals easy of digestion and in proper condition for the stomach, the starch must be converted into dextrin. This requires five hours' constant cooking.

The average housewife has not the time or patience to prepare her oatmeal in this manner; and to meet the demand for a palatable and nutritious cereal food that contains all the elements of nutrition in a digestible form, Granola was manufactured.

Granola is thoroughly cooked; the combination of the grains and the process they are submitted to give the food a rich, nutty flavor.

A chemist has analyzed this pre-digested food, and finds that it contains three times the food elements of beef. It only requires a few teaspoonfuls of Granola and the addition of a little milk to make a delicious meal.

All leading grocers can supply Granola. Each package bears the picture of the famous Battle Creek, Mich., Sanitarium.

PARIS IN 1900.

Make sure of your steamer and hotel accommodations now, at fair rates. Personally conducted parties. Membership restricted.

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BY THE WAY

Have you used the KLIP?
H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

—A strike at Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia is joined by more than a thousand men.

Wednesday, October 4.

—The British Government authorizes an expenditure of \$15,000,000 for moving troops and munitions to South Africa.

—The Filipinos again assume the aggressive, and several engagements are fought north of Manila.

—As the result of a conference with Admiral Dewey, President McKinley orders a number of war-ships, including the cruiser *Brooklyn*, to proceed immediately to the Philippines.

—Admiral Dewey is formally detached from the *Olympia* at his own request.

—The President, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and the members of the Cabinet, starts on a trip to Chicago and the Northwest.

Thursday, October 5.

—General Sir Redvers Buller visits the Queen at Balmoral, before proceeding to South Africa; five transports land British soldiers at Durban, from India.

—The second race for the America's cup is abandoned owing to lack of wind.

—The Navy Department orders the cruisers *New Orleans*, *Nashville*, and *Badger* to proceed to Manila.

—The members of the Interstate Commerce

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Commission testify regarding transportation problems before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

Friday, October 6.

—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader of the House of Commons, in a speech at Maidstone, declares there is still opportunity for a peaceful solution of the Transvaal difficulty.

—The President is received with enthusiasm at various Illinois towns, where he addresses large audiences.

—Admiral Dewey at a conference of the Home Fund Committee decides to accept a house already built in Washington.

—The Massachusetts Republican convention nominates W. Murray Crane for governor and adopts a platform sustaining the President's policy.

Saturday, October 7.

—A royal proclamation is signed calling for a meeting of the British Parliament on October 17, and summoning the reserves.

—President McKinley and the members of the Cabinet arrive in Chicago, after visiting Galesburg and other Illinois towns.

—The Brooklyn and New Orleans receive orders to go to Manila.

—The third attempt to sail a race for the America's Cup is a failure, due to lack of wind, as in the two previous attempts.

—A bust of Edgar Allan Poe is unveiled at the University of Virginia; the memorial address being delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie.

Sunday, October 8.

—An American force, under General Schwan, assisted by a naval force, drive the Filipinos from the towns of Cavite, Viejo, and Noveleta, south of Manila.

—British preparations for war in South Africa continue unabated, and there is fear of a clash between the hostile forces camped near Mafeking.

—The President attends three religious services in Chicago, and speaks in a colored church.

—Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic national committee, returns from abroad.

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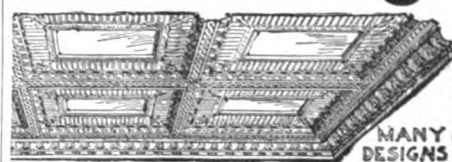
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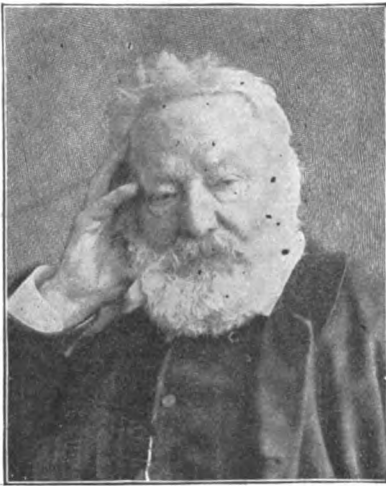
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE expression of American opinion on the Transvaal struggle is abundant and full of interest; but an unusual hesitation is shown in pronouncing final judgment. The quick and hearty sympathy expressed for Greece in her war with Turkey finds no parallel in the present attitude of our press. The only tendency, indeed, that can be called general is a disposition to think both sides partly right and partly wrong; and while the grievances of the Uitlanders are assumed as real, the Boers are not blamed for making a last desperate stand for their independence. When called upon to choose between Anglo-Saxons fighting against "taxation without representation," and hardy pioneers fighting to retain their independence, the American press shows a disposition to pause and consider. What is perhaps the clearest statement yet presented of the British side of the case is given in the following letter sent to several newspapers by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman, the New York lawyer. (For both sides as presented in the British journals see our Foreign Topics department.) Mr. Shearman considers the real issue to be whether the treatment of the Uitlanders is such as ought to be tolerated by civilized nations. He does not assume to have personal knowledge on this point, but gives statements taken "almost exclusively" from American papers. He says:

"The Transvaal Republic is admitted by its latest advocate, in the current number of *The North American Review*, to be an oligarchy of a few dozen Boers. Its parliament consists of two houses, one of which has no power, and the other is absolutely controlled by the oligarchy. Its courts of justice are entirely at the mercy of the President, who not long since removed the highest judges because they would not decide according to his pleasure. When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded, in 1881, it expressly covenanted to put all foreigners entering the Transvaal upon an equal footing with the Boers them-

selves in every respect except the right of suffrage. So far from doing this the Boers have purposely arranged taxation so that nine tenths of it shall be paid by foreigners; they have taxed foreigners heavily to support schools in which the Dutch language is exclusively used; they have insisted that even private schools, maintained by foreigners at their own expense, should teach Dutch on an equal footing with English; they have maintained a government so corrupt that, according to the statement of an American newspaper friendly to the Boers, President Krüger has amassed \$25,000,000 within the last ten years, altho doing no business; they have maintained a monopoly in dynamite, an indispensable instrument in mining, in the profits of which President Krüger has largely shared; they have kept towns, built exclusively by foreigners, under exclusive Boer control, and have refused to permit decent sanitation, thereby doubling the death-rate; they have prohibited Americans and Englishmen from holding public meetings; they have denied to them even the right of petition; they have removed their own supreme court from office, simply because its decisions rendered some small justice to foreigners; and they have prohibited any Englishman or American from carrying arms of any kind, while furnishing to every Boer boy of sixteen years of age a rifle and a revolver, and surrounding Johannesburg with Krupp guns, the entire cost of which has been taken out of the pockets of Englishmen and Americans.

"Repeated appeals to the Boer Government to remedy these and many other similar acts of oppression have proved entirely futile. At one time the Boers forcibly seized Englishmen and compelled them to serve with their troops in war against native Africans. Against this Great Britain energetically remonstrated; and nothing but the fear of war sufficed to induce the Boers to liberate the Englishmen thus forcibly pressed into service. When the independence of the Transvaal was conceded, in their laws it was provided that foreigners might be naturalized after five years' residence; but as soon as any considerable number of foreigners entered the country, the naturalization laws were entirely repealed. And when, at a somewhat later period, they were in part restored, they only permitted naturalization at the end of fifteen years, with the consent of two thirds of the Boers residing in the district, and also of a military officer, which consent might be refused without any reason. As a condition of naturalization, every Englishman was required to renounce all claim upon England, and every American to renounce all claim upon the United States, for protection against any outrage which might be committed upon him during the next fifteen years; so that an American desiring to vote at the end of fifteen years would be, during that whole period, neither an American nor a Boer, nor a citizen of any country whatever; while at the end of the fifteen years,



GENERAL JOUBERT,
Commanding the Boer forces.

naturalization could be denied to him in the uncontrolled discretion of the military officer commanding his district. And after he had passed through all this ordeal he would only receive the right to vote for the second chamber of the Boer legislature, while all the power of government was exclusively conferred upon the President and the upper chamber. The consequence of this state of things has been that Americans who settled in the Transvaal have always been the most earnest opponents of Boer rule; and in 1895, the very first man arrested for alleged treason and cast into a Boer prison was a distinguished American citizen, John Hays Hammond."

Mr. Shearman goes on to speak of the recent negotiations on the subject of franchise, and characterizes all the offers made by the Boers as "a most transparent sham," as all "made naturalization conditions upon the arbitrary discretion of a Boer military officer." He declares that he has a "perfectly open mind" on the subject, dislikes Mr. Chamberlain, detests Mr. Rhodes, and has no sympathy with imperialistic ideas. He has read the book "Oom Paul's People" (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, October 14), but finds nothing therein that contradicts any of the above statements; indeed, he finds the additional information that the original quarrel arose because the British would not permit the Boers to continue the practise of slavery and to massacre the natives.

The Springfield *Republican*, in replying to Mr. Shearman's letter, presents one of the most convincing pleas for the Boer that has yet appeared in this country. *The Republican* says:

"Suppose the Pretoria Government were an oligarchy. It is undeniable that it has the earnest support of all the Boers. They might make Mr. Krüger temporary dictator, as the Romans used to in emergencies, and be well within their rights. If one is to object to an 'oligarchy' at Pretoria, let him also start a crusade against the Czar of Russia and the Emperor of Germany. It is news that when a people have the right of self-government, they must pattern their system after that of any other particular nation. As for the British criticism of the two houses of the Boer legislature, it comes with ill grace from a people who tolerate the hereditary British House of Lords. The facts about the Transvaal high court of justice are that the constitution gives supreme power to the Volksraad in all legislative matters. The judge who was removed not long ago had tried to extend his jurisdiction over the acts of the Volksraad. Such is the statement made by Mr. Hillegas in his book, 'Oom Paul's People.' But, conceding that the courts are entirely at the mercy of Mr. Krüger, what of it? So they are in Russia at the mercy of the Czar. Are you going to war to compel Russia to change her domestic institutions? The Transvaal is as independent in internal affairs as Russia is.

"As for taxation in the Transvaal, the case as stated by Mr. Shearman is very unfair to the Boers. If they derive nine tenths of their revenue from foreigners it is right that they should, since those foreigners are allowed to work the richest gold-mines in the world, mines which now lead in annual output, and which pay dividends running as high as 675 per cent. A very slight tax on such mines, in so small a country, would of course yield to the state the bulk of its revenue. It is a mockery, however, for the alien millionaires to complain of taxation, when, as a matter of fact, the Boer Government levies a tax of but 2.5 per cent. on the profits of the mines. The Canadian Government levies a tax of 10 per cent. on the gold profits in the Klondike! Is there any agitation suggested against Canada? Compare the Transvaal mining laws with those of other countries. The African Gold Recovery Company (English) issued a report to the shareholders, in 1898, which declared: 'The properties (of the company) in South Africa cause less anxiety, because the conditions of holding are free from the burdens which obtain in Western Australia.' A Mr. Henderson, chairman of one of the Transvaal mining companies in England, has declared that the gold laws of the Boers were the best and most liberal in the world. Taxation is uniform upon all classes in the Transvaal, and if one set happens to pay more than others, it is because that set is the richest and deserves the pay the more.

"That the Boer Government is more corrupt than any other government can not be maintained. The Johannesburg millionaires have untold wealth with which to buy their way to anything

they desire. The simple fact that the Boer Government is now in deadly antagonism to them is good evidence that Uitlander money could not bribe Boer officials. The story that Mr. Krüger has dishonestly amassed \$25,000,000 in the last ten years is undoubtedly a slander. If the Boers have insisted that the public schools should use Dutch exclusively, they do only what is done in Massachusetts with English. If they have insisted that private schools, maintained by foreigners, should teach Dutch on an equality with English, they have done only what the Republican Party of Wisconsin tried to do by law ten years ago with English and German. If they have maintained a monopoly in dynamite, they have no more exceeded their rights than England did



PRESIDENT STEYN,
Of the Orange Free State.

in monopolizing the salt of India, or than some countries have in owning all the railroads. If Johannesburg is unsanitary it is less so than many other new mining towns. If public meetings have been prohibited the Boers have done only what is done in Germany and Austria when the security of the state is threatened. If they have prohibited the bearing of arms by aliens and have built forts around Johannesburg, it is because their country four years ago was invaded by armed men under Dr. Jameson, in-

spired by Cecil Rhodes, winked at by Mr. Chamberlain, whose confessed object was to overthrow the South African Republic."

These answers to Mr. Shearman's allegations bring *The Republican* to a statement of the Boers' grievance, which, says *The Republican*, is "greater than any the Uitlanders could show":

"The grievance of the Boers is that their country has been threatened as an autonomous state. Outside observers seem to forget Jameson's raid and the popularity of it in England, which was a convincing demonstration of the real purpose lurking in the British mind."

If every one of the grievances of the Uitlanders were true, says *The Republican*, there would still be no moral justification for war. There is among the Boers a progressive party that has been gaining ground rapidly and which promised at no distant day to effect needed reforms. But now there is only one party in the Transvaal, and every Dutchman in the wide world gives it his support.

Why We Should Favor the British.—"Americans will not fail, moreover, to observe that the British are contending for much the same principles that they themselves and their ancestors have contended for in more than one war. The Outlanders have been protesting against taxation without representation, and Great Britain is backing them up in it. It was to enforce that identical protest that this nation fought its first war. Again, the British are contending that a British subject, wherever he be, is entitled to British protection. Was not that what the United States was fighting for in 1812? Again, it is said Great Britain has refused arbitration and has insisted that the dispute must be settled between her and the Transvaal without alien intervention. Would we have accepted alien intervention in 1861? Or would this country have submitted the settlement of its dispute with Mexico to the arbitration of a European power? Nor, finally, will it escape notice that there is a similarity between the Boer courting of war with Great Britain and the Spanish course



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR

toward the United States. The Boers declare that Great Britain forced the war upon them. So the Spanish complained of the United States. This country can scarcely admit the Boer complaint to be well founded without equally admitting that of Spain. In brief, then, Great Britain is acting precisely as the United States would act in her place, precisely as this country would have to act if it did not wish to repudiate its principles and its record. That is the great, salient, fundamental fact which is likely, as it seems to us, to determine the direction in which the overwhelming mass of American sympathy will be given."—*The New York Tribune*.

England's Course Without Justification.—"The civilized world will not misconstrue the situation and will not blame the Transvaal for assuming the offensive. Had Great Britain intended to make reasonable proposals in her ultimatum; had she contemplated no demand inconsistent with the maintenance of Transvaal independence in internal affairs (an independence to which English honor was pledged), she would have presented her fresh program weeks ago. She knew very well that the Transvaal was in a mood for concessions, and that justice to the Uitlanders would not be refused. She did not need an army of 70,000 men in South Africa to induce the Boer authorities to accept a just settlement of the franchise problem. She was determined to demand the impossible, and she wished to be ready to coerce the Transvaal into signing away its rights and independence by an overwhelming military force. From a military standpoint the Boers have been too patient, perhaps have waited too long. Morally and legally, Great Britain's course is utterly without justification. Every authority on international law in Europe, and the leading authorities in Great Britain herself, have condemned her policy. The Uitlander grievances afforded a pretext; the real object from the beginning has been the annexation of the two Dutch republics. England, as the London *Economist* intimates, has forgotten the lesson of 1776. She is trampling under foot the principles which have made her empire majestic and glorious since. Under the Chamberlains, Milners, Rhodeses, and their fanatical followers she is reverting to the suicidal policy which caused the American war of independence. It is a policy which can not possibly win. It must end in the loss of South Africa, instead of in the establishment of complete British supremacy. The Jameson raid was discreditable and humiliating. The present war is the sequel of that mean and sordid enterprise."—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

Mediation Impossible.—"International mediation is allowable only between absolutely independent sovereign states. Intercession by a foreign power in a controversy between the federal Government and Pennsylvania would be regarded by us as impertinent. Moreover, the status of the Transvaal—whether it be a limited or a complete sovereignty—is the very substance of the dispute. An offer of mediation would be construed by the Boer republic as a recognition by the mediator of its claim to be 'an independent, international state'; and the acceptance of the offer by Great Britain would involve a tacit confirmation of this claim. We are having considerable trouble ourselves with an institution calling itself the republic of the Philippines. The issue between the Filipinos and the United States is exactly the same as that between the Boers and Great Britain. We are asserting our rights as the paramount power in the Philippine archipelago, just as Great Britain is proclaiming her paramountcy in South Africa; the Filipino republic, like the Transvaal, insists upon its status as a 'sovereign international state.' The merits of the two controversies are, perhaps, not to be compared; but in their legal aspect they are identical—and governments proposing mediation are bound to take cognizance of the legal point of view. Would this Government regard a proposal to mediate between it and the Filipinos as a friendly act, or as an impertinence? The answer to this question would exactly define the attitude of any power which should intervene in a case of disputed sovereignty or suzerainty between the imperial Government at London and its quasi dependency in South Africa."—*The Philadelphia Record*.

Effect on the Gold Supply.—"The effect of war in South Africa upon the world's supply of gold is not likely to be seriously felt outside of England, if it is felt there. The Transvaal has become one of the great gold-producing districts of the world, but the yield of other districts has so rapidly grown in recent years that the whole Transvaal product could be eliminated with-

out reducing the net gold product per year within the limits of a few years ago. The official figures of the Mint Bureau put the total production of gold in the world in 1897 at \$237,504,800 and in 1898 at about \$287,000,000. The share of the whole of Africa, mostly Transvaal gold, in 1897, was \$58,306,600, and in 1898 about \$80,000,000. The production of the Transvaal district for 1899, down to the close of August, was 3,502,048 ounces as compared with 2,697,917 ounces for the same eight months of 1898. This is equivalent to about \$63,000,000 this year and \$48,600,000 last year. At this rate the production of the whole year 1899 would reach nearly \$95,000,000. The yield for the last four months of the year will be entirely lost in case of war, except so far as September and early October have already afforded a considerable product which has been laid down for export. If the war is limited to the present calendar year, its effect upon the gold supply will be simply to wipe out a little more than the normal increase in the Transvaal over last year. If the entire product of the district should be lost for the whole of the year 1900 (which is not very probable) and other districts should remain stationary in production, the product of the year throughout the world would be about \$260,000,000. There is no occasion to fear a scarcity of gold in the world at large, even with the entire Transvaal product cut off. A product of \$260,000,000 is far ahead of the production of any year prior to 1898. The yield throughout the world since 1886, with the yield of Africa stated separately, appears in the following table:

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

Year.	World's Production.	African Production.
1887	\$105,774,955	\$1,919,000
1888	110,196,915	4,500,000
1889	120,971,514	8,586,632
1890	118,149,620	9,887,000
1891	130,650,000	14,199,600
1892	146,297,600	24,232,000
1893	157,494,800	28,043,500
1894	181,567,800	40,271,000
1895	198,763,600	44,728,400
1896	202,682,300	44,581,100
1897	237,504,800	58,306,600
1898	287,000,000	65,000,000
1899	320,000,000*	75,000,000*

* Estimated.

"... It is evident that upon the world at large the constantly increasing product of Australia, the mines of the United States, and the Klondike are contributing a sufficient increment of new gold to maintain the supply, even with the African mines forever closed."—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce*.

Glass Houses and Stones.—"As Mr. Labouchere says, there are more than 1,000,000 citizens of England who are permanently deprived of the franchise owing to the absurd registration law, while many other citizens have several votes each, and a few hundred peers have the right by inheritance to veto or emasculate any measure passed by the people's representatives. No foreigner can by right secure a vote in Great Britain. The Home Secretary, at his pleasure, may give or withhold his approval. But under the British naturalization laws five years is the least time in which a vote can be obtained, and generally it requires seven years. The demand made on the Transvaal is that foreigners shall be allowed to vote after five years' residence. The Transvaal Government has expressed its willingness to make that concession if Great Britain will agree not to interfere further with the internal affairs of the republic. Great Britain refuses to make such an agreement. . . . The Boer Government is not what it ought to be. But it satisfies the Boers, and there is no sufficient reason under the circumstances for interference by force on the part of the British Government. Mr. Chamberlain declared in Parliament a few years ago that it would take half a century to wipe out the stain on the British escutcheon of such a war. That is as true now as then."—*The Philadelphia Press*.

Tyranny of the Weak.—"For years Great Britain has been tyrannized over by the Boers of the Transvaal, who have had nothing else to protect them than their weakness. They have been oppressive to the British residents in the Transvaal in direct violation of the clearly expressed terms of the 1884 London Convention, which guarantees equal rights to the British residents with the Boers themselves; and they have been insulting to the

British Government. It is well enough known that Great Britain would not have tolerated such maltreatment of British subjects and such a violation of treaty rights from a big nation; France, for example, had to knuckle down very quickly over the Fashoda business when Marchand and his men had infringed Great Britain's rights in the center of Africa. But here we have had the Boers oppressing British subjects and treating them as if they were an inferior race in the Transvaal for quite a number of years, and giving 'sassy' replies to the British Government whenever the British Government have remonstrated with them. And all this Great Britain has borne, only because she did not care to coerce by force of arms a state so much inferior in power to her own. . . . But Great Britain has endured this tyranny of the weak until it has become absolutely intolerable; and now she proposes to compel the Boers by force to fulfil their treaty pledges, which she has failed to induce them to fulfil by gentler diplomatic methods. It has been a genuine tyranny through its weakness, but even such a tyranny can not be allowed to go on forever."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

One of the Most Pathetic Wars in History.—"Imagine the position of these families of humble country folk, left without the natural protectors and masters of the farms. Wives know that they have none to look to for help except their little boys, their trusty rifles, and their God. Whatever happens, the country is stripped of its strong men. They are on the frontier, singing the psalms which comforted their fathers in the desperate loneliness and peril of the days when Dutch South Africa was won from savage beasts and more savage men. They stand as a thin little line of defenders of their native land against the armies of a mighty empire. They are to do battle against the murderous dum-dum bullets and Lyddite shrapnel shells of the richest and largest realm that the world ever saw. In such a situation the faith of the Boers in the God they worship becomes extremely touching. The men in the camps and the women and children in the scattered farmhouses are relying on the favor of heaven to offset the vast preponderance of the enemy's forces. No people equally calm and sensible would ever have found courage for such a terribly one-sided war if they had been less sincere and simple-minded in their faith. If these conditions in South Africa leave anything wanting to make a complete picture of one of the most pathetic wars in all history, we do not know what it is. A brave, devout, and honest people, only a few thousand families in all, stand at bay in the interior of South Africa. They are cut off from the sea and from outside help. They have staked their whole hope of preserving their independence upon their self-devotion and their faith in God. The good wishes of the world go out to them. But the hard lessons of the past teach that they must go down in ruin and death before the tremendous superiority of their foe in numbers and munitions of war. One of the darkest and saddest tragedies in the long story of our race has begun."—*The Cleveland Leader*.

Better Times, Fewer Convicts.—While sociologists are trying to prove that marriage decreases crime, the *Chicago Times-Herald* comes forward with the claim that busy times for the merchant and manufacturer are the most potent cause of dull days for the turnkey. *The Times-Herald* says:

"The comment is frequently heard that there has been a wonderful decrease during the last two or three years in the number of men who go from door to door in search of work. It is a common remark that it is next to impossible to find any one to do the odd jobs about a house, and each householder reasons from this fact to the conclusion that the demand for labor has multiplied and that this must be accepted as evidence of a return of prosperity. Amid such conditions as those which existed during the hard times the army of the unemployed was sorely tried, and it was only natural that those who lacked moral stamina should take to crime to avoid want.

"That they did so is shown by the statistics of the Joliet Penitentiary, which prove also that there has been a notable change for the better since, and thus strengthen the demonstration of the householder as to the reality of the business revival. It is pointed out that whereas in May, 1895, there were 1,623 convicts in the prison, there are now only 1,278. Moreover, for the first time in the history of this great penal institution a whole month has

passed without the admission of a single new prisoner. That is certainly a remarkable showing and one whose significance can not be mistaken. There has been no transformation in the character of men, but the scourge of grinding poverty has been withheld, and the temptation for the weak is not what it was. The more the comparisons are examined the greater is the evidence of improved conditions. From October 1, 1894, to September 30, 1895, 927 new convicts were received, while from October 1, 1898, to September 30, 1899, the number was only 506. The record for Chicago and Cook county was 485 in 1895 and but 288 during 1897, when the tide of prosperity had begun to set in. Henceforth we may expect that the forces at the penitentiary will be recruited almost exclusively from the distinctly criminal classes. Country and city both have a livelihood to offer to all those who are industrious and honestly inclined."

THE HOPEFUL SIDE OF CHARITY WORK.

THE news that Bishop Potter is about to start for Hawaii and the Philippines, if taken in connection with the first part of an article by him in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, might lead to the belief that he had abandoned America as hopeless, and set out in search of more promising fields of labor. The bishop's article, which is entitled "The Help that Harms," is devoted mainly to recounting instances wherein the quality of mercy, Shakespeare notwithstanding, has been seriously strained, and instead of blessing "him that gives and him that takes," has had the opposite effect. It is unnecessary to recount Bishop Potter's discouraging experiences with fraudulent beggars and charity society officers who are solicitous chiefly about their own salaries; it is more profitable to turn to the bishop's conclusion, which shows that he is not yet in despair, and that no one else need be. After relating an instance of an honest and hard-working young man who was turned into a mendicant, a loafer, and a fraud by a well-meant letter written by the bishop's father, Bishop Potter continues:

"And yet for a sincere and self-sacrificing purpose to help our less fortunate fellowmen there were never so many inspiring and encouraging opportunities. Along with the undeniably increasing complexity of our modern life there have arisen those attractive instrumentalities for a genuine beneficence which find their most impressive illustrations in the improvements of the homes of the poor in college settlements, in young men's and young girls' clubs in connection with our mission churches, in the kindergartens, and in the cooking-schools founded by these and other beneficent agencies, in juvenile societies for teaching handicrafts and encouraging savings, and, best of all, in that resolute purpose to know how the other half live, of which the noble service of Edward Denison in England; of college graduates in England and in America, who have made the college and university settlements their post-graduate courses; of such women here and in Chicago as Miss Jane Addams, and the charming group of gentlewomen living in the House in Henry Street, New York, maintained with such modest munificence by Mr. Jacob Schiff; of such laborious and discerning scrutiny and sympathy as have been shown in the studies and writings of my friend Mr. Jacob Riis—are such noble and enkindling examples. These and such as these are indicating to us the lines along which our best work or the relief of ignorance and suffering and want may to-day be done, and the more closely they are studied, and the more intimately the classes with which they are concerned are known, the more abundantly they will vindicate themselves."

To indicate the hopeful extent to which self-respect and independence prevail among the needy classes, the bishop gives the following interesting bit from his own experience:

"During some six weeks spent, a few years ago, in the most crowded ward in the world, among thousands of people who lived in the narrowest quarter and upon the most scanty wage, I gave six hours every day to receiving anybody and everybody who came to me. During that time I had visits from dilapidated gentlemen from Albany and Jersey City and Philadelphia and the like, who supposed that I was a credulous fool whose money and

himself would be soon parted, and who gave me what they considered many excellent reasons for presenting them with five dollars apiece. But, during that whole period, not one of the many thousands who lived in the crowded tenements all around me, and to hundreds of whom I preached three times a week, asked me for a penny. Not one! They came to me by day and by night, men and women, boys and girls, for counsel, courage, sympathy, admonition, reproof, guidance, and such light as I could give them—but never, one of them, for money. They are my friends to-day, and they know that I am theirs; and, little as that last may mean to the weakest and the worst of them, I believe that, in the case of any man or woman who tries to understand and hearten his fellow, it counts for a thousandfold more than doles, or bread, or institutional relief."

IS WORK A CURSE?

THE conception of work as a penalty inflicted upon mankind for disobedience comes down to us from the Hebrew scriptures. It has behind it, also, historical influence, work and slavery being for many ages nearly synonymous terms. But this conception is as false and mischievous as it is ancient, in the opinion of Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Writing in *The Cosmopolitan* (October), she endeavors to formulate a true conception of work and to define its place in the advanced social organism. Her fundamental idea is brought out in the following passage:

"Men work, and make their cattle work, but a free and independent lower animal does not work. He expends energy in pursuit of his dinner, but we do not call it working."

"The only subhuman creatures we call workers are the ant, the bee, and the beaver. 'He works like a beaver,' we say; 'As busy as a bee,' and, 'Go to the ant, thou sluggard!' Birds spend a great deal of energy in building a nest, but we do not say, 'Working like a bird.'"

"The reason for the distinction is clear: the bee, the ant, and the beaver exert themselves not each for each, not merely parent for child, but all for all. They have common interests and make a common effort to serve those interests; with the result of developing a high degree of prosperity, and also of ability and intelligence."

In other words, work, as Miss Stetson would have it defined, is a collective, not an individual process; "it is something you do for others while others do something for you." And out of this basic fact comes division of labor, specialization, and the whole trend of modern economics:

"It is apparent to any one that the mere existence of society depends on work, that the nature of a given society depends on the nature of its work, that the further progress of society depends on the progress of its work; and, also, that the individual finds his best happiness in his best work—his worst punishment in uncongenial, forced labor, or that last horror—forced idleness; and in the face of these facts we still 'labor under a misconception.'"

"Our main error is in thinking that work is done to gratify our own desires—see the 'want theory' in existing systems of economics. No expression of energy of sufficiently high grade to be called 'work,' is done to gratify oneself. In its very nature as work it is done for some one else."

The individual motive may be a selfish one, but the work is none the less for others, and the individual profits as society profits. Each works for the whole, as the lungs, the heart, the brain, work for the whole body and profit in the body's welfare. Viewed in this light, as social service, the old-time scorn for work is giving way to wise respect.

Another phase of the subject is thus touched upon by Miss Stetson:

"Another radical error as to the nature of work comes from our view of life as a condition of reception. We think the pleasure of living is in receiving sensations—a most mistaken and limited idea. The main pleasures of life come through expression rather than impression. It is more pleasure to paint a picture than to look at it—to sing than to hear."

"Supplied with every conceivable means of gratification, a human being soon exhausts the pleasure of having things; but given right avenues to employ his energies, he never exhausts the pleasure of doing things."

"The receiving power of an organism is not so great as its giving power. Expression is greater than impression. We fondly imagine that it is better to have things than to do them—an error carried to its natural height when the Shah of Persia gazed in wonder at English ladies and gentlemen dancing. 'Can they not hire persons to do it for them?' he said. He supposed that to look at dancing was more pleasurable than to dance. He was wrong."

"Acting under this mistake, we seek to avoid work, and look down upon the worker. The experience of centuries to the contrary does not shake this sublime fallacy."

Miss Stetson traces this fallacy back to the darker periods of the race—the feudal system, the slave system, and, prior to either, the workless system of most of the brute creation. One of the points she aims especially to make is that our prejudice against women as workers also arises from the historic but false conception of work. "To want to work"—that is, to perform other than domestic labor, which is not work at all in Miss Stetson's view—"to wish to develop special talents and use them for the common good, this is deemed quite false to the ideal of womanhood." For this feeling, of course, Miss Stetson finds no logical basis: "she too [woman] is a member of the social organism and must fill her place therein to know the full joy and power of life."

Abandoning Captured Philippine Towns.—The announcement from Washington that the Government has abolished the Philippine censorship gives added interest to a letter published by the *Chicago Record* from John T. McCutcheon, its Philippine correspondent, telling what news General Otis has been suppressing. The most interesting feature of the letter contains news whose publication can not well aid the natives, because it is the very news that they know best—the capture and abandonment of Philippine towns. Those who consider this policy of abandonment a grievous mistake will be glad to note the announcement that in the present forward movement in Luzon all captured towns will be garrisoned and held. "The following partial list," says Mr. McCutcheon, "will show what our troops have done, and will reveal what a world of unnecessary work they have had to do":

"Pasig has been captured three times and abandoned twice. Guadeloupe has been captured four times and abandoned three times. Mariquina has been captured six times and abandoned



FILIPINO VILLAGER: "Mark up another tally, Jojo; we're captured again."
—The Chicago Record.

six times. Canita has been captured twice and abandoned twice. Antipolo has been captured once and abandoned. Morong has been captured twice and abandoned. Santa Cruz has been captured once and abandoned. Pagsanjan has been captured once and abandoned. Longos has been captured once and abandoned. Paete has been captured once and abandoned. Novaliches has been captured twice and abandoned twice. San Mateo has been captured once and abandoned. San José has been captured once and abandoned. Norzagaray has been captured once and abandoned. Augot has been captured once and abandoned. San Miguel de Máyuma has been captured once and abandoned. Mexico has been captured twice and abandoned once. Bacolor has been captured twice and abandoned once. Macabebes, the only town friendly to the Americans, was taken and deserted and allowed to be burned by the natives. Quingua was taken twice and abandoned once. Guagua was taken once and abandoned."

ARE POLITICAL PARTIES UNNECESSARY?

MAYOR SAMUEL M. JONES, of Toledo, whose picturesque and successful campaign in that city was described in these columns April 15, and whose candidacy for governor of Ohio was considered October 7, writes an article entitled, "The Needlessness of Political Parties," to prove that the salvation of our country rests with the independent voter. It will be remembered that the "Golden-Rule mayor" was elected as an independent candidate and that his nomination for governor, filed a few days ago, has been made by petition—the petition containing the Scriptural measure of 80,000 names where only 15,000 were required. Mayor Jones, who writes in *The Independent*, argues that political parties are not only unnecessary, but pernicious:

"One important essential to the establishment of free government under our system is the absolute destruction of party machines, and there is one way to accomplish this that is easily within the reach of workingmen of this country, and that is through entire independent political action.

"The great political parties in this country have been without a moral issue for the last quarter of a century. . . . They do not differ in their moral purposes. One is as bad as the other, and both are against the best interests of the greatest number. They are greedy for spoils and plunder. They do not care for social conditions. They do not seek to improve society. They foster nothing so much as place-getting. There is a constant evasion of real issues in the platforms and in the resolutions of public assemblages. No mention is made of the appalling condition of distress which exists among the masses in our cities. Not a word is said about the throngs of unemployed men and women, who are tramping the well-beaten road to beggary and crime. Everywhere in the public utterances of party leaders we hear a soothing and pleasant optimism that is wholly unsupported by the facts of our every-day life. . . .

"The only way to prevent bossism is to cultivate the spirit of independence in every voter. As long as men say 'My party, right or wrong,' politics will be controlled by bosses. Even the small Socialist Party which exists in a few cities is as much troubled by bossism as any other, because it lays more emphasis on adherence to party than on devotion to principle. The independent vote is the factor that is always feared by the selfish business man and the politician; it is through independent action in our politics that we are to make progress. Very little can be done by changing parties, or organizing new ones, until the common conception of life is elevated. So long as the 'party' idea dominates us, and our chief endeavor is to get our men in and the other men out, every election will be a source of disappointment. As for an independent party, the history of the nation is crowded thick with such attempts. About forty such organizations have sprung into being, with a result of almost invariable failure. We must conceive of politics as the science of doing good through government, and then machine politics will become as extinct as chattel slavery. When men have so divorced themselves from party fealty that they are ready to ally themselves at any time in free associations, for the purpose of supporting a principle, just as the soldiers of a volunteer army enlist for a campaign, and on its conclusion are mustered out and go back into the general citizenship, unfettered by any chain—when we reach a voting citizenship such as this, any needed reform will be within our reach."

Grand Army Press and Commissioner Evans.—

The approval of Pension Commissioner Evans which is shown by many representatives of the daily press (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, September 23) finds no echo in the columns of the Grand Army organs. *The National Tribune* (Washington) which has led the campaign against the commissioner, keeps it up in the following strain:

"The great grief of Mr. Evans's course is that the veterans and their widows are all so much nearer the grave than they were when he began following up Lochren's 'saving' policy. The march of disease and disability upon their enfeebled frames is inconceivably more rapid. Every day adds to their distress and their need. Ten years ago they could bear with some patience a commissioner's perverseness, his pettifoggery technicalities, his

heart-breaking delays. They would console themselves as they did through Lochren's régime by looking forward to a time when a change would be made. But now the dark clouds of despair settle down deeper and deeper on their narrowing horizon. Thousands of them see the grave much nearer them than they do any hope of relief from his persecutions. . . . But inasmuch as there are something like 800,000 veterans alive, and most of them have sons and sons-in-law, we think that the politicians who are calculating that they have 'at last got through with the old soldiers' are liable to awake to their mistake with a shock."

The Grand Army Advocate (Des Moines, Iowa) says:

"The only criticism *The Advocate* has regarding President McKinley's Administration is his conspicuous neglect of his comrades who downed rebellion and made it possible for the Government to do the glorious deeds of the last thirteen months. His silence in all his addresses and messages regarding these Union veterans; and his neglecting to remove their oppressor H. Clay Evans, are our grounds of criticism and we have surely won the right to express ourselves plainly."

An Iowa correspondent of *The Ohio Soldier* (Chillicothe, Ohio) intimates that if the veterans speak by the ballot, the Administration may realize the force of what they say:

"Comrades, throughout Ohio and the West, let each one write his verdict this fall. Then Evans will go. But don't after that allow any one to pull the wool over your eyes again. We all know now that the political schemers are at work here in Iowa to put men in office who have no moral right there. We see it here. That man Evans is secure in his office and don't care a cuss how they get along. Look at six-dollars-per-month issues by him and the two-dollar increases. It's an insult to any fair-minded old soldier. . . . A nod is just as good to a blind horse as a wink."

The Western Veteran (Topeka and Kansas City) says:

"If Commissioner Evans will manifest one half as much desire to discover evidence upon which a pension may be granted as he does to discover some excuse for rejecting a claim he will not be criticized by his comrades and the country so harshly."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

QUEEN VICTORIA and Oom Paul are both old enough to know better. *The Chicago Record*.

MEN, like eggs, become hard by being kept in hot water.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison*.

THE British temperament may be rather slow about seeing a joke, but it can spot gold-mines instantly.—*The Washington Star*.

SOME times it's hard to tell whether Mr. McKinley is supporting the old flag, or the old flag is supporting Mr. McKinley.—*The Detroit News*.

ONE difference between Bunker Hill and Majuba Hill is that the former never found it necessary to repeat itself.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

IT will be easier for Chicago's rich men to enter the kingdom of heaven after the tax revisionist get through with them.—*The Washington Post*.

A NEW publication is named "What to Eat." It should be supplemented by another entitled "How to Get It."—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison*.

IN all his biblical research Oom Paul doesn't appear to have been impressed with the injunction concerning the other cheek.—*The Detroit News*.

"SHALL I Slay My Brother Boer?" is the title of the latest brochure in London. By all means, if he insists upon it, appears to be the most popular answer.—*The Boston Herald*.



UNCLE SAM: "Say, John, we should have fixed the date nearer to election day."—*The Detroit Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

PRESIDENT KRÜGER AND THE POETS.

IT is apparently a fine bit of jingo politics that Kipling's poem, "The Old Issue," should appear in the *London Times* just after the wildly riotous meeting of the pro-Transvaal faction in Trafalgar Square. That meeting—chiefly characterized by the ancient apples, eggs of unknown antiquity, and other missiles which were hurled at the radical speakers—showed that the Colonial Secretary's appeal to the strong right arm of Britain still commands tumultuous assent from a large portion of the British laboring classes. Kipling's subtle and wondrous intuition appears to guide him here as always to a position in harmony with the sympathies and views of the British multitude. That view already regards South Africa as British territory, and such is the view which a careful reading of the poem will indicate. The poem strikes again the "religious note" which was so conspicuous in "The Recessional." The verses are somewhat obscure, but it may be premised that "the old King" refers to the opponents of English freedom and progress, whether in political tendencies at home or in the person of President Krüger—"the sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—laying on a new land evils of the old." The new King is apparently the spirit of freedom and parliamentary government. The poem is in part as follows:

The Old Issue.

All we have of freedom—all we use or know—
This our fathers bought for us, long and long ago.
Ancient Right unnoticed as the breath we draw—
Leave to live by no man's leave, underneath the Law.
Lance and torch and tumult, steel and gray-goose wing
Wrenched it, inch and ell and all, slowly from the King.
Till our fathers stablished, after bloody years,
How our King is one with us, first among his peers.
So they bought us freedom,—not at little cost—
Wherefore must we watch the King, lest our gain be lost.
Over all things certain, this is sure indeed:
Suffer not the old King; for we know the breed!
Give no ear to bondsmen bidding us endure,
Whining "He is weak and far": crying "Time shall cure."
(Time himself is witness, till the battle joins
Deeper strikes the rottenness in the people's loins.)
Howso' great their clamor, whatso'er their claim,
Suffer not the old King under any name!
Here is naught unproven—here is naught to learn.
It is written what shall fall, if the King return.
He shall mark our goings; question whence we came,
Set his guards about us, all in Freedom's name
He shall take his tribute, toll of all our ware.
He shall change our gold for arms—arms we may not bear.
Cruel in the shadow, crafty in the sun,
Far beyond his borders shall his teaching run.
Sloven, sullen, savage, secret, uncontrolled—
Laying on a new land evil of the old,
Long-forgotten bondage, dwarfing heart and brain—
All our fathers died to loose he shall bind again.
Here is naught at venture, random nor untrue—
Swings the wheel full circle, brims the cup anew.
Here is naught unproven, here is nothing hid:
Step for step and word for word—so the old Kings did!
Step by step and word by word, who is ruled may read,
Suffer not the old Kings—for we know the breed—
All the right they promise—all the wrong they bring.
Stewards of the Judgment, suffer not this King!

The *Chicago Inter Ocean* calls the poem a very commonplace production, in pursuit of an obscure idea:

"Scarcely anybody save Mr. Kipling will be able to see that Oom Paul Krüger, in repelling every attempt made to undermine the little government his people have created in South Africa, is trying to fix the shackles of the 'old kings' upon his fellow citizens, every one of whom is heart and soul against the concessions

which Great Britain demands. The Boers may be cruel in warfare—in warfare waged for their hearths and homes—but their severest critics have never said or written anything of them which justifies Mr. Kipling in speaking of them as a people, or in speaking of their President, in this manner. . . .

"If he alludes to the grafting of Dutch ideas in Africa he must have forgotten William, the Prince of Orange, and the influence which this Netherlander wielded in determining the later history of the British empire."

The *St. Louis Republic* remarks:

"It is not too much to say that this poem sounds the call for the British advance to the conquest of all South Africa. It is bound to have a tremendous influence on the English mind. It comes at a moment of national excitement that makes its white-hot fervor permissible. It has a refrain that will not die out of the ears or hearts of its hearers. Kipling has confirmed his title of the Poet of Imperialism. He has also probably sung Joe Chamberlain into the Premiership of Great Britain following the crushing of the Boers as the result of Chamberlain's foreign policy."

A poem by Mr. Edward Sydney Tylee in the *London Spectator* gives a very different view of President Krüger, tho still patriotic:

Deep, mournful eyes that seek the ground
The devious path to trace;
The giant form of Lincoln, crowned
By Cromwell's grosser face;
Coarse, rustic garb, of uncouth cut,
That masks each mighty limb;
Its shapeless folds the ready butt
Of Europe's jesters trim.
So much the crowd can see, the rest
Asks critics clearer-eyed,
So rough a scabbard leaves unguessed
How keen the blade inside,
The trenchant will, the subtle brain
So strangely doomed to wage
With Destiny's still climbing main
The hopeless war of Age
His kindred are a rugged brood
That nurse a dying fire;
The sons of Calvin's bitter mood,
And sterner than their sire.
By faith through trackless deserts steered,
Lost miles of lonely sand,
Far from the intruding world they feared,
They found their Promised Land.
Yet, tho that realm he still sustains,
Against an empire's might,
And with untiring skill maintains
The so unequal fight,
He buys his victories all too dear,
Whose foes have Time for friend;
Each fatal triumph brings more near
The inevitable end.
Haply the hoarse-voiced guns must close
The long debate at last,
Ere the young Future can compose
Its quarrel with the Past;
Nathless, our England, unashamed,
May greet a foe man true
Of her own stubborn metal framed,
For she is iron, too.

The following sonnet by Swinburne, entitled "The Transvaal," appears in the *London Times* (October 11). We reproduce it as cabled to American dailies. The reference in lines 7 and 8 is evidently to the assaults (since denied) by the Boers upon fleeing women at the railway stations

Patience, long sick to death, is dead Too long
Have sloth and doubt and treason bidden us be
What Cromwell's England was not, when the sea
To him bore witness, given of Blake, how strong
She stood a commonwealth that brooked no wrong
From foes less vile than men like wolves set free,
Whose war is waged where none may fight or flee,
With women and with weanlings. Speech and song
Lack utterance now for loathing. Scarce we hear
Foul tongues that blacken God's dishonored name
With prayers turned curses and with praise found shame,
Defy the truth, whose witness now draws near,
To scourge these dogs, agape with jaws afoam,
Down, out of life. Strike, England, and strike home!

The *Hartford Courant* prints a notable poem from Marten Maartens on the Anglo-Boer dispute. His pro-Dutch sympathies,

says *The Courant*, have worked "a temporary paralysis of vision and judgment," and notwithstanding the fact that he writes his novels of Dutch life in English, and is a member of many London clubs, he "idealizes the Dutchman of the Transvaal astonishingly" and "utterly misstates the issue." The poem is in the form of an address to England, and runs as follows:

Greatest of Nations! Chosen Strength of God!
Imperial Servant of divine commands!
Within the tranquil hollows of thy hands
Repose the sphered seas; the changeful lands.
Are thine, and tracts of empire yet untrud!
The sword is thine; its splendor flares abroad.
Thou whom the mighty warrior-dead acclaim,
Wilt thou intrust its unpolluted fame
To smooth-faced pirates whose unspoken aim
Is filthy lucre gained by fouler fraud?
This people, small in number, great in love
Of all thou lovest, sternly set apart
In self-concentered freedom, as thou art,
Puritans, pure, as thou, in home, and heart,
Owning no master but your Lord above,—
Ere these appeal to Him, our hope is yet
In thee; for thou, awakening, wilt hear
This chink of gold; thy righteous heart will fear
Unrighteous ruin, slowly drawing near.
England, dost thou forget?

NEWSPAPERS FOR LUNATICS.

A LITTLE known but not unimportant branch of journalism is that which comprises newspapers written, printed, and published in lunatic asylums. This lunatic journalism took its rise with a copy of *The New Moon* issued at the Crichton Royal Asylum, Dumfries, Scotland, in 1844. Now many of the leading asylums of both hemispheres have journals. A writer in the *London Mail* gives the following particulars about them:

"These magazines touch the journalistic ideal, as, being written by the readers for their own amusement, they can not fail to hit the popular taste. We find that those mentally deranged like about four ninths of their reading to take the form of travel and heavy prose articles of a strictly theoretical nature. The rest of the contents comes in order of quantity as follows: Humor, local notes, poetry, chiefly in a light vein; special articles on local theatricals, and fiction.

"The most striking feature about these journals is the almost total absence of gloom and melancholia, and we have it on the word of the doctor of one of the leading asylums that this is not owing to such contributions being tabooed. But now and again one comes on a poem or tale drenched with melancholia and morbid insanity. In one of these journals appeared a story written in the first person, about a hero—undoubtedly the writer—who had his head twisted round the wrong way. The consequence was he invariably had to walk in the opposite direction to which he wanted to walk. This terrible fate haunts him right through the story, causing him to lose friends, money, and everything else which man holds dear, and ends up by his in his own mind murdering the girl who was to save him from himself. According to the story, the heroine was standing on the edge of a great precipice. The hero is standing near. Suddenly the heroine becomes giddy and totters on the brink. The hero tries to dash forward and save her, but of course runs the other way. Here comes a break in the narrative, which is finished by the following sentence: 'And the gates of an asylum for those mentally deranged shut the writer off from his friends in the outer world.'

"Apart from such tragedies as the above, the whole of these journals are saturated with humor. In one we find the following among 'Questions We Want Answered':

"When does the Queen of Sheba intend to recognize the royal rank of the 'Prince of Wales'? Did 'Marie Corelli' really tweak the Doctor's nose? Why did 'Ranji' throw the ball at 'W. G.'s' head during practise at the nets? Perhaps it should be explained that the celebrities referred to above are not those known to the public, but other persons who claim their personalities and are detained in the asylums for that very reason."

The writer gives the following quotation from an unfortunate journalist of *The Fort England Mirror*, detailing these reasons for his detention:

"I met a young widow with a grown stepdaughter, and the widow married me. Then my father, who was a widower, met my stepdaughter and married her. That made my wife the mother-in-law of her father-in-law, and made my stepdaughter my mother and my father my stepson. Then my stepmother, the stepdaughter of my wife, had a son. That boy was, of course, my brother, because he was my father's son. He was also the son of my wife's stepdaughter, and therefore her grandson. That made me grandfather to my stepbrother. Then my wife had a son. My mother-in-law, the stepsister of my son, is also his grandmother, because he is her stepson's child. My father is the brother-in-law of my child, because his stepsister is his wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is also the child of my step-grandmother. I am my mother's brother-in-law, my wife is her own child's aunt, my son is my father's nephew, and I'm my own grandfather. And after trying to explain the relationship in our family some seven times a day to our calling friends for a fortnight, I was brought here—no, came of my own will."

Another writer declares gleefully that he never found rest from his mother-in-law before, and that he intends to continue as long as possible to hoodwink the physicians in their notion that he is insane. Another writes that the fate of all great men has been to be maltreated or overlooked by their contemporaries, and therefore he is now detained: "for the thick-skulls and those of little sense are jealous of my being the first to discover that we could all live forever if we would only walk on our hands instead of our feet."

POE'S STUDENT LIFE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the death of Poe, and the dedication of a bust in his honor by Zolnay at Charlottesville, Va., the seat of the fine old university founded by Thomas Jefferson, have called attention anew to the singular and often misunderstood character of this perturbed spirit—one of the enigmas of literary history. Poe's college days, while neither long nor marked by any great aberrations, throw some little light on the subsequent growth of his character; and with the purpose of showing that at this period, as later, his faults and idiosyncrasies have been grossly exaggerated, Miss J. B. Dugdale, in *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* (October), gives some particulars of Poe's life during his brief university career, drawn from information furnished by the academic authorities. The writer says:

"Every student of Poe's life knows there is much in it that can not be commended or excused; the instances of weakness and error and pitiable failure on his part are not few, but, for that reason, his heroic struggles and such successes as were his should not be overlooked. Because there are strong shadows in the picture the lights should be only the more carefully preserved, and such an involved story as his should be handled with unflinching honesty and with all possible sympathy.

"His admirers must in only too many cases be apologists and defenders, but in others they are able to prove the utter falsity of charges laid at his door. Such has been the work of those at the University of Virginia, who cherish his memory and guard the record of his residence there.

"Against the report of his idle and dissipated life they bring forward the college documents to prove that the year he spent there—from February to December, 1826—was one of quiet and creditable study, and that he won the good opinion of his instructors by careful class work and unsolicited exercises. At the end of the term, instead of being dismissed in disgrace, he completed with distinction the language courses he had been pursuing, and earned honors equal to graduation at the present time. Contrary to the assertion that his student days were spent in brawling and disorder, the official accounts show that he was called before the faculty but once, and then as a witness, while his conduct was never censured, altho the period was one of unusual strictness in the discipline of the college.

"That he contracted bills in the town of Charlottesville and rolled up gambling debts, which were the source of trouble be-

tween him and his patron, Mr. Allan, and led to his leaving at the close of the term, are statements generally accepted without question, but there is good evidence that they have been maliciously exaggerated, and the seekers for truth insist that such wrongdoing, if proven, should not be allowed to overshadow his whole college career."

Poe, while never popular with his fellow students, was liked by some for his interest in what we nowadays would call "athletics." However, his chief recreations were long solitary walks—sometimes extending over several days—among the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains surrounding Charlottesville:

"It is pleasant to think of these rambles as among the few wholesome and unalloyed enjoyments that came into his storm-driven life, while the value of this exposure to nature's influence in contrast with the years of city sojourn which were to follow should not be overlooked. A book was his usual and only companion on such excursions, and a list preserved in the University Library shows what kind of reading interested him at this time—Rollin's 'Histoire Ancienne,' 'Histoire Romaine,' Robertson's 'America,' Marshall's 'Washington,' Voltaire's 'Histoire Particulière,' and Dufief's 'Nature Displayed.'"

"He had already essayed original composition, and many of the poems in his first slender volume—'Tamerlane and Other Poems'—published in Boston in 1827, were written at this period.

"About two years ago some members of the university, feeling that 'its most illustrious alumnus' should be fitly commemorated, organized the Poe Memorial Association, and through the efforts of this society the Poe collection in the beautiful new library building will bear eloquent and appropriate witness to his fame. On the frieze of the lofty rotunda are inscribed the names of earth's greatest teachers and singers; the Americans thus honored are few, but Poe is of the number, and the alcove immediately below his name will contain the fine bronze bust recently made by Zolnay. On the adjoining shelves will be collected all the available editions of Poe's works, with commentaries, translations, autographs, prints, and other things of interest in connection with them.

"The date selected for the unveiling of the bust—October 7, 1899—is no less striking and significant an occasion than the fiftieth anniversary of the poet's death.

"Perhaps it is well that this memorial was not sooner set up. It may be that silence solemn and profound, the hush of awe and wonder and pity, was all that could at first follow the passing of

the tempest-tossed soul. It was necessary that years should elapse before so tragic and complex and contradictory a life could be estimated aright. This star of the first magnitude was from horizon to horizon accompanied by black clouds and stormy vapors, and the onlookers who marked its course were either dazzled by its splendor or choked by the mists—calm and clear vision being alike impossible in each case.

"So, for reasons which are not far to seek, never before could America's most original genius come to his own—come to the place truly and lastingly his, when blind and heated partizanship should yield to sane, serene, sympathetic appreciation of his greatness.

"A recent critic has well said, 'One Poe the world needed, and no more. He came to stay. What place do his works occupy for all time? Simply their own; they interfere with no other master's rights; no other works can ever disturb them or rob them of immortality.'"



BUST OF EDGAR ALLAN POE BY ZOLNAY.

Courtesy of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

THE MUSICAL OUTLOOK.

MR. W. J. HENDERSON thinks that at the present moment the higher genius of music is in a condition of suspended animation; or, to use his metaphor, "upon the horizon of music there is not a cloud as big as a man's hand; the era is a vast desert, and there is a host of little things creeping on the sands of time." Aside from the grand old man of Italy—the creator of "Aida" and "Falstaff,"—whose sun

is already setting, there is not a living man recognized by the world as a great composer. Says Mr. Henderson (in *The Music Trade Review*, October 7):

"Johannes Brahms was the last of the Titans. And he followed the lord of all the Russians, the storming Tschaiowsky, into a past where both now sit in the shadow of the fathers, for Beethoven still towers the most majestic figure in the picture which they sought to fill. Who sees a Beethoven in the musical activities of our time? 'If any, speak, for him have I offended.' If there be any composer who in this dull and prosaic time is worthy of a seat beside the mighty, will some good brother please point him out to the dimming vision of one who is weary with long watching?

"There was a time, and that not long ago, when many of us who were eager for the strength of new blood in our holy art thought that in Mascagni the promise was to be fulfilled. His 'Cavalleria Rusticana' imposed upon the whole round world by the glow of the blood which it showed on its surface. It burned with

the fiery flush of the new romanticism of our time. That romanticism has enriched our literature with a host of petty masterpieces, full of the chronicles of the drum and trumpet, and has enlivened our stage with the clash of the long-forgotten rapier. It has brought us back our D'Artagnan, and it has given us Cyrano and Rudolph Rassendyl. It has written a new lease of life for Flaubert and Dumas, and it has made the wilderness rank 'Ben Hur' as a classic.

"But where is the genius in opera to-day? It is not this blusterer. Nor is it the smart, smug Massenet with his familiar patterns and his unpublished but quite well-known recipe for a grand opera. It is not Pucini with his 'Bohème,' tho the man has a gift of melody quite extraordinary in these days of stertorous phrases and coagulated chords. But something more than a mere tune-maker is required to sit in the seats of the mighty. All these people are trying to reflect us to ourselves, but there is a vast difference in seeing your face in a silver hand-glass and seeing it in the sea."

Mr. Henderson, it will be noted, passes Perosi by with contemptuous silence, not even finding a place for him in this galaxy of *dii minores*. As for the lyric drama, he says, it still smacks of the theater; there is "too much of the musical stage carpenter" in its construction. Still less sign is there of genius in the sphere of orchestral music. Dvorák and Goldmark represent the highest attainment in symphony and in overture respectively:

"It is not a thing on which the round world can felicitate itself and make feasts of rejoicing. Dvorák is a man of extraordinary talent, but he never sweeps the heartstrings as the Russian bard of the horns and bassoons did. Sgambati pleases, but so does Moszkowski. It is not likely that either of these men ever raises a feeling of antagonism in any breast, and no composer who had the Attic salt in his work could fail to do so.

"Yet in all this there is nothing to cause us discouragement. The truth is that, so far as we Americans are concerned, a breathing spell is really needed. New hopes, new aspirations, lie before the exponents of the tone art. When the present unsettled conditions pass and the poise of a perfect understanding comes again, then in the fulness of that time there will arise some new genius to whom the new methods and the new ideals will be the ready material of progress."

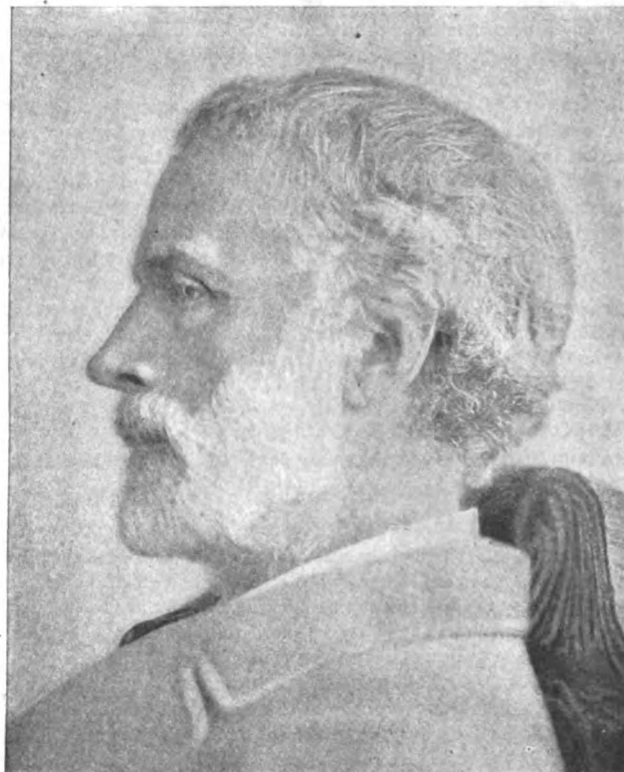
THE NOVELS OF GEORGE MEREDITH.

GEORGE MEREDITH has alternately elicited extravagant commendation and sweeping censure from his readers. Stevenson, on the one hand, pays almost fantastic homage to the novelist in his remark that to him "Rhoda Fleming" was "the strongest thing in English letters since Shakespeare," while William Watson gives it as his opinion that "The Egoist" is "the most certainly wearisome book purporting to be a novel" that he had "ever toiled through in his life." Evidently these dicta are not, properly speaking, judgments at all, but expressions of mere personal impressionism and individual taste. A critic of another sort is Mr. Paul Elmer More, who in *The Atlantic Monthly* (October) tries to give a discriminating and judicial judgment of Meredith's work in accordance with the canons of literary criticism. It is perhaps not too early to do this, since a newly revised and complete edition of the novelist's works has just been issued, and his literary product is now practically finished. Mr. More first speaks of the rather irritating subject of Meredith's style:

"Probably the first characteristic of these novels to attract the attention of even the most heedless reader is the peculiar language, employed, one might almost say, with malice prepense. 'Our language is not rich in subtleties for prose. A writer who is not servile, and has insight, must coin from his own mint.' So Mr. Meredith states his case, and it must be admitted he has coined with a liberal hand, not so much in the formation of new words, tho he is apt to prefer a strange word to a common one, as in his distortion of language in order to surcharge it with thought and sensation. It is perhaps this peculiarity of style that

led an eminent critic to declare his chief fault was inability to tell a story—rather a grave charge against a story-teller, if it could be substantiated. The construction of a plot like that of Evan Harrington may be sufficient answer to such a charge, but it may not be so easy to contradict the censure of overcleverness to which his pointed style lays him open.

"Mr. Meredith alludes more than once to his own philosophic intentions, and speaks with some irritation of the necessity of disguising his deeper meaning for fear of seeming obscure. We fancy, however, that it is not profundity of reflection on human life which causes obscurity so much as the refraction of this into innumerable burning points. And herein lies much of the difference between real depth and mere cleverness. In any true sense of the word there is as much depth of reflection in 'Henry Esmond' as in 'The Egoist'; but the earlier novel is less obscure, because the thought is presented in broad masses, so to speak,



GEORGE MEREDITH.

Courtesy of *The Bookman*.

which rest the mind while stimulating it, whereas 'The Egoist' confuses with its endless clashing epigrams. Mr. Meredith, like his own Mrs. Mountstuart, is 'mad for cleverness,' and does not stop often enough to remember his judgment on Sir Austin Feverel: 'A maker of proverbs—what is he but a narrow mind, the mouthpiece of a narrower?' and, 'A proverb is a halfway house to an idea, I conceive.' Now, altho the highest culture must always demand more repose of mind than an epigrammatist can offer, yet the flippant public is readily caught by a superficial sparkling cleverness, as recent popular novels sufficiently attest, and Mr. Meredith might be expected to attract such an audience, were it not for one grave defect. His cleverness is sparkling, but it is by no means superficial, and such cleverness does not make easy reading. Mr. McCarthy, one of his admirers, has said of the novels that 'a man or woman must be really in earnest to care much about them at all.' Really, our author seems to be caught between the devil and the deep sea. Yet criticize his style as you will, there is after all a note of sincerity in it, something so naturally artificial, i: the paradox may be pardoned, that we are prone to overlook its extravagances, and can even appreciate its fascination for certain minds. It may be pretty well characterized in his own words as 'the puffing of a giant; a strong wind rather than speech.'"

Mr. More calls attention to the singular fact that few of our English novelists are great stylists, every other class of writers furnishing a far greater number of masters of English prose.

Meredith is not, he says, the least peccant among the brotherhood. In his management of plot and his delineation of character, there is the same "labored ingenuity":

"His characters do not stand forth smoothly or naturally, so that we comprehend them and live with them without effort. We seem to be with the author in his *phrontisterion*, or thinking-shop; there is continual evidence of the intellectual machinery by which his characters are created. To some this creaking of the wheels and pulleys is so offensive that they throw away the books in disgust, while others, themselves professional writers in large part, take an actual pleasure in seeing the whole process of construction laid bare before them. We have in Mr. Meredith's works the analytical novel *par excellence*, and it would be hard to exaggerate the contrast between these and the perceptive novel, or novel of manners, of which Thackeray is the great exemplar. There is undoubtedly a certain legitimate joy of the intellect in pure analysis; yet it should seem that in the novel, as in every other form of art, the true master imitates nature more unconsciously, more objectively, if you will. The actions and thoughts of his characters present themselves to his mind as a concrete reality, and so he reproduces them. It is rather the part of the scientist to evoke a character from conscious analysis of motives. I have heard an eminent critic censure Thackeray as shallow, and extol Meredith for his profundity, without perhaps pausing to reflect that the same logic would condemn Shakespeare. Indeed, such a question would resolve itself into a debate over the respective profundity of art and science—surely the idlest of all possible questions. More to the point is it to observe that the highest pleasure, such as comes with a sense of inner expansion, and which art aims above all things to bestow, is largely dependent on that sprezzatura whose lack is felt as much in Mr. Meredith's character study as in his style."

Mr. More thinks that Meredith's novels are dramatic rather than epic in quality, and that they deal with incomplete characters and single problems rather than with life as a whole. Speaking of "Richard Feverel" he says:

"There seems to be but one aspect—the sexual relation—to human life; and this is presented without any of the alleviating circumstances of genuine tragedy. The point is made clear at once by comparison with 'Tom Jones' or 'Pendennis,' where the infinite variety of human activity is unrolled before us. So too in 'The Egoist' a single problem, as the name implies, is studied with unflagging persistence. Not even a complete character, but one predominant trait is made the center about which all the incidents of the book revolve. The novel is unquestionably a most astounding piece of analytical cleverness, yet is it true to nature? Hardly, we think."

Yet in spite of what Mr. More himself admits is his almost wholly destructive criticism, he believes Meredith to be a writer of extraordinary and even fascinating genius:

"If he can not stand with the three great novelists who were almost his contemporaries, this is due rather to perversion than to feebleness of wit; and at the least he ranks far above the common herd. One might say of him, distorting Gray's familiar line—

'Above the good how far—but far beneath the great.'

There are many reasons, and alas that it should be so, for believing that the novel, like other literary forms in the past, has reached its highest perfection and is already declining in excellence. Mr. Meredith, if compared with Thackeray and his peers, shows only too clearly a decadent tendency; yet what a treasure of enjoyment his wit and imagination have left to the world! And so refreshing at times is his obstinate originality that one is almost tempted, when reflecting on the tameness of lesser men, to extol his faults as added virtues."

A Parallel to "The Man with the Hoe."—Literary parallels are always turning up, and it is always an interesting question whether they are due to parallel lines of original thought or to the forgotten suggestion, received by one writer from an

earlier one. This time it is "The Man with the Hoe" which is found to have a double. *Literary Life* (New York) quotes a correspondent from Dayton, Ohio, who calls attention to a poem by Miss Cory A. Chase which appeared in *The Illustrated Californian* (now defunct) in August, 1883. The poem was, like Mr. Markham's, written upon Millet's painting, and reads as follows:

O peasant delving in the stubborn soil,
What solace has this Mother Earth for thee?
Gaining thy bread through years of bitter toil,
Contented, like the cattle, just "to be."
The patience of the yoked ox is thine—
What childlike pathos in thy wondering eyes.
Oh, do they ever note the daisy's shine,
Or turn they ever to the vaulted skies?

If thou could stand upon some lofty height—
A great, fair city lying just below—
And view our progress with its steam-god's might,
Thou couldst not joy, because thou wouldst not know:
But, sore bewildered by the pageant's glare,
Wouldst turn with yearning to thy stubble field.
And the familiar toil which waits thee there—
While Earth still keeps the secrets she would yield.

O knotted hand, canst thou not feel these tears?
That thou art pitiable, thou dost not know.
Kind Mother Nature, guide the closing years
Of this unlettered child, and help him grow.

WOMEN AND THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

AN important contribution to the solution of one of the leading phases of the "woman question" is furnished by the experience of the German universities that have been in recent years admitting women as "hospilants," or visitors. If woman can satisfy the demands of German universities, it is fair to presume that the question of her capacity for higher education has been practically settled.

Miss Käthe Windscheidt, the head of the Woman's College in Leipsic, and the first woman to receive the degree of Ph.D. in course from a German university (Heidelberg, 1894), delivered an address by special invitation at the Christian Social Congress held at Kiel. After sketching the history of the agitation in behalf of the admission of women into German universities, she thus stated the results of the tests so far made:

"Have the German women shown themselves in character and mental capacity able to meet the demands that such a career can make upon them? A most pronounced answer in the affirmative can be given. The testimony of those university teachers who have admitted women to their lecture courses is absolutely unanimous in this regard. Only a few weeks ago the entire medical faculty of the University of Halle united in a public expression of their conviction that women are fully capable of doing the work in their department. The specter of 'masculine women' and of 'emancipated women' is rapidly evaporating in university circles in view of the fact that women are working enthusiastically and successfully by the side of their brothers in the various university departments. In this regard there are at hand a goodly number of testimonials from men who were originally opposed to the higher education of women, but who have been converted by their experience. The friends of this cause enter most hopefully and sanguinely into the coming twentieth century, feeling assured that it will bring them final and full success."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

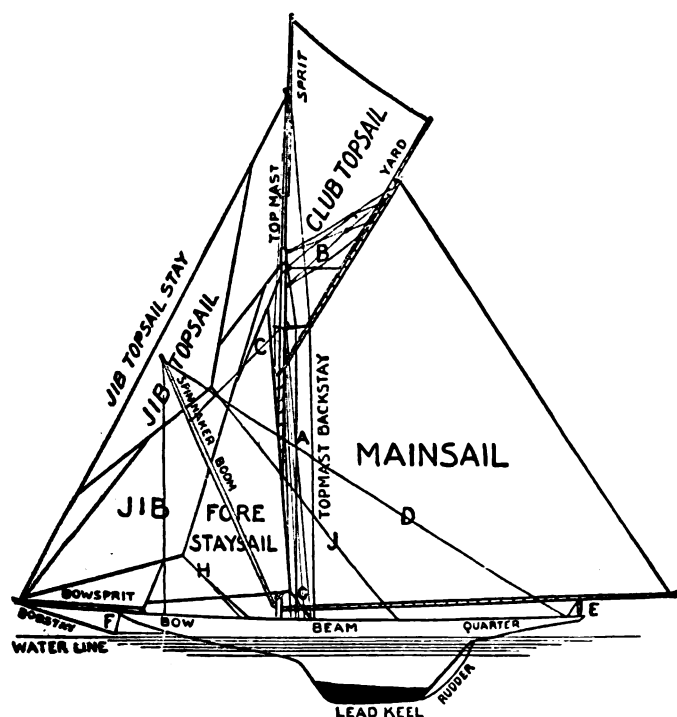
TOLSTOY'S new novel, "Resurrection," is already making its appearance in London and New York, altho not yet published on this side of the water. It presents a curious apparition, having the look of a little packet of tracts, each packet being made up of six paper booklets wrapped in coarse, buff-colored paper secured by a rubber band. On the covers of the pamphlets is a list of the characters in the story, and on the title-pages are texts from Matthew, John, and Luke. It is published by the Brotherhood Publishing Company in England, and each part is sold there for a penny. Altho the form is new and at first sight odd, the principle in more artistic form might not be a bad one to apply to other books. At least, a portable edition, in several parts which would easily fit into the pocket, would be welcomed by most travelers and by suburban residents who go much by train or ferry.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MODERN RACING-YACHT.

THE racing-yacht has developed so fast in the past ten years that it resembles its progenitor of the past decade hardly more than a modern steel steamship resembles the old sailing clipper. The distinctive features of the modern racer are described by Ray Stannard Baker in *McClure's Magazine* (October). Says Mr. Baker:

"A racing-yacht bears much the same relation to a cruising yacht that a high-bred, pampered race-horse does to a family



A DIAGRAM OF THE MODERN RACING YACHT.

A, Shrouds; B, peak halyards; C, spinnaker boom lift; D, spinnaker sheet; E, main sheet; F, martingale; G, Fore-staysail sheet; H, jib-sheet; J, jib-topsail sheet.

dobbin. It is a high-strung, fragile, beautiful creature, bred with the single idea of making speed. It has been called a 'golden eggshell.' In a general way, it may be said that the lighter the yacht and the greater the spread of sail, the faster will be the speed. One well-known designer said, decisively: 'The races will go to the builder who can produce the lightest boat.'

"But a boat too light will not be strong enough to support the necessarily immense sails, and the genius of the designer finds its perfect work in approaching closest to this dead-line ratio between lightness and strength. And the very fact that every portion of the yacht has been pared down to its finest is a broad warning to the racing enthusiast that he must look sharp for accidents; a *Columbia* just from the ways will snap its huge steel mast like a pipe-stem, a broken gaff will douse the mainsail of a *Defender* in the midst of a race.

"To insure the necessary lightness, the designer has built the *Columbia* of a peculiar new alloy somewhat resembling gun-metal and known as Tobin bronze. The thickness of the plating varies from one quarter to three sixteenths of an inch—only a fraction thicker than the cover of a book. One of the ancient mariners who sit waiting, with their memories, on the rotting docks of Marblehead told me that he could easily 'stomp' his heel through the side of 'one of these new-fangled craft.' And he could—almost; altho this 'paper-plating' is very much stronger and tougher than one would imagine. The designer might have built of steel; it would have cost barely two cents a pound where Tobin bronze costs twenty; but he has learned—one of the refinements of experience—that steel fails the first season because a

certain amount of rust is necessary to remove the scale of the rolling-mill and leave a smooth surface for paint. Tobin bronze is not affected by sea-water, and requires no paint; consequently the bottom of the *Columbia* will be as shiny and smooth as a New England copper kettle. The designer might also have built of aluminum, as he did, partially, in the *Defender*. Aluminum, altho exceedingly expensive, weighs only half as much as bronze, and is more than half as strong; but it was found in the *Defender* that salt water caused rapid corrosion and deterioration.

"The *Columbia's* shell of bronze, 131 feet and 2 inches long, and more than twenty-four feet wide, is held rigid with the finest quality of nickel-steel frames, and is decked with yellow pine, the deck being almost the only wooden part in all the yacht. Its weight is known exactly to no one but the builders, but it has been estimated at 70 tons (the *Defender's* hull weighed 60 tons). And yet—and here is one of the wonders of the racing-yacht—this 70-ton body supports a great solid slab on its keel weighing more than 90 tons, to say nothing of 15 or 20 tons of rigging, sails, and live load. This slab is what is known to yachtsmen as the 'lead-mine,' and it is said to put a yacht 'on stilts.'

"No question in yacht building is quite so interesting and important as this one of keel; whether it shall be a centerboard—that is, a loose keel-board which drops down sidewise through a slit in the bottom of the boat; or a fin keel, cutting deep like the fin of a fish; or an ordinary deep cutter keel. The famous old cup-winners, *Volunteer* and *Puritan*, were provided with centerboards, a pet American institution, whereas the later yachts, *Defender* and *Columbia*, and all the English racers, have been deep-keel boats. A number of years ago a racer was ballasted with pigs of lead or iron; but since 1873 the best yachts have all depended on what is called 'outside ballast'; that is, the weight of lead, or the 'lead-mine,' attached to the keel. This weight prevents the yacht from being pried out of the water when the wind strikes her beam or side. For this reason the skipper is enabled to spread a big canvas even in a heavy wind, where a boat of lesser draft and lighter keel load would be overturned and all but blown out of the water."

Another noticeable feature of the modern racing yacht is its "overhang," caused by cutting away a large part of the lower hull at bow and stern. Says Mr. Baker:

"The object of this marvelous 'cutting away' is primarily to reduce the area of friction, altho the 'overhang' has its own special and important purpose. When the yacht is beaten over on one side during the heat of the race, the overhanging portions of the hull come in contact with the water and prevent further tipping."

Passing now to rigging and sails, Mr. Baker describes the great mast, a huge steel tube, measuring, with its topmast and club-topsail pole, no less than 175 feet, 35 feet too high to pass under the Brooklyn Bridge. The rigging is largely of flexible wire rope. As to the sails, Mr. Baker goes on to say:

"It is hard to realize the immense spread of the *Columbia's* canvas. The steel boom which stretches the foot of her mainsail is nearly 110 feet long, exceeding by 20 feet the water-line length of the yacht herself, so that, when 'close-hauled'—that is, when the boom is drawn in until it is nearly parallel with the length of the boat—the tip extends far out over the water to the rear of the yacht. It has been calculated that this mighty piece of canvas—the largest sail, indeed, ever placed on a vessel of any size—would have furnished all the sails of the old *America*, with enough canvas left over to make several jib-topsails and a complete set of sail-covers. The entire stretch of the *Columbia's* canvas is about 15,000 square feet, or more than a third of an acre—enough to supply a complete suit of canvas for a full-rigged ship. All the sails, except the spinnaker and the balloon jib-topsail, are of the very finest cotton duck, costing as high as a dollar a yard. The two sails mentioned, while not of silk (according to general belief), cost almost, if not quite, as much as if they were. The material of which they are made is known as balloon cloth, or sometimes as 'union silk,' a fine quality of cotton fabric treated with a peculiar French preparation which makes it air-tight."

After telling us that the cost of a racing yacht is usually a mystery, but may reach \$100,000, and after describing the crews and their quarters, which are plain and unfurnished, because the

slightest decoration or furniture would add to the yacht's weight, Mr. Baker gives us a few bits of information about the races themselves, as follows:

"Racing-yachts, like racing-horses, have three principal paces. A horse specializes—he is a good trotter, a good runner, or a good pacer, according to his training—but a yacht is expected to be almost equally proficient in all of her paces. The chief of these, and it is unquestionably the finest of all developments in yacht racing, is called 'pointing'; which expresses the ability of a yacht for sailing in the direction from which the wind is blowing. All sailing craft, when the wind is dead ahead of them, are compelled to tack back and forth, and the vessel that can make its course with the fewest tacks—that is, sail straightest toward the wind—will necessarily win the race.

"The next most important pace of the yacht is called 'reaching,' in which she is said to be sailing with 'started sheets.' That is, her boom is allowed to swing a little out-board, at an acute angle with the length of the yacht, so that the mainsail catches a good deal of the breeze. In reaching, the wind is on one side, or beam, of the yacht, or just abaft the beam, that is, toward the stern.

"The third pace of the racer is called 'running,' in which the wind is blowing directly behind the yacht. In this case the sheets are 'eased away,' or let out until the mainsail stands at a broad angle with the length of the boat. It is in running before the wind that the yachtsman 'breaks out' or spreads his spinnaker, the spinnaker being an exceedingly important racing sail, which is set by means of a removable boom, just opposite and balancing the mainsail. It is an enormous sail of light balloon cloth.

"A landlubber is quite likely to think that a yacht makes its best speed when running before the wind—that is, when the wind is exactly on its stern—but that is not the case. The *Columbia*, for instance, can make more speed by several miles an hour when reaching than when running before the wind."

What becomes of the famous racing-yachts? They survive—but not as racers. Mr. Baker tells us in conclusion:

"When the races are over, the day of the racers themselves is done. The *Columbia*, for instance, has been built for the express purpose of developing a speed sufficient to beat the *Shamrock* on a particular occasion. When that occasion is past, her value to a large extent has passed with it. Her owners will do well if they can sell her for \$25,000."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN NEW YORK BAY.

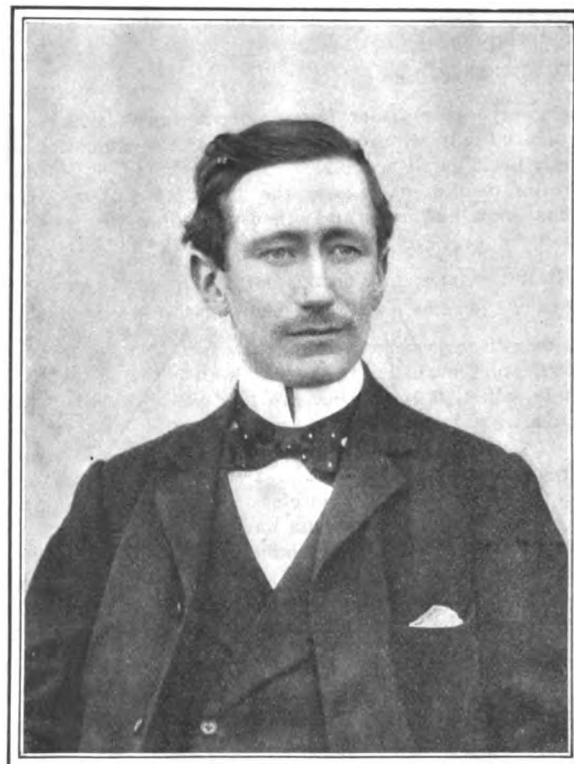
SIGNOR MARCONI'S work in reporting the Dewey naval parade and the international yacht races by wireless telegraphy has been very successful. One set of instruments was installed on the steamship *Ponce*, an excursion steamer, and another set was placed on the Navesink Highlands, from whence the messages were sent by wire to the New York office. *The Engineering News* tells us that the "army and navy were officially represented at each of the wireless-telegraphy stations, and it is stated that further tests will be made in the interests of the Government." It is said by *Electricity* (October 4) that the first message sent on Friday, September 29, the day of the naval parade, was "probably the first intelligible wireless-telegraphy message ever transmitted over any considerable distance in this country." Lieut. John B. Blish, U. S. N., who was detailed by the Government to watch the experiments, said to a reporter of the *New York Herald*:

"What struck me most forcibly was that the system was prompt, certain, and satisfactory from the beginning. Just as soon as Navesink signaled the messages were received without interruption. The signals, consisting of dots and dashes, were written on the tape with as much regularity as any transmitted by wire circuits. The apparatus appears to be durable, and there seems to be no question of its reliability. Its adaptability for use at sea is certain.

"I don't want to say too much nor to appear too enthusiastic,

but I am convinced that the present system of signaling at sea will soon be a thing of the past. The system of day signals at sea has not been improved upon during the present century. Admiral Sampson used the same system at Santiago that Admiral Dewey used at Manila, and both used the same that Nelson used at Trafalgar. Night signaling has been improved by the use of the powerful searchlight, but, on the other hand, the positions of the individual ships of a fleet are revealed to the enemy by these same lights.

"But here at last is something new. Signor Marconi assures me that he can individualize his machines so that it is possible to



WILLIAM MARCONI.
Courtesy of S. S. McClure Company.

communicate between two ships without others being able to receive or interrupt the messages. In the near future wireless telegraphy will be in general use by the navies of the world. Its value can not be too highly estimated."

The arrangements for transmitting the messages are thus described in *The Electrical Review*, a representative of which accompanied the corps of wireless telegraphers aboard the steamship *Ponce*, which followed the racers:

"The foremast of this ship was lengthened by a spar lashed to it so that its highest point, to which was attached the utter end of the vertical signal wire, was 140 feet above the water. The apparatus aboard consisted of an induction-coil about 12 inches long, having an ordinary hammer interrupter, some thirty or more very large cells of dry battery, a key in the primary circuit of the coil, and the receiving mechanism. The instruments were installed in the chart-house of the ship, a room about 8 by 12 feet, just abaft the pilot-house on the hurricane deck. The vertical circuit consisted of a bare No. 10 copper wire hanging from an insulator on the masthead and running through a section of ordinary rubber hose where it entered the door of the chart-house. The spark employed was about one-half inch long. The terminals of the coil, brass balls about an inch in diameter, were respectively connected to the vertical circuit described above and to the hull of the ship. When signals were to be received the sending apparatus was disconnected and the receiving coherer and its Morse recorder were connected. The instruments worked with great perfection more than 2,000 words of bulletins of the race having been sent without repetition or misunderstanding.

"In the chart-house of the Commercial Cable Company's cable ship *Mackay-Bennett*, which was anchored near the Sandy Hook lightship, a set of Marconi instruments was installed in charge of

Mr. T. Bowden, of London. During the yacht race sixty bulletins were received from the steamship *Ponce*, all of which were acknowledged. Forty-six messages were received without a break at the rate of 15 to 16 words per minute. The one break was due to a mistake of the sending operator and was quickly corrected.

"The longest distance over which transmission was accomplished was 15 miles, a bulletin being received just as the yachts turned the further stake-boat. The performance was a complete success.

The practical success of the Marconi system in New York is specially interesting because American experiments in this line have been attended with so many failures. Says *The Western Electrician* (September 30):

"For some reason all experimenters, as far as is known, who have operated with wireless telegraphy on this side of the water, have only been partly successful in telegraphing distances over a few miles, and in many cases the operators do not hesitate to admit that high buildings and other structures, that are inevitable in every large city, interfere greatly with the tests."

The Italian's experience on this point, as given in an interview published in the same paper, has been very different. He says:

"Another thing we have found out is that mountains, high buildings, steel masts, etc., do not stop communication. We were able, while in Bantry Bay, to talk with a ship lying many miles from us and separated by a chain of hills hundreds of feet high. The message radiated in all directions and was caught by the pole on the other ship. Again, a very valuable point is that fog does not interfere with a wireless-telegraphic message at all. In fact, at times the instruments have appeared to work better in thick weather. With a pole sufficiently high, a message can practically be sent any distance. There was some talk of my attempting to communicate between New York and Chicago, but I do not think I shall make that experiment. I may, however, try it."

Still another interview with the inventor is published in *The Electrical Review*, from which we quote the following:

"Replying to a question as to the nature of the electric waves employed in his system of telegraphy, he said that perhaps the fairest answer was that he did not know. It was evident, he said, after his experiments in connection with the recent British naval maneuvers, where signals had been exchanged at a distance of 66 nautical miles, that they were either sent through a vast dome of sea-water (the curvature of the earth in this distance amounting to several hundred feet), or else they were transmitted through the atmosphere and curved around.

"As sea-water is a good conducting medium, so far as its effect on electric waves is concerned, it may be looked upon almost as a solid," said Mr. Marconi. "I am compelled to believe that it is not the Hertz waves traveling in right lines which are the agencies that effect wireless telegraphy in my system. I have found the vertical circuit to be absolutely essential to success. Another point which experience has fully demonstrated to me is that the sending instrument should be relatively very powerful and the receiving instrument relatively sensitive."

"When asked whether he believed it would be possible to use his system for communication across the Atlantic, Mr. Marconi smiled in a deprecating way and said that certainly there seemed reasonable ground to hope for some such development, but that it was yet too early to do more than hope—certainly too soon to prophesy."

The Fate of the Great Salt Lake.—It is prophesied that before the end of another century the Great Salt Lake will be utterly dried up. In the past year, we are told, its waters have receded a mile. "The cause for this," says *The Irrigation Age*, "is said to be the excessive drain made upon it by the irrigation enterprises of the Mormons. Contrary to the theory which was accepted for a time, this great lake is not fed by underground springs but by the Jordan, Weber, Ogden, and Bear rivers, and when the water of these streams is intercepted for irrigation purposes, it necessarily decreases the water-supply of Salt Lake, leaving it more to the mercy of the sun and the attendant evapo-

ration which is constantly going on and which is slowly but surely drawing the water away until in time only a bed of dry salt will remain. The cause of the saltiness of the water of this mysterious body of water has been a matter of conjecture to scientists for years. The most plausible theory is that the saltiness is due to the high altitude which causes excessive evaporation, while there is practically no outlet to the lake. A scientist, after a number of experiments, has expressed the conviction that if all the salt supply in the entire world were cut off except that found in the bed of the Great Salt Lake, there would still be enough to last the world for ages, so deep is this deposit. Regarding the decadence of the lake, a writer recently said: When the Great Salt Lake is gone it will be missed as a wonder and as a salt factory; for little else. Its waters destroy vegetation instead of nourishing it. Should the fresh waters of Utah Lake, however, be evaporated or disappear into the earth thousands of square miles would cease to be habitable. Some years ago the Utah Lake region was made a government reservation, an act which has kept irrigation companies from drawing water either directly from it or from its feeders."

EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON PLANTS.

THE general effect of alcohol on the human system is too commonly demonstrated to make special experiment necessary. Plants, however, can not obtain this particular drug so easily, and their behavior when alcoholized must be made a subject of scientific investigation. Such a study has just been made by Louis Adrien Levat, who describes his experiments in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 16). His investigation took place in the gardens of M. Hildebert Richard at Avignon, France, and its result is not such as to warrant the administration of alcoholic liquids to plants, unless it is desired to put a speedy end to their existence. Alcohol, in fact, seems to act on the plant more quickly and fatally than on the man. Says M. Levat, in his report:

"My experiments were made on two adult geranium plants in full leaf and flower, seventeen months old, sprung from the same plant, growing in two pots of the same form and equal dimensions, and containing the same weight of moistened alluvial soil.

"These two plants were first observed on the 10th of August last, after which time they stood in a sheltered place in identical conditions as regards air and light. On that day, at 6 P.M., the plant A, the less vigorous of the two, having several leaves bordered with yellow, was watered with 20 centiliters [about ½ pint] of spring water. The plant B, the more vigorous, with normally green leaves, was watered with 20 centiliters of diluted butylic alcohol.

"On the next day, August 11, the plant B had symptoms of turning yellow in all its leaves, which had a peculiar odor, very different from that of the normal plant, and slightly etheric. The watering was repeated at the same hour.

"On August 12, altho the plant A had grown more vigorous (the yellow border tending to disappear from the leaves, and its stem remaining vertical), the stem of the plant B fell over at right angles, the calyx bending and the flowers touching the edge of the flower-pot. The petals began to drop off and the leaves all turned toward the ground. . . . At the same time melanosis [blackening] appeared on all the leaves. . . .

"On the 13th all the leaves of the plant B, still drooping downward and almost entirely covered with melanosis, folded up and clung stiffly to the stalk. The sepals of the calyx were dried and blackened, and all the red petals had dropped off. The last watering took place the evening of the 13th; and on the following morning, altho the plant A was superbly green and filled with blossoms, the plant B, after absorption of 80 centiliters of alcohol, showed a notable decrease of nutrition and a lethargic aspect approaching coma.

"I did not push the alcoholization further, and after taking up the plant B, I examined sections of the stem, branches, and roots, and found that they had undergone profound modifications. All the tuberos tissue was a dark wine-color, and the whole was impregnated with alcohol. Microscopic examination showed a stoppage of the circulation and modification of the stem with

obliteration of most of the medullary rays. The rootlets, dry and burnt, had turned reddish-black. Some parts had kept green in the main stem, but the stoppage of circulation was complete in the branches.

"The parts that seemed to have suffered most in the organism of the alcoholized plant were the bark, the radicular tunic, the leaves, and the flowers.

"Thus, the experiment shows that the absorption of butylic alcohol at 40° by a full-grown red geranium, to the amount of 80 centiliters, sufficed in four days to affect the plant with alcoholism, which was shown by a notable weakening of the vegetative life and symptoms of poisoning, with a special odor throughout all parts of the plant, partial burning, melanosis, and geotropism of the leaves."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHAT CAUSES "DOUBLE PERSONALITY"?

CASES of "dual personality" or "double consciousness" have always been fascinating and puzzling to the psychologist. It seems certain that any theory that will explain satisfactorily how one man may have two distinct personalities at different times—changing from one to the other and having no recollection in one state of anything that has happened to him in the other—will throw a flood of light on the whole question of the connection between mind and body. In a recent lecture on this subject, Dr. T. B. Hyslop, medical superintendent of the famous Bethlem Hospital at London, devotes considerable attention to the mechanism of these cases of double consciousness. If memory, he says, depends on facilities of communication from brain-cell to brain-cell, how shall we explain how in one state a man often has to relearn all that he knows in the other state? Does he start with a new brain, or with a fresh area of cells? Dr. Hyslop believes that the key to the problem lies in the conception of the highest brain-centers as groups of units connected in various ways, like a system of electric lights, some of which may fail to light because the current is switched in the wrong direction. Professor Hyslop's lecture is printed in *The British Medical Journal* (September 23). He says:

"Until we have a more rational conception of what constitutes the physical basis of consciousness, we can not grapple with this problem. The more one considers the *pros* and *cons* of the possibility of a diffuse localization of consciousness—by this I mean the diffusion of the elements of consciousness everywhere throughout the brain substratum—the more one is led to believe that there is no supreme center anywhere. Each unit of the highest evolved parts of the sensorium has its own separate element of consciousness, which exhibits itself under certain physical conditions as occurring within that unit.

"I regard the highest evolved centers as being a huge congeries of units or groups of units functionally continuous—under certain conditions of contiguity—with the periphery and with each other. These units may be compared to lamps which give light when their respective electric phenomena are in operation. Provided that the switches and transmitting agents, both peripheral and central, are functionally operative, they light up in turn in response to the stimulus, be it peripheral or central. The study of seriality of thought would appear to require some physical basis on this plan, and each element of conception would require some physical counterpart correlative to the light [derived from the analogy of the lamp]. Carrying this hypothesis further, just as the switches, couplings, or currents may under one series of conditions become functionally inert at one time, leading to inability to produce light in one or several sets of lamps, so under another series of conditions may the same switches, couplings, or currents again become functionally active and determine the existence of light.

"In any case it seems justifiable to assume that the amnesic defects which go so far to constitute what we call double consciousness are due to failure under one set of conditions to switch on the lamps which were lighted under another set of conditions, and which may again be lighted under that other set. This hypothesis would appear to demonstrate how it is that there may be no end to the number of personalities in one individual."

Air-Pumps for Leaking Ships.—When a ship springs a leak, her pumps are set to work to get the water out as fast as it comes in. Instead of this, it is suggested by a correspondent of *The American Machinist* that air-pumps be used to force air into the leaky compartment and so force the water back through the hole where it entered. This plan was suggested by the difficulties encountered recently in getting the *Paris* off the rocks on the coast of Cornwall. Says the writer:

"There is a means of expelling the water from the filled compartments so obvious, and so certainly effective, that it seems unaccountable that some engineer has not suggested it before this. Close the hatches of the flooded compartments and drive the water out by forcing air in. It would not make the slightest difference how big the holes might be in the bottom, as the water would be expelled and kept out on the same principle as in the old-fashioned diving-bell." "This suggestion," says *The Engineering Magazine*, commenting on this plan, "carries with it a much larger and more important one—namely, the use of air-pumps instead of water-pumps to save a leaking ship while afloat. As Mr. Richard well remarks, the work of trying to pump out a leaky ship is not only enormously wasted while it is going on, but it is never finished. If, however, the water leaking into a compartment of a ship be expelled by pumping air into the space, the work is done so soon as the compartment is filled with air down to the level of the leak. After that point is reached the ship is safe, no matter how large the hole, and no further pumping is necessary."

Wireless Telegraphy between Balloons.—"Experiments are being made at Vienna," says *Cosmos* (August 5). "under the direction of Professor Tume, aided by officers of the garrison, on communication between balloons by wireless telegraphy; and they have met with some success. A captive balloon takes the place of the tall mast used by Marconi, and a copper wire is stretched between it and the earth, where the transmitting apparatus is placed. The second balloon, which ascends freely, carries the receiving instrument and is furnished with a wire 60 feet long, hanging downward from the basket. This balloon receives messages very well up to a distance of about 10 kilometers [6 miles] and at a height of 1,600 meters [about 1 mile]. Unfortunately this is but half of the problem, for it has been found impossible at present to establish a transmitting station in a free balloon, both on account of the weight of the necessary apparatus, and because of the danger of discharges from a powerful condenser so near the inflammable gas of the balloon."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE feat of making the ascent of Mount Washington in an automobile has just been accomplished by Mr. F. O. Stanley, of Newton, Mass. "The trip from Newton to Pinkham Notch, a distance of about two hundred miles, was made by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley in their automobile at the rate of about eighteen miles an hour," says *The Automobile*, New York, September. "The distance from this point to the summit is something more than ten miles on a rather even grade, which would not be so bad for a short distance, but it ends only at the top. The carriage used by Mr. Stanley is a steam carriage, using gasoline for fuel. Two gallons are said to have been required to make the ascent, which at the usual price of seven or eight cents a gallon would not make the expense very heavy, unless water came high in price, of course, as it has in some sections of the country the past dry season."

"AT the excavations now in progress at the Roman Forum, over thirty 'styli,' or bone pens have come out of the mud of two thousand five hundred years," says *Biblia*. "They are in perfect condition. Near by was found the *tholus*, or store-pit which was used as the cornbin of the pontifices. Into it the corn was emptied from the jars in which it arrived. A clerk must have stood by keeping tally of the number of jars received and emptied therein. Occasionally, looking over the edge to see the cavity filling up with grain, the stylus he used to put behind his ear, being of smooth bone, slipped and fell and buried itself in the wheat, until to-day. There was also found here a black bone *tabella*, or writing tablet, six inches by four in size, somewhat worn down at one corner by the thumb of the holder, and still showing scratches where the wax once spread upon it had been penetrated by the sharp point of the stylus. The specimens of the stylus are very beautiful; some are short and stubby; others long and graceful; some have been favorites with their owners, others scarcely used at all."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE PAN-PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE.

THE seventh council of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, representing all the bodies throughout the world which accept the Westminster Confession, was in many respects a remarkable one. Since the meeting in Glasgow five years ago, two hundred thousand members have been added to the churches professing the creed of Calvin—a



REV. H. S. BOSMAN.
Pretoria, S. A. R.

substantial growth certainly, showing that in spite of the losses which Presbyterianism is asserted to have suffered in New York and in other portions of America, it continues to make an attractive appeal to the world.

The larger number of foreign delegates naturally came from Scotland, the birthplace of Knox. Among these was the Rev. J. Marshall Long, the retiring president of the Alliance. Other prominent foreign delegates were the Rev. Dr. Mathews, of London,

the Rev. Dr. Hamill, of Belfast, and the Rev. Dr. Bosman, of the South African Republic. Comparatively few delegates came from England, and these were largely of Scotch stock.

Some effort was made to commit the Alliance to an expression of opinion upon the Transvaal question, but the subject was finally dismissed by means of a non-committal resolution expressing hope that peace would be maintained. The discussion, however, served to bring out some interesting information about South Africa from delegates who were acquainted by residence or through travel with the conditions existing in the South African Republic. For instance, Dr. Mathews, whose position as secretary of the Alliance has taken him to all parts of the world, including the Dark Continent, said, as quoted in the *New York Tribune* (October 10), that Oom Paul argues somewhat in this fashion:

"We know that we can not cope with England, but we are going to fight her. We do not want the Outlanders and we will not have them. We do not care for what you call civilization; it is not comfortable, and it brings with it too many anxieties. What we want is to be allowed to till our fields in peace. We hate your railroads, and we prefer our old ox teams to your farm wagons. England can come and beat us. She can slice us in pieces as we do tomatoes, but she will never conquer the spirit of freedom."

Dr. Bosman, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Pretoria, was called back to his country before the end of the council, going to minister to his people in the impending conflict. "War between England and the South African Republic will mean terrible loss of life and destruction of our property," he said; but added: "The English will be able to take our country only over our bodies and our smoldering homes."

The Independent (non-denom.) gives the following summary of the chief features of the council:

"There was a good deal of restlessness in the council under

what many felt to be the dulness of the meetings. This at length found vigorous expression on the part of the Rev. J. A. MacDonald, of Toronto, editor of *The Westminster*, the organ of the Canadian Presbyterian church. When the place of the next meeting was under discussion he said:

"Something much more important than the time of meeting is the character of the program. If we are to simply thresh over old straw, as we have been doing, and avoid live subjects; if we are to continue to handle old, worn-out themes, once in ten years is too often to meet. I represent many delegates here, and a crowd of visitors, in expressing my dissatisfaction with the discussion of ancient and dual themes. I call on the council to make an effort at least to come within sight of something practical, live, and modern."

This met with much applause, and Dr. William Watson promised live subjects when the council shall next convene at Liverpool in 1904.

"The note of antagonism to modern critical scholarship, struck so unfortunately by Dr. De Witt on the opening day, continued to be sounded. The liberal men refrained from replying at length in the council, tho speaking freely outside; one delegate, however, saying on the floor, 'Let the conservatives meet the new scholarship, not with denunciation, but with a better apologetic.'"

Referring to the Rev. Principal Caven, D.D., of Knox College, Toronto, who was chosen president of the Alliance for the next four years, *The Independent* says:

"No man, on either side of the Atlantic, has a wider influence among the constituency of the Alliance; no man's word commands more sincere respect. The Washington council will be memorable, if for no other utterance, certainly for this frank, kind, unmistakable word of Principal Caven on behalf of organic union.

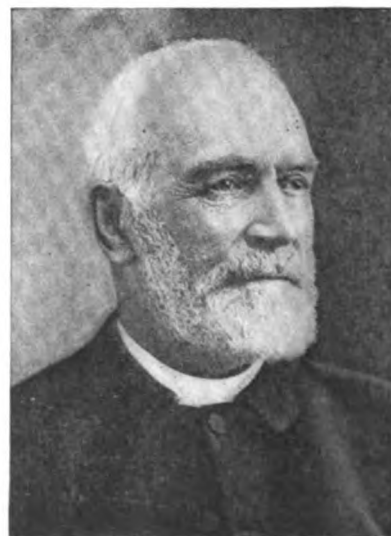
"It will not be memorable for many decidedly great papers or addresses. Not a few were good; some excellent; but scarcely one supremely significant. But the bonds of sympathy and friendship already existing between representatives of scattered churches and distant nations have been strengthened."

The *Baltimore Herald* (October 6) says of the gathering:

"The Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, which concluded its session at Washington last Friday, evidently inclines to the view that the church has not been progressing as rapidly as it should. In the course of last Thursday's deliberations much dissatisfaction was expressed with the Alliance program. . . . This was also the belief of the Rev. Dr. Hays, of Colorado, who deprecated the discussion of Calvin and his labors, and the ignoring of the practical problems of the day. He declared that the future of the Alliance was threatened unless its efforts were directed into more practical channels. A Lancaster (Pa.) delegate protested against narrowness, and the presiding officer counseled giving the proceedings a less academic character.

"No action was taken beyond referring the matter to the program committee. But the ideas advanced reveal the existence of deep-seated discontent. Members feel that the status of the Presbyterian church is not as it should be, and are casting about for ways and means to improve it. Where the ministers seem at a loss to diagnose the trouble, laymen could hardly expect to be more successful. And yet the mind unhampered by tradition often perceives what escapes the professional intellect.

"If the Presbyterian church does not exert that hold upon the



REV. GEORGE D. MATHEWS,
Secretary of the Alliance, London.

masses which exponents of the faith feel it should have, may not failure to recognize the change in modern conditions be responsible? Churches must adjust themselves to the needs of the times. The essential truths of religion remain the same during all ages, but outward forms are subject to constant evolution. A religious organization, in order to command the adherence of the people, must enter into their lives and be able to appreciate their position. Discourses on abstract theological questions at one time constituted a large part of pulpit deliverances. At present these are not held in special esteem."

WHAT AUTHORITY DOES MODERN THEOLOGY ASCRIBE TO THE SCRIPTURES?

THAT the teachings of modern critical research have seriously modified the Protestant view concerning the absolute authority of the Scriptures in matters of faith and life is admitted on all hands. Just to what extent this is the case is now, perhaps, the leading international question of Protestantism. At the recent convention of the Swiss Ministers' Association, composed of representatives of the Protestant churches of the republic, held in Geneva under the auspices of the local Union Chrétienne, it was the chief question of debate. According to the report furnished to the *Chronik*, of Leipsic (No. 37) the line of thought expressed, which is fairly indicative of the trend in critical circles representing the progressive but not the radical school, was as follows:

In the Reformation period the Protestant principle of the authority of the Scriptures was chiefly of a moral and religious kind which did not exclude the objective and historico-critical investigation of these records. This religico-moral recognition of the Scriptures still stands, and only the juridical and legislative authority has been set aside. Altho the latter constituted a part of the reformer's views of the Scriptures, yet it did not equal in importance the principle of justification by faith alone. In the hearts of the reformers the Scriptures secured recognition as authority only because they testified of the way of salvation. And the Biblical theology which accepts the historical character of the revelation of God is accordingly in harmony with the Protestant principle concerning the authority of the Bible.

Modern theology does not place its emphasis upon the infallibility of a book, but upon the person of the historical Christ of whom these Scriptures testify. In brief, the only Protestant principle of authority is the living Christ, the revelation of God; and the special authority of the Scriptures consists in this, that they testify of the normal period of Christianity, of the life of Christ, and of believers. Not what is said of Christ—which criticism must freely examine—but Christ Himself, by taking possession of us, becomes our authority.

Contrasted with the above as an expression of modern theology, we have in the *Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 37) an expression on the same subject from a conservative point of view. Here we read in substance:

And what authority has the Scriptures for modern theology? Is it not a special mark of this type of thought that it removes this authority as a rule of faith and seeks to free its disciples from the bondsman's yoke? With decided emphasis we are told that evangelical theology is not first and foremost a reproduction of the teachings of the Scriptures as it was in former generations, but that the Scriptures are no longer the absolute and infallible norm of dogma and doctrines. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, and it has been urged again and again in favor of the newer theology, that largely through its critical researches the authenticity of certain books of the Old and the New Testament which had been seriously endangered by the attacks of radicalism has been restored to a recognized standing in the collections of canonical literature; but the fact has been overlooked that such victories have not brought with them any higher estimate of the religious work or restored the old Protestant principle of Scriptural authority. Only the form of attack on the Scriptures has been changed. Thus while modern theology no longer attacks the Pauline authorship of certain of the New-Testament epistles, the contents of

these letters are all the more sharply criticized by the very school that has been so zealous in defending these writings as productions of an apostolic pen. Both the gospels and the apostolic writings are regarded not as historically correct exhibitions of the original Christianity of Christ, but as modifications and deteriorations of the original and primitive gospel proclamation, and in principle have been placed on the same level with the secondary literature of the post-apostolic period. The canonical books thus cease to be the highest sources of appeal, and it is regarded as an expression of Roman Catholic spirit to rest the faith on the Word alone. It is claimed, too, that Luther originally regarded the Scriptures in a secondary and subordinate light, and that in rejecting an infallible organization he had also rejected an infallible Scripture codex; but that scholastic and other considerations had induced him to adopt what was afterward considered the formal principle of evangelical Protestantism.

The *Kirchenzeitung* then devotes a half-dozen solid columns to a defense of the traditional views, largely on the basis of what is doubtless the ablest work of its kind that has come from a conservative pen for a decade, namely, the "Glaubensregel, Heilige Schrift und Taufe," by Prof. Johannes Kunze, of the University of Leipsic.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SEAT OF AUTHORITY IN RELIGION.

A UNITARIAN view of the claims of religion upon man is given by the Rev. E. M. Wheelock. After tracing the various beliefs of mankind in the authority of hierarchies, prophets, and Bibles during the Egyptian, Hebrew, and Christian eras, he says that all the religious wars and individual persecutions have come about through an insistence upon some form of merely intellectual belief supposed to be revealed by divine authority—such questions as whether Jesus was man or God; whether the Holy Spirit proceeded from the Father and the Son, or only from the Son. This latter question is actually one of the main barriers to reunion between the great church of the East and the Latin church to-day. Yet Jesus "never commanded any one to believe any formal propositions about Himself," says Mr. Wheelock. He only said, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Says the writer (in *Unity*, September 7):

"All His blessings were pronounced upon those whose affections were right—the pure in heart, the peacemakers, the meek, those who hunger and thirst after righteousness; not upon those who profess belief in the creeds and catechisms of men. No man who has not strangled reason and common sense in his religious nature dares to assume that he has attained unto all spiritual truth and knowledge. He knows that each age, each day, even, reveals new truth in science; and he knows that religion has been continually spiritualized and purified by the progress of the ages; why shall the future reveal nothing to him? Why shall he assume that all revelation is a thing of the past? He refuses to assume anything of the sort, and so his creed, whatever it is, is a simple statement of how far he has progressed up to date. He believes in the spiritual evolution of humanity—that the spirit of God is abroad in the hearts of men now, as much as in any past time, and he holds his belief as he does his railway ticket on which is stamped, 'good for this day only.'

"There is no outward standard of authority in religion; no absolute tribunal; no infallible scripture; no certified doctrine; no final word. The sole arbiter is reason; the only prophet insight. The 'Divine Word' in the old beliefs is the Bible, but the true Bible is the universe. The note of authority in religion is gone from our modern world, and vain are all the attempts of the priesthood to coax it back by ecclesiastical pretensions and theological sophistry. Such methods will never call back the lost chord of divine power. The priest and the Christ are now and always at war. Life only can impart life, and we must share the present life of God and feel the power of the inward, spiritual, and living Christ, if we would recover the tone and temper of that lost age. Men tire of the fictioned Christ of the creeds,

made only for a Sunday show, where priests display and wealth enlarges, while minds darken and spirits die! The God that men need now must be not first, but nineteenth, century; man in the neighbor must his God possess.

"The search for some authority which will release us from the exercise of our own reason and conscience is a search for the impossible. God is here or He is nowhere, and we carry our own heaven or hell within us. Wherever we may be and however situated, we are dwelling in the fathomless element of divine being, which is the only absolute life in the universe. Wherever that life of God manifests itself, there is authority; be it in the songs of the Salvation Army, in the prayers of a good Jesuit, or the devout silence of the Quaker. Every church has just as much authority as it has truth—not an atom more. There is no authority higher than truth.

"It is the life of God within us that gives us power, and the life is as wide and deep as the needs of man. It can not be patented, or shut up in the keeping of any churchly corporation or bench of bishops, nor can it be squeezed into any sacrament, rite, catechism, or creed. God is the God of the living, and we must nourish our spiritual life on the words He is speaking to us now, not vainly try to live on the echo of words He spoke to men dead centuries ago."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

PUBLIC opinion in England, as in all other countries outside of France, has been overwhelmingly in favor of Dreyfus, and the Rennes verdict has called forth a tempest of disapproval and amazement, especially from the leaders of religious opinion. Roman Catholic laymen have not been less outspoken than Protestants, in spite of the fact that the accusation has very frequently been made in English journals that the Roman Catholic church in France, as represented by the clerical party, was directly involved in the persecution of Dreyfus and in an attempt to inaugurate a general anti-Jewish crusade. Among others, an Anglo-Parisian correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* makes repeated charges that the Gallic Clericals, and even the Holy See itself, were the secret inspirers of the anti-Dreyfusard campaign, which was a deep-laid scheme "to acquire the whip-hand over the republic." Thus he says (in *The Daily Chronicle*, September 23):

"For this purpose the enormous wealth of the congregations was employed to capture the educational machinery of the country, and push forward the pupils of the priests so that they might secure the higher commands in the army and navy. In this struggle the competition of Jews, Protestants, and agnostics had to be overcome; and especially was it necessary to prevent anti-Clericals gaining access to the general staff. Hence the attempt to make an example of Dreyfus, and thus prevent other anti-Clericals from seeking to gain admission among those who ruled the army. By holding the army in its hands the Clerical Party might well hope to overawe the republic, restore a monarchy if necessary, and, in any case, prevent anti-Clerical legislation. . .

"The fact is that a certain number of Jews have abandoned mere money-making as their sole ambition, and are anxious to distinguish themselves in other walks of life, and even in the army. As in the matter of education especially they are a particularly gifted race, this seriously menaced the monopoly the Clericals sought to establish over the higher grades of the army. Hence, again, the absolute necessity of making an example of Dreyfus, so as to discourage all other Jew aspirants to military honors. To gain public opinion in favor of this policy, the *Libre Parole* and other similar organs went even further than the Inquisitors. The latter accepted Jews who embraced the Christian faith, but the *Libre Parole*, adopting a modern scientific tone, argued that a Jew was ethnologically incapable of becoming a Frenchman. This argument, it is true, could not be applied against the French Protestant; but, just as the Catholic places his church before his country, and first owes allegiance to Rome, so also was the Protestant likely to betray the interests of Catholic France in favor of Protestant Germany or England."

The writer asserts that the Jesuits are especially responsible for suggesting this line of policy, and instances, as proof of this statement, the fact that both the *Libre Parole* and the *Civiltà Cattolica*, the two most bitter anti-Jewish papers, were founded by the Jesuit agent, M. Odélin. The latter journal, in its issue of February 3, 1898, claimed, says the writer, that "it was better not to kill or expel the Jews, but that they ought not to possess any political rights, and should not be allowed to occupy any public function."

Notwithstanding much expression of lay Roman Catholic opinion in England in favor of Dreyfus, until a few days after the Rennes verdict no prominent Catholic ecclesiastic had made any pronouncement, and more than once it was remarked that, had Cardinal Manning been living, a vigorous and candid expression of sympathy would long ago have been made voicing the feelings of the Catholic party in England. On September 18, however, Cardinal Vaughan broke his silence by a rather lengthy letter to the London *Times*. He said:

"The unprecedented tornado of feeling which in the name of justice has not unnaturally been sweeping through the English press, like all hurricanes, is apt to be indiscriminating and to destroy much that should be left standing. It may perhaps be vain to speak in the midst of a storm; nevertheless I offer the following observations:

"First, it is unjust to identify the Catholic church with the act of injustice whereby Dreyfus was condemned at Rennes without clear evidence of guilt.

"The Catholic church has had nothing to do with the various trials that have taken place; and I learn on reliable authority that all, or nearly all, the generals and persons concerned in the trials had not been pupils of the Jesuit or Catholic colleges, as has been said, but of the state lycées, and that I was in error when I spoke even of Colonel Picquart as a Catholic. It has been from beginning to end a state affair, an affair of military interests and of state treason, in which the church has had no place. The bishops, therefore, rightly made no attempt to interfere in a matter that belonged to the secular power. But it is urged that they did not control the opinions of the clergy and faithful, and are therefore deserving of censure. But for years the case was at least doubtful, and there was *prima-facie* presumption of guilt against Dreyfus. Men of undoubted candor and intelligence were found on either side, and nothing was certain until the full evidence was published. What would be said in England if, in a debatable matter of great public interest, the bishops sought to impose silence or their own opinion upon a people priding themselves on their freedom of opinion? And where is the freedom of opinion if a man is to be branded with ignominy unless he adopt the judgment prescribed for him by another? The French people are as free as we are to hold what opinion they think right or the most likely to be right. That on one side or the other there should have been violent and passionate feelings is only to say that the French are formed of the same clay as ourselves and are swayed by feeling as well as by reason. But when there was a danger of disturbance, as at Rennes, we see that the church spoke through the cardinal archbishop, counseling calm and moderation.

"An attempt has been made to drag in the Holy See. But the Holy See has taken no side, and I say of my own knowledge that the Holy See declined to intervene in a matter that fell so clearly within the competence of the state. If the Holy Father had advice to offer to the Government, he has his accredited representative in Paris and would have spoken through him, not through the press. . . .

"The other point on which I would say a word is that the Catholic church condemns the persecution of the Jews, and of every other race. If Jews or Christians practise usury and extortion, or do any other hurtful thing, let laws be passed, not against Jews, but against the malpractices complained of; and let the law strike Jew or Gentile with equal severity when guilty.

"And if in one country or another Jews are persecuted by Christians, this must no more be put down as a charge against the Catholic church than drunkenness, rioting, or any of the crimes that disgrace Christian communities. The Catholic church may here or there fail in her mission—sometimes by the human

frailties from which churchmen are not always exempt, sometimes by the fact that her free action is impeded, and that she has to work, as Archbishop Whateley said of himself, with one hand, and that the best, tied behind her. But I say fearlessly that the popes and the Catholic church have been the defenders of the race of Israel, and that, whatever inter-racial antipathies may arise, the church will always seek to moderate and in the end subdue them."

The cardinal goes on to say that he shares the indignation expressed against the verdict, because it "was unjustified by the evidence," and was therefore "infamous." Nevertheless, he points out that France is Britain's next-door neighbor in Asia and Africa as well as in Europe, and that self-interest demands that friendly relations be cultivated and that the feelings of a highly sensitive people be not stung by a culpable lack of self-restraint in the expression of English disapproval of the French court's verdict.

Upon this letter *The Times* remarks editorially:

"The attitude of the Roman Catholic church toward a question in which, to dispassionate observers, seem involved principles of truth and justice that are of eternal and universal obligation has been, to say the least, equivocal. The letter which we publish to-day from Cardinal Vaughan does not by any means meet—indeed, it scarcely addresses itself to—the real charges brought against the Roman Catholic church in this connection. It was open to the heads of the church in France and to their superiors at the Vatican to counsel neutrality where political issues were at stake. It was open to them to keep silence, at the risk of seeming indifferent to right, on the ground that the better part of valor was discretion, and that truth and justice might, in an excited state of public opinion, be imperiled by ecclesiastical interference. It was open to them to believe in the guilt of Dreyfus, because they felt it impossible that French officers could stain the honor of their uniform by falsehood and forgery. But few could have expected, and fewer still will be prepared to condone, the outburst of vindictive and scurrilous animosity with which the prisoner at Rennes and all who espoused his cause have been assailed, and the worst passions of an inflammable populace stimulated, by a section of the so-called religious press of France, if not under the direct control, at least with the indirect sanction, of the Catholic clergy. Silence gives consent. No French bishop, so far as we know, has uttered a public protest; no voice from Rome has denounced what our correspondent 'Verax' described as the 'odious garbage' widely circulated among French Catholics by newspapers priding themselves upon the avowed patronage of the Catholic hierarchy. It is, we fear, impossible to acquit the church in France of acquiescence in an unscrupulous campaign for unworthy ends, conducted in a spirit of which, as several of our correspondents point out, the Roman Catholic ecclesiastics of England must feel heartily ashamed. The indictment against the Roman church is not that it has believed in the guilt of Dreyfus. That is—or was, before the full publication of the case against him—a possible view, honestly held by Englishmen as well as by Frenchmen. The charge is—and we would call Cardinal Vaughan's special attention to the point—that those who claim to speak on behalf of the church have taken up and unscrupulously utilized the anti-Dreyfusard agitation, with the nationalistic and antisemitic feelings imported into it, for their own ends of overthrowing the republic and establishing upon the ruins some form of government dependent upon the church and the army, under which the church might hope to regain her lost political, educational, and spiritual hegemony over the French nation; and that, compared with these objects, truth and justice have in their eyes been as nothing in the balance."

The correspondent "Verax" returns to the charge with another long letter directed against Cardinal Vaughan's statements. He says (September 20):

"The main charge I brought, and now bring once more, against those in authority in the Catholic church is that they have allowed the mind of the Catholic people of France to be systematically poisoned by a Catholic press which has itself done just what Cardinal Vaughan protests against—i.e., it has sought by every means 'to identify the Catholic church with the act of injustice

whereby Dreyfus was condemned at Rennes without clear evidence of guilt.'"

He then speaks of the "worst offender"—*La Croix*—which, he says, is read by millions of French Catholics, and has had papal blessings, and archiepiscopal and episcopal letters of approval, but has been filled with bitter racial denunciations, and greeted the verdict with the words—concluding a column of invective—"As Frenchmen we rejoice over it. As Catholics we praise God for it." He asks Cardinal Vaughan what he thinks of a priest who writes in this journal that he intends to say five masses ("gratuitement") for the triumph of the army "before the Rennes trial begins."

A "Catholic Journalist," writing in *The Times* of October 21, says he regrets that Cardinal Vaughan's letter does not touch the real issue, and that while he thoroughly agrees with him that it is no part of the church to interfere in French politics, he does contend that some action should have been taken "to put a stop to the encouragement by French priests of one of the most shocking manifestations of race hatred which has been seen in Europe within living memory." Other Catholics write in the same strain. For instance, Mr. Walter Bagot, from whose article in the *Nuova Antologia* on the prospects of the Roman Catholic church in England we recently quoted (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 16) remarks that his coreligionists will probably agree with him when he says that "the recent unfortunate position in which the Roman Catholic church has placed itself before the civilized world will assuredly not increase its popularity among the Anglo-Saxon races," and that "Roman Catholicism is becoming engulfed in Vaticanism." Mr. Wilfrid Ward, however, writes an extended letter in defense of his church. He says:

"It is well known to those who have conversed with French anti-Dreyfusards on the subject—laity or clergy—that the motives they have consistently alleged for their attitude are exactly the opposite to those assigned to them in the accusation before us. 'We believe Dreyfus to be guilty; but even if he is innocent it is better that one man should suffer unjustly than that we should side with anarchists and revolutionists, destroy the credit of military tribunals, and upset the existing government.' This has been the defense urged from the very beginning of the agitation for revision, and the fact that the large majority of educated Frenchmen, including representative ecclesiastics, concurred in a plea so contrary to our English ideas of justice was a matter of regret and astonishment to Englishmen, Protestants, and Catholics alike. But apparently true facts, tho they may be damaging, are quite insufficient to satisfy the appetite of those who feel toward the Roman Catholic church that strange animosity which no other institution seems to arouse. It may be enough to say against Frenchmen in general that they put the supposed welfare of the community and the preservation of order above the duty of justice to an individual. But this is not a bad enough accusation when Catholicism is in question. The church must not be allowed to have at heart the interests of order; her aim must be anarchy. She can not be admitted to desire, however mistakenly, the welfare of France; she cares only for her own ascendancy. 'She sets,' we are told, 'the so-called welfare of the church above even the eternal verities of truth and justice.' And even this can not be regarded as an isolated deviation from an habitually high standard. It witnesses to the inherent corruption of the existing Roman system. An account—very questionable as to its accuracy—of the attitude of the Pope toward Americanism is invoked in confirmation of this view. And the whole Catholic system is condemned on this exhaustive evidence. 'How long,' we are asked, 'can such a system keep its hold on the consciences of men?'

"The world appears to be continuing in its accustomed course, and we are now witnessing the curious spectacle of a self-righteous condemnation of unjust and irrational antisemitism among our neighbors, under the not very persuasive form of an unjust and irrational 'No-papery' agitation among ourselves."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE BOER VERSUS THE BRITON.

THE intense interest aroused in so many lands by the Dreyfus case was taken as significant of the closer bonds of human sympathy that are drawing all nations closer and closer together. The dispute between the Boers and the Britons is another signal illustration of the same thing. Even less than in the Dreyfus case have other nations any direct interest other than sympathetic in the Transvaal trouble. Yet the reports from most of the European countries indicate an intense feeling, and at least three governments—Germany, Holland, and our own—have been appealed to to intercede in the quarrel.

In England, most of the writing and talking on this subject during the last few weeks has been done, naturally enough, by those who are dissatisfied rather than by those who are satisfied with the trend of events. In consequence the anti-British side has, even in the *London Times*, been set forth more strongly than the other. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Balfour have indeed spoken, tho but briefly, in defense of the Government; but the heavier Conservative guns are reserving their fire. On the other hand, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt and Henry Morley—but especially the former—have thrown themselves earnestly into the fight against the Government's course, followed by the official head of the Liberal Party—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—and, so far as appearances go, by almost the entire Liberal Party. This statement is made of the situation before the ultimatum was issued.

The most important declaration made for the Boer side is that by Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, who was a member of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet when the conventions of 1881 and 1884 were made. In a speech published in full in the *London Times* (September 21), he delivered himself as follows on the subject of the conventions of 1881 and 1884, and the claim of English suzerainty:

"Now, I must ask you to bear with me patiently while I endeavor to explain to you what was the limit of the independence which was then [1884] granted, regranting I should say, to the Transvaal state. Now, it was considered then, and it is considered now, that the Transvaal state ought not to enter into foreign relations by treaty with other countries without the consent of the British Government. In my opinion that was a proper and just principle. That convention, as it was called, of 1881, reserved to Great Britain the right of veto upon treaties with foreign states. Secondly, in regard to its internal administration, it limited, in a certain degree, the internal government and autonomy of the Transvaal state, but, as Lord Derby, who was then Colonial Secretary, stated (I give his words), 'in all other respects entire freedom of action was accorded not inconsistent with the rights expressly reserved,' so that in the convention of 1881—follow me here—it was in that first convention of 1881 the independence so limited was expressed by the word *suzerainty*, a vague word, but one which was employed in that convention of 1881. . . . Then as for the new convention. You have a convention in which the word '*suzerainty*' has disappeared. You have a reservation of the control of this country over the treaty relations of the Transvaal, and what was the result of that new convention? The result of that new convention was stated by Lord Derby; and now this is a very important statement. He said:

"By the omission of those articles in the convention of 1881 which assigned to her Majesty and the British Government certain specific powers and functions connected with the internal government and the foreign relations, your Government will be left free to govern the country without interference, to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the requirements embodied in the fourth article of the new draft that any treaty with a foreign state shall not have effect without the approval of the Queen."

"Therefore I think you may take it with absolute certainty that the new convention of 1884 was this: it kept the control of foreign affairs under the veto of the British Government, and in respect of their internal affairs struck out the word '*suzerainty*,' leaving or giving to the people of the Transvaal absolute inter-

nal authority—home rule, in fact, for themselves. I should say that Lord Derby had also in that speech said: 'We have kept the substance'—and he explained what the substance was—a controlling power which gives us the right of veto over a treaty with foreign powers.' That was the substance. He did not say—on the contrary, he said exactly the opposite—he did not say they had kept the control of the internal affairs which was given to the Government of the Transvaal. Lord Cairns and Lord Salisbury had argued with great force that where you did not keep control over the internal affairs the word '*suzerainty*' was not appropriate, because that meant a general authority over all affairs; and that is the ambiguity under which we are now suffering. The word '*suzerainty*' was obliterated, and the matter, as I say, remained upon that footing."

The claim has been set up, however, in reference to suzerainty, that tho it does not reappear in the convention of 1884, it does



"OOM PAUL."

(A photograph which is greatly admired by the patriotic Boers, because it represents Mr. Kruger resting his hand on the head of one of the recumbent lions in a manner which suggests the physical superiority of the Boers over the British.)

appear in the preamble of the convention of 1881, and this *preamble* was readopted in 1884. On this Sir William said:

"Why should we copy an old preamble in a new convention? In the preamble of 1884 the word '*suzerainty*' disappears, and it is not found in any of the articles of that convention. This may seem rather technical to you, but it really lies at the bottom of what is at issue to-day. When this question arose the Government of the Transvaal put forward their arguments against this claim of general suzerainty. . . . I have read that argument of theirs, and all I can say, remembering all the facts of the case, and reading them now by the light of what has since occurred, I can see no valid answer to that argument of theirs. . . ."

"It was written in February, 1890, with reference to a question regarding the international affairs of the Transvaal—viz., the franchise of British subjects—and whether the imperial Government was entitled to interfere. That was a question which in 1890 was pressed upon the Government of Lord Salisbury then, and you will hear the statement by Mr. W. H. Smith, who was the respected leader of the House of Commons, as the representative of that Government.' And he said this: 'The convention of London made in 1884 between her Majesty and the South African Republic contains no express reservation of the Queen's right of suzerainty, and tho her Majesty retains under the con-

vention the power of refusing to sanction treaties made by the South African Republic with foreign states and nations and with certain native tribes, the cardinal principle of that settlement '—mark this—' was that the internal government and legislation of the South African Republic shall not be interfered with.' What is the use of talking of the existence of suzerainty over their international affairs reserved in the preamble of the convention of 1881 which was done away with by the convention of 1884? Mr. Buxton, speaking on behalf of the late Government—and I was then the leader of the Government in the House of Commons, and the statement was made in my presence and with my authority, and it was a statement which bound the British crown and the British nation—said: 'That was an interpretation of the existing relations between England and the Transvaal which he thought very clearly laid down the principles which guided our conduct in the matter. Tho they might differ from the way in which the Transvaal carried out their principles of administration, he did not see that under existing circumstances the Government had a right forcibly to interfere with regard to those questions.' "

As to the franchise proposition, Sir William Vernon-Harcourt here also sustains the action of the Boers as entirely reasonable. He says:

"They offered in August, in the first place, a five-years' qualification, which Sir Alfred Milner had demanded at Bloemfontein, and made an offer as liberal, or more liberal, than that which we ourselves had proposed in June. I do not see either the obstinacy or the delay in that. You began your controversy in June, and in August you get a practical acceptance of the terms you yourselves had proposed two months before. As to the sufficiency of the franchise in the offer, there is not, and can not be, any dispute, but it is to be observed that the Transvaal made that offer subject to two conditions, and it is upon those conditions that the matter has gone off. It was rejected by the British Government. As regards the franchise, her Majesty's Government do not deny that it was a perfectly good proposal. Let us then examine these conditions, because they will determine the whole question. Were the conditions such as ought to have involved the rejection of that final proposal of President Krüger's? In my opinion they were not. That the last proposal of a five-years' qualification has not been carried through is, I think, a great disappointment and a great disaster. What we ought to do is to see if the offer is true, and if it is, the Uitlanders will get all that ever has been asked for them, and they will secure that voice in the government of the Transvaal which we all desire for them. Why was this offer rejected? These were the two conditions. The Transvaal Government said they made that offer on the condition that the present intervention should not be made a precedent for similar action in the future, that no interference with the internal affairs of the republic should take place, and that her Majesty's Government should not further insist upon the assertion of the suzerainty, but that the subject should be allowed to drop. What was there unreasonable in that? Here you have a special interference with their franchise on the proposal of the Transvaal Government itself. What they ask is, 'Don't use this as a precedent for everything else, and in the future no interference with the internal affairs of the republic shall take place.' That is not unreasonable. That is the convention of 1884, and both parties contend that they stand upon the convention. Then they go on to ask that her Majesty's Government will not further insist upon the suzerainty, that this subject shall be allowed to drop. It was allowed to drop in 1884. That is exactly what did happen; the claim to suzerainty did drop then; and I do not understand why such conditions as these are to be regarded as impossible, and to be rejected."

The London *Times*, in replying editorially to Sir William, declared that the discussion of suzerainty had become "one of those academic discussions which are seldom helpful for the solution of the practical problems of statesmanship." It takes up, however, an admission made by Sir William that the Boer Government was wrong when in the recent negotiations it based its claim to independence not upon the convention of 1884 but upon the inherent right of the republic as a sovereign state. *The Times* says:

"Even if it [this claim] were now withdrawn in the amplest

terms, the mere fact that it has been made introduces a new and very serious element into our controversy with the Transvaal. It shows what is in the mind of the Boer Government, and it shows the theory they might seek to realize at our expense, should European complications ever appear to give them a favorable opportunity. But, in fact, it has not been withdrawn. It is the claim with which we are now confronted, and it is a claim which we can not be content with repudiating ourselves. We are bound in self-protection to insist that those who advanced it shall repudiate it too. As Mr. Compton Rickett, the Radical member for Scarborough, remarks in his letter on the South African crisis, one of the objects of our policy must be to prevent the establishment of an independent Boer state in South Africa hostile to England. The Boer pretension to be a sovereign international state runs directly counter to that policy, and we must take adequate guaranties that it shall not be repeated."

In all the mass of controversial material published in the last few weeks on the subject in English papers, we have looked in vain for a statement of the grievances of the Uitlanders. These grievances are constantly referred to, but for a statement of them we are compelled to resort to an American writer, Thomas G. Shearman, the well-known controversialist on sociologic topics, whose statement of that side of the case is given in a preceding department (Topics of the Day) of this paper. This statement is not authoritative, being made admittedly on newspaper authority alone, but it is the best we find. One writer in the London *Times* does indeed make quotations from a Boer commission appointed April 5, 1897, to investigate the Uitlanders' grievances. The commission found that two at least of these grievances call for redress, one relating to the monopoly in explosives and the other relating to the sale of liquor contrary to law to the native workers in the mines. On the monopoly the commission reported as follows:

"It has, we consider, been clearly proved that the price paid by the miners for explosives of all kinds is unreasonably high. . . .

"That the principal explosives used here (blasting gelatin and, to a small extent, dynamite) can be purchased in Europe, and delivered here at a price far below the present cost to the mines, has been proved to us by the evidence of many witnesses competent to speak on the subject; and when we bear in mind that the excess charge of 40s. to 45s. per case does not benefit the state, but serves to enrich individuals for the most part resident in Europe, the injustice of such a tax on the staple industry becomes more apparent and demands immediate removal. The mining industry has thus to bear a burden which does not enrich the state or bring any benefit in return, and this fact must always prove a source of irritation and annoyance to those who, while willing to contribute to just taxation for the general good, can not acquiesce in an impost of the nature complained of."

This monopoly has not, however, been abolished. As to the extent of taxation imposed by this means upon the gold-mines, we find no statement; but the "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1899 gives the Transvaal Government's receipts for 1897 from "explosives" as £300,000 (\$1,500,000), which was equivalent to about three and one half per cent. on the value of the gold production for that year—very considerably less than the Canadian Government places upon American gold production in the Klondike. In the case of any monopoly, however, the Government's revenue therefrom can not be taken as a full measure of what the consumer has to pay.

Of the general statements made in defense of the British Government's course in the recent negotiations, the following from the Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the Council, is the most important. He said in part (shortly before open hostilities began):

"The obstacle which seems to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement of our difficulties with the South African Republic appears to be in the rooted conviction they have that in the demands which we have made we cherish some designs hostile to their independence and self-government. That any such apprehensions on their part are absolutely unfounded has been asserted as strongly as it can be asserted, both officially in our despatches and unofficially by members of the Government, and nothing which I can say can add to the force of those assertions. President Krüger and his Government are entitled, if they think fit, to disbelieve those assertions—tho I do not believe that a single soul in this country disbelieves those assertions; they are entitled, if they think fit, to refuse to believe in our sincerity, and to take those measures which they may think necessary for the protection of their own interests. The susceptibility of their leaders, their unfounded suspicions, can not relieve us from the duty of taking

those measures which we feel bound to take for the protection of our fellow subjects and in the interests of peace, order, and good government. The stage of negotiations which we have at present reached is that we see no longer any advantage in pressing further the proposals we have made in regard to the franchise and the admission of the Uitlanders to a share in the assembly which governs the affairs of the South African Republic. Those proposals have never been an essential point of difference between us and the South African Republic. They were made on the suggestion of Sir Alfred Milner as a means by which the tension between the two governments might be relieved, and as a means by which the grievances—the undoubted grievances—under which our fellow subjects suffer might be redressed without the necessity of any irritating interference on the part of the British Government. Those proposals have not been received in a spirit which leads us, or can lead us, to hope that they will lead to a solution of the question. We have, therefore, been driven back to the necessity of formulating ourselves the requirements which we consider ourselves entitled to make, not only under the conventions, but in virtue of the inherent duty of every state to protect its own citizens, and for the maintenance of peace and good order in South Africa."

The Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, recently spoke as follows on the subject of the Uitlanders' grievances:

"The question of the franchise had been raised, not as an end in itself, but as a means of securing justice for our British fellow subjects, and it was quite time that was secured. He believed there was no difference of opinion in any part of the country as to the absolute necessity for England to insist upon the redress of the grievances existing in the Transvaal, and that the exercise of equal civil rights should be given to our British fellow subjects there. We knew how serious were those grievances, and that there was no man in this country who did not believe the position intolerable to his sense of justice if we allowed our British subjects there to cease to have the protection of this empire and to put them in a sort of halfway-house position in the Transvaal. . . . He hoped we should not be compelled to use more forcible measures. There had been some talk about the Government desiring to establish the supremacy of the British race in South Africa, but it was not true. We had not got equality of justice for British subjects in the Transvaal. We might have it in the Orange Free State, but in the Transvaal no equality existed. There was equality of civil rights for Dutch in the Cape Colony where the British flag flew, and if the conventions of 1881 and 1884 had been kept in spirit and letter nobody would have heard a word of the present quarrel."

Mr. William T. Stead, tho his voice does not always carry weight, is a man who can always count on a wide hearing. In a recent pamphlet he expressed himself as follows:

"In the opinion of our continental neighbors the Briton is just as insufferable as the Boer. He is the modern Pharisee, who has looted the world, and for a pretense makes long prayers. He never ceases to boast that he whipped France at Waterloo and Trafalgar, and bested the whole continent in the game of grab. But we should hardly regard these things as sufficient justification for an onslaught on Britain by a European coalition in order to teach us a lesson in humility and good manners. . . . I am no extreme partizan of peace at any price. I am certainly no eulogist of the Boers. I recognize the sacred right of insurrection. I believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, and I have defended and excused Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Chamberlain for their preparations to secure the success of the anticipated insurrection in Johannesburg, and which were so lamentably marred by the rash precipitation of Dr. Jameson, but I can not, I dare not, I will not, follow their lead on the present occasion. With all my endeavors to force my conscience to acquiesce in the policy which Sir Alfred Milner recommends, I can not do it. Sore at heart, and with deep regret, I feel myself bound not merely to sever myself from my old comrade, but to do my uttermost to evoke such an expression of public opinion in this country as will peremptorily bar the way to war. For the war with which we are threatened has no justification in the laws of God or man—a war impolitic, unnecessary, and unjust."

For an expression from South Africa, we take the following from a letter written by Olive Schreiner and published in the *Manchester Guardian*:

"The generous arrangement made by the people of the Transvaal for admitting foreigners to the citizenship of their little state has exceeded all that was anticipated. If their advances are not being met in the same spirit, the conviction is being forced on them that the men for the hour in authority in England have determined to goad them into war and take their land from them. The story of wrong in 1895 gives strength to this conviction.

"By ceaseless misrepresentation and exactions which would mean the surrender of their land, we are to-day driving one of the bravest and most heroic little Teutonic folk the world has

seen to despair. We are setting them with their back to the wall and offering them this choice: 'Your land or destruction.'"

Hollandia, a weekly published at The Hague chiefly for Dutchmen resident in other lands than Holland, declares that the situation of the white miners in the Transvaal will be made worse, not better, by British control, and refers in proof to the condition of the Kimberley mines in South Africa. It says:

"The natives are housed near the pit of the mines in huts, surrounded by a high wall. In this pit-kraal they live; in this pit-kraal they have to stay. When the hour comes to start work in the mines, they have to go down; when they are let out of the mines, they enter their kraal and have to remain there till the next working-day. Of course this is not slavery; slavery is not allowed under the British flag, that waves over Kimberley after it was snatched away from the Free-State Boers. It is only the compound system, thought out to benefit both the diamond industry and the natives. For now they can not give themselves up to drink and deteriorate too quickly, which, seeing that they represent valuable cheap labor, would be disagreeable for the white owners of the diamond-fields. And they are also prevented from stealing diamonds, which is a dangerous proceeding at Kimberley, a special law putting a fixed tariff of five years' hard labor on diamond stealing, however light. And so both the natives and the diamond industry are protected.

"Now, the Boers are not given to too much tenderheartedness toward the blacks. They want to keep them well in hand. Yet up till now the Transvaal Government, having promised to treat them properly, and not as slaves, has refused the introduction of the compound system on the Rand—at which refusal the gold industry is not overpleased."

The following summary of the situation, made in the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), gives us a Dutch interpretation of the case:

The British case may be summed up as follows: A race of herdsmen, of European descent, but speaking a language different from English, developed within the sphere of British influence. In a few successful skirmishes they convinced Great Britain that, to conquer them, more blood and treasure would have to be expended than their arid territory is worth. But gold was discovered in the Transvaal, and foreigners flocked there. The Boers fancy they have a right to impose laws upon these foreigners. Unfortunately the majority of them are Britons, a race superior to any other and therefore destined by Providence to rule all others. Britons can not afford to accept the dictates of such people as the Boers. They endeavored to obtain possession of the country which Providence has thrown in their way by peaceable means. They were willing to decide the case by ballot. But the obnoxious oath of allegiance, to which no true Britons will submit, prevents them from exercising that power which is necessary to bring about the result foreordained by heaven—to make the Transvaal British territory by a majority of votes. Hence Great Britain is forced to interfere. The Boers, sinning against civilization and heaven, must be forced to submit to the superior race, and the rest of the Uitlanders are in duty bound to welcome the opportunity which makes Englishmen their masters.

The Boers, however, argue as follows: We have generously permitted these foreigners to dig the gold they covet within our boundaries. We tax them less than any other power would, and all except the British are peaceable and satisfied. The British, smarting under the just punishment to which we have subjected them, endeavor to rob us of our home and freedom by underhand means. We are a peaceable people, we trust in God, but we do not believe that Providence has destined to be our masters a race which we have found inferior, morally, intellectually, and physically, whenever we have come in contact with them.

The Bloemfontein *Express*, Orange Free State, gives the reasons for the attitude taken by that state as follows:

"Life, limb, and property never were safer in any community than in the Rand gold-fields, if we take into consideration the quality of the population gathered there. Diggers never were taxed less. Despite the lawlessness of the British element, the liquor laws, which alone protect the natives, are fairly well carried out. There is absolutely no reason for complaint strong enough to justify this war. The Transvaal Government is willing to grant a fairly short term of residence before the exercise of the franchise; but what Englishman wants to become a citizen? It is merely a question of supremacy. Were the Free State to stand aside in this struggle, its independence would be attacked as soon as the Transvaal has been conquered. South Africa is asked to submit to a race which claims to benefit the entire civilized world, but whose conduct is such that all who are threatened with this beneficent rule rush to arms to oppose it. Nothing could be more supremely ridiculous than the picture of Germans, Frenchmen, Americans defending themselves, at the risk of their lives, against the tender mercies of British 'civilization.'"

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Bordewich, of Christiania, under date of June 26, 1899, informs the Department of recent failures in that city. Five of the largest manufacturers of paper and cellulose have failed, and the value of nearly all classes of stock has declined. The Norwegian output of wood pulp, adds the consul, will in all probability be reduced for some time to come.

Minister Finch writes from Montevideo, May 12, 1899, in regard to the proposed harbor improvements at that place. The Minister of Public Works, it appears, has matured a scheme for providing the necessary funds to pay the cost of construction and has approved plans and specifications, on which intending bidders shall base proposals. The Congress of Uruguay has these plans under consideration, and as soon as adopted copies will be sent to the Department. The expenditure involved will not be less than \$15,000,000, and possibly as much as \$20,000,000. The vice-consul at Montevideo, Mr. Howard, urges that a representative of some United States firm be sent at once, equipped with documents bearing official indorsement, to satisfy President Cuestas and his ministers of the financial ability and the skill and capacity of the parties whom he represents to carry out the work in accordance with the plans and specifications. French and English representatives, says Mr. Howard, will be in the city provided with the necessary indorsements. They have already given notice that the money is available, and promise that the work shall be prosecuted and completed under the direction of the most skilful engineers. Minister Finch says that an American sent to Montevideo on this mission, with suitable indorsements, will be shown every courtesy. The contract will yield a substantial profit, and Americans should make every effort to secure it.

PERSONALS.

ADMIRAL DEWEY dislikes society in its ordinary sense very much. He is not any more fond of the women to-day as a man than he was of the girls as a young boy, nor does he care for the round of social gaieties any more than he did in the early days in Montpelier, when wild horses could not drag him to a dance, church festival, or any merry-making. Yet Dewey has gained the reputation of being a great social man, because one sees him at every high social function in Washington and in foreign capitals. He goes because it is his idea of duty. Altho a thorough disciplinarian, Dewey loves his men, and his devotion to them was made apparent when disaster came to the old *Mississippi* in 1863. Dewey was then a lieutenant. He was the last man to leave the vessel, and was hardly out of swimming reach of the ship when the magazine exploded. Dewey could have escaped easily, as he was a bold, powerful swimmer, but he was too unselfish to think of himself so long as any of his comrades were in danger. Not far from him he spied a seaman who was trying his best to keep above water after his right arm had been paralyzed by a bullet. Dewey struck out for him and gave him a lift till they reached a floating spar. Then the wounded man was towed ashore in safety.

DR. MAHAFFY, the famous professor of Trinity College, Dublin, is famed for his many and varied accomplishments. He is one of the leading historians and Greek and Latin scholars in the United Kingdom, he speaks French and German like an interpreter, and not only plays the piano and violin better than most professionals, but possesses such an intimate knowledge of harmony and the theory of music that he is one of the examiners for the musical degree in the university.

DR. EDWARD EVERETT HALE recently preached his last sermon as active pastor of the South Church of Boston. Dr. Hale took charge of this

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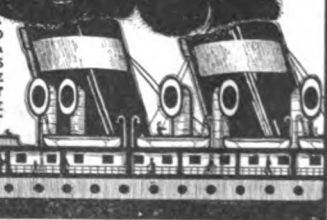


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church forty-three years ago, and during the period since then he has been connected with many great forward movements in this country. He was born in Boston in 1839, and graduated from Harvard in 1856 at the remarkably early age of seventeen years. He was a leader in the anti-slavery agitation, and in Bellamy's Nationalist movement; he has taken a great interest in the Chautauqua society, and has done hard work as a journalist and magazine writer. Dr. Hale is probably best known by his books, among which "A Man Without a Country" attained the greatest popularity.

HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR has nearly recovered from the effects of the torture inflicted upon him while a captive in Tibet and has regained his usual number of pounds in weight. Mr. Landor set out for Tibet active, strong, a typical, wiry, young Englishman; he returned broken in health, physically disabled, weary and old. He attempted to reach the sacred city of Lhasa from the Indian frontier. In spite of the most elaborate preparations his secret leaked out and got into the hands of the Tibetan authorities, who did all in their power to frustrate his plans. He was taken captive and subjected to a series of tortures the like of which have probably been experienced by no other man since the days of the Spanish inquisition. His life was spared because, on examination, the natives found that his fingers were webbed higher than is usual, and that is highly thought of in Tibet.

QUEEN VICTORIA was greatly interested with Lord Kitchener when he was in England, and asked him in the course of a private interview if what she had heard of him was true—that he did not care for any woman. He replied that it was true, with one exception. The Queen asked for the name of the exception, and was much amused when the Sirdar replied, "Your Majesty."

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS begins a lecturing season in October. This is his first essay in this line. In addition to his lectures Mr. Howells will read from his own works.

"FIGHTING BOB" Evans tells this story: "When Eulate, the commander of the *Viscaya*, got on board the *Iowa* I took him into my cabin and gave him the best I had. Through the open port he saw his vessel beached and burning. Tears trickled down his cheeks. I felt very sorry for the poor fellow as he moaned, 'Adios, *Viscaya*! Adios, my noble ship!' After he had composed himself a bit I offered him a cigar—the best on the *Iowa*—a 5-center. He looked at it, thanked me, straightened up, laid back his shoulders, and, running his hand inside his coat, brought forth an 'invincible' that couldn't be bought in New York for less than a dollar. 'And, captain,' he said, emotionally, 'will you have the goodness to try one of mine?' It was the best smoke I ever had."

Current Events.

Monday, October 9.

—The corner-stone of the new Federal building at Chicago is laid by President McKinley; a banquet is held in the evening, at which the President, Premier Laurier of Canada, and Vice-President Mariscal of Mexico make addresses.

—It is announced that the press censorship at Manila has been removed.

—General Schwan's column advances south of Manila and encamps within sight of San Francisco de Malabon, a Filipino stronghold.

—The German Socialists meet in Berlin and make arrangements for an International Socialist Congress, to be held in Paris in 1900.

Tuesday, October 10.

—The Transvaal Government sends an ultimatum through Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain; arbitration and the withdrawal of troops are demanded.

—General Schwan's forces enter San Francisco de Malabon without opposition, the insurgents having fled from the town.

—The President leaves Chicago for Evansville,

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Ind., after a busy day of receptions, dinners, and speech-making.

—Admiral Dewey arrives at Shelburne, Vt.

—A sword is presented to Captain Chadwick of the cruiser *New York*, at Morgantown, W. Va.

Wednesday, October 11.

—Reports from South Africa state that the Boers have crossed the border into Natal.

—The President addresses veterans at Evansville, Ind., and also speaks at Vincennes.

—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, testifies before the Industrial Commission at Washington.

—George Harris is inaugurated as president of Amherst College, Mass.

—A mass-meeting to advocate the cause of the Boers is held in Carnegie Hall, New York, at which Bourke Cockran is the principal speaker.

Thursday, October 12.

—War is declared between Great Britain and the Transvaal; the Boers invade Natal; the British reply to the Transvaal's ultimatum is made public, being a curt refusal to discuss the Boer demands.

—Canada's consent is given to a temporary arrangement of the Alaskan boundary dispute, based on points suggested by the United States.

—Four thousand persons are killed by an earthquake shock in one of the Molucca Islands.

—President McKinley welcomes the Minnesota volunteers, at Minneapolis, upon their return from the Philippines, defending the policy of expansion.

Friday, October 13.

—The Boers wreck and shell an armored train on the railway south of Mafeking, killing fifteen British soldiers; the advancing Boers in Natal are reported to be within twenty miles of Ladysmith, the British camp.

—The President and his party reach Fargo, N. D.

—Admiral Dewey lays the cornerstone of a new building to be erected in his honor at Northfield, Va., the orator of the occasion being Senator Depew.

—Another postponement of the America's Cup races is caused by lack of wind.

—A citizens' committee is formed in New York to make the Dewey arch permanent, and elects officers.

Saturday, October 14.

—The Boers capture and wreck another armored train, and Spitzkop, near Newcastle, is occupied by Boer forces. Fighting around Mafeking results in heavy losses on both sides.

—The President welcomes the South Dakota volunteers at Aberdeen, and goes to Sioux City, Iowa.

—Boston welcomes Admiral Dewey with a magnificent celebration.

—The Bridgeport line steamer *Nutmeg State* is burned in Long Island Sound, with heavy loss of life.

Sunday, October 15.

—Kimberley is besieged by the Boers. The Boers cut the railway at Belmont, seize the Spitsfontein railway station, and construct fortified earthworks.

—General Otis cables that Schwan's movement south of Manila was very successful, inflicting heavy loss on the Filipinos.

—Special honor is conferred upon ex-President Harrison during his stay at Berlin by Emperor William.

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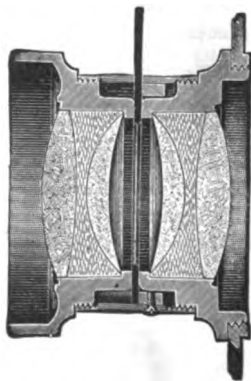
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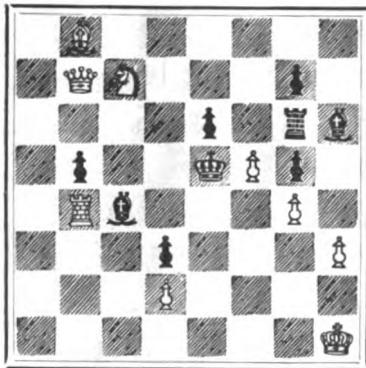
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 422.

BY P. H. KLETT.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

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—ISAAC DE BENSERADE (1691).

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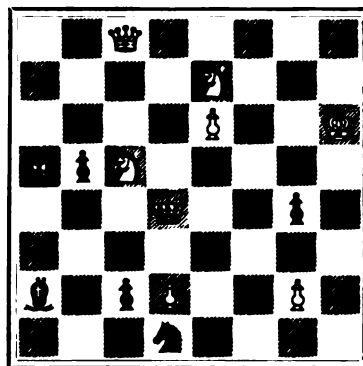
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Problem 423.

BY S. STEINER.

Prize-Taker in St. Petersburg Zeitung Tourney.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 416.

Key-move, Q-K 8.

No. 417.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kt-Q 4 | 2. Q-B 3 ch | 3. B-B 3, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. K x Kt (must) | 3. B-B 7, mate |
| 1. B x Kt | 2. Q-Kt 6 ch | 3. Q x P, mate |
| 1. P x R | 2. K-K 4 must | 3. Q-Q 5, mate |
| | 2. Q-B 3 ch | |
| | 2. K x Kt | |
| | 2. K-K 4 | |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; W. Müller, New York City.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; D. E. Thomas, Center, Ind.; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D. D., Eppingham,

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Comments (416): "Its construction shows the skill and ingenuity of a master"—I. W. B.; "A fair piece of work, but not presenting any special merit"—F. H. J.; "A neat sacrifice"—C. R. O.; "Nothing mars Marr's problem"—W. M.; "Odd and beautiful"—F. S. F.; "Nothing wonderful"—M. M.; "All the men are brought into play so simply and yet so beautifully"—S. M. M.; "Good"—C. F. McM.; "Foxy"—S. W. J.; "Fine problem"—D. E. T.; "Deserves the prize"—H. W. B.; "A perfect beauty"—A. K.; "A sparkling jewel"—J. G. L.; "Not worthy of the first prize"—H. W. F.; "Worthy of the first prize"—W. J.

The B. C. M. in commenting on this problem says that while it is a very neat 2-mover, the duals would have debarred it from a high position in England; and, we add, in America also.

(417): "As unique and intricate as the name of its author"—I. W. B.; "A fine problem. Finding the key is the principal difficulty"—F. H. J.; "Well-constructed, but key rather easy"—C. R. O.; "The Bishop is cleverly placed"—W. M.; "Very good"—F. S. F.; "Key obvious"—M. M.; "Easy key, but fine mates"—H. W. B.; "The hardest and

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nearly the prettiest I have solved"—S. M. M.; "Thoroughly good work"—A. K.; T. R. D. solved 413; H. W. B., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., 414 and 415; J. L. L., J. R. W., J. G. L., O. F. B., and Miss K. Winston, Richmond College, Va., 414; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 415; P. R., 412; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., 412 and 415.

"The Classic Epigram."

As a sample of problem-composing of the last century, we give what was considered the most famous two-mover:

WHITE (4 pieces): K on KB 5; Q on QB 3; Kt on K 5; R on Q B 8.
BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q 4; Q on Q 8; R on Q R 5; P on Q 3.

White mates in two moves.

Errata.

In problem 421, the Black Q should be White. In "Fine Chess," game between Tietz and Kamish, the B on Q Kt 6 should be a Black B.

Has the Attack an Advantage?

It is a generally received opinion that the player having the first move has the advantage. Reichen has, in the following table, given the various openings and results of the games played in the London Tournament:

Opening.	Att.	Def.	Dr.	Opening.	Att.	Def.	Dr.
P to Q 4.....	14	24	24	K's Def.....	0	1	2
Ruy Lopez.....	12	14	3	Giucco.....	2	2	0
French.....	10	8	5	Staunton.....	3	0	0
Sicilian.....	1	5	3	Evans.....	0	2	0
4 Kts.....	1	1	0	K's Bishop.....	0	1	0
Scotch.....	1	1	3	K's Gambit.....	1	2	0
Hamppe.....	1	1	1	Caro-Kann.....	4	0	2
Philidor.....	0	7	0	All other.....	4	3	5
Petroff.....	1	1	1				
Totals.....	44	70	38	Totals.....	14	11	9

This shows that the Defense won 81 times, while the Attack won only 55 times.

Is a Stalemate a Draw?

An esteemed correspondent writes: "Do you not think that the rule that a stalemate shall be

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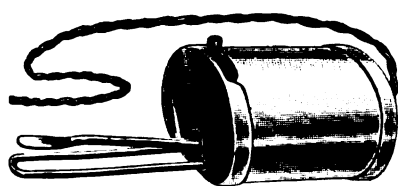
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considered a Draw is unjust? It always seemed to me that a player is as surely and as badly beaten when stalemated as when mated any other way. Why not?"

The rule may be unjust, but it obtains the world over. On the other hand, can it not be urged that a player is not beaten until he is actually mated? His opponent *does not mate* him when a stalemate position is brought about, but he, by his own ingenuity, saves himself from an actual mate. In some instances, players agree that a stalemate shall be counted a win for the player forcing the stalemate. The reason given is that if a player with superior force permits his adversary to escape by a stalemate, it shows that the player making the stalemate is the stronger, and deserves the game by the ingenious play necessary to ward off the mate. We shall be glad to hear from all those who are interested in this subject.

Games from the London Tournament.

JANOWSKI'S FINE PLAY.

Ruy Lopez.

JANOWSKI. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	JANOWSKI. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K	18 B-K	B-B 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	19 P-Q B 4	P-Q R 4
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	20 Q-B 2	Q-R 5
4 Castles	B-K 2	21 Q-Q 2	P-B 5
5 Kt-B 3	P-Q 2	22 Q x R P(c)	P-R 3
6 P-Q 4	P-Q 2 (a)	23 P x P	R-K 4 (d)
7 Kt-K 2	Kt x P	24 P-K Kt 3	Q x P ch
8 K Kt x Kt	P x Kt	(c)	
9 Kt x P	Castles	25 R-K 2	Q-R 6
10 Kt-B 5	B-B 3	26 Q x P	Kt-K 3
11 P-Q B 3	Kt-B 4	27 R x P(ch)(f)	Kt x R
12 Kt-Kt 3	B-R 5 (b)	28 Q x R (ch)	Kt-K sq
13 P-B 3	B x Kt	29 B-B 4	R x R P
14 P x B	P-Q 2	30 K-B 2	Q-R 5 ch
15 B-K 2	Q-K 2	31 K-K 3	K-B 2
16 P-K Kt 4	K-R-K sq	32 R-K Kt sq	R-R sq
17 R-B 2	Q-R-Q sq	33 P-B 5 (g)	Resigns.

Notes from *The Weekly Mercury, Birmingham, England.*

(a) A crotchet of Tschigorin, who alone plays this variation. The analysts condemn everything but the regular Berlin defense.

(b) Another crotchet of Tschigorin, who prefers Knights to Bishops. Paulsen had a marked preference the other way, and, Potter in his "Minor Principles," declares for two Bs as against two Kts.

(c) Apparently hazardous in the extreme, as taking the most powerful piece out of play at the moment a K-side attack is threatened.

(d) As poor Zukertort used to say, "Dis becomes solemn!" White has, however, as Staunton used to say, "a highly ingenious move in reserve."

(e) As Bird often remarks, "the threatened combination was too thin."

(f) Respectfully but firmly pressing his claims to attention.

(g) To make room for the Bishop, and as there is no defense to the threat of B to B 4 ch, Tschigorin gives in at once. As usual he lost by premature advance, and by attacking when he should have kept on the defense. His play is ingenious and interesting, but not deep enough to provide for or foresee every contingency. No player more frequently loses through a reply which he has overlooked.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SYMPATHIES AND FACTS IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

NEITHER Briton nor Boer, if we may judge from the attitude of the press, has yet won the complete sympathy of any large proportion of the American people. Many of the press content themselves with a mere statement of both sides of the case; and of the papers which do declare for one or the other few take a very aggressive attitude. The division, too, where it does occur, does not seem to follow the lines of party cleavage. Some might expect our anti-expansion press to feel as much sympathy for the Boer as for the Filipino, and while this is indeed the rule, yet the *New York Evening Post*, the *Hartford Times*, the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* and *Picayune*, and the *Florida Times-Union*, all anti-expansionist, look with favor upon the British attempt to absorb the Transvaal Republic; while of the expansion press, on the other hand, the *New York Sun*, the *Cleveland Leader*, the *Philadelphia Ledger*, the *Chicago Evening Post* and *Inter Ocean*, the *Boston Journal*, the *Detroit Journal*, and the *Rochester Post-Express* justify the Boers in their fight for independence. The sympathies of some of the other leading dailies may be seen from the list given below. It will be seen that aside from the exceptions noted above, the expansionist papers very generally favor the British, and the anti-expansionist favor the Boers. Some of the leading papers have not expressed enough sympathy with either side to find a place in the list.

FAVORING THE BRITISH.

The *New York Tribune*.
The *New York Times*.
The *New York Journal of Commerce*.
The *New York Commercial Advertiser*.
The *New York Journal*.
The *New York Press*.
The *Chicago Times-Herald*.
The *Brooklyn Eagle*.
The *Richmond Times*.

FAVORING THE BOERS.

The *Springfield Republican*.
The *New York World*.
The *Philadelphia North American*.
The *Baltimore American*.
The *Baltimore Sun*.
The *Baltimore News*.
The *Hartford Post*.
The *Boston Post*.
The *Indianapolis Sentinel*.

The *Indianapolis News*.
The *Indianapolis Journal*.
The *Portland Oregonian*.
The *Nashville American*.
The *Nashville Banner*.
The *Washington Star*.
The *Washington Times*.
The *Denver Republican*.
The *Kansas City Journal*.
The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The *Detroit Free Press*.
The *Kansas City Times*.
The *Columbia State*.
The *Omaha World-Herald*.
The *Charleston News and Courier*.
The *St. Louis Republic*.
The *San Francisco Chronicle*.
The *San Francisco Call*.
The *Salt Lake Tribune*.
The *Salt Lake Herald*.
The *Pittsburg Dispatch*.
The *Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.
The *Chicago Journal*.
The *Denver News*.
The *Tacoma Ledger*.
The *Boston Advertiser*.

Afrikaner Constitutions.—"Now that the two Dutch states of South Africa have staked their very existence in an unequal struggle with the British empire, it will be interesting to note on what principles of government they are founded and what types of civil polity they have endeavored to perpetuate. This will be the more interesting for the reason that their constitutions were not evolved from earlier systems in those lands, nor in any degree borrowed from other lands, but were the original conceptions and creations of the emigrant farmers who founded those states.

"The Orange constitution is a brief and explicit document of liberal tone. It grants citizenship on equal and easy terms to all white men, makes all citizens eligible to office, guarantees freedom of speech, of the press, and of public meeting, establishes religious freedom and equality, and makes the courts independent of the legislative and executive departments of government. The legislature consists of one chamber, elected by the people, and it has power to amend the constitution by three-fourths majorities in two annual sessions and to impeach the President by a three-fourths majority. The President is elected by all the people. He has no veto power, and his own acts and orders may be reversed by the legislature.

"The Transvaal constitution is much longer, much involved and obscure in meaning. It welcomes all comers to the republic, but declares that equality between the white and colored races shall not be tolerated either in state or church. It forbids the existence within the republic of any Roman Catholic churches or of any churches whatever save such as teach the doctrines of the Heidelberg Catechism. It is said that this prohibition has to



PRESIDENT KRUGER IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

some extent been tacitly ignored, so that a few churches of other than the Dutch faith are now tolerated. To this day, however, it is unlawful for a Dutch minister to baptize a negro, to administer the Eucharist to him, or to perform the marriage ceremony over a negro couple, the Boer belief being that the negroes have no souls. The supreme authority is nominally vested in a legislative body, elected, but not in a representative manner, to which only members of the Reformed Dutch church are eligible. This legislature may alter or amend the constitution at any time at will. All laws must, however, be proposed to it by the President of the republic, who is elected by popular vote, and who must,



DR. LEYDS,
European representative of the Transvaal.

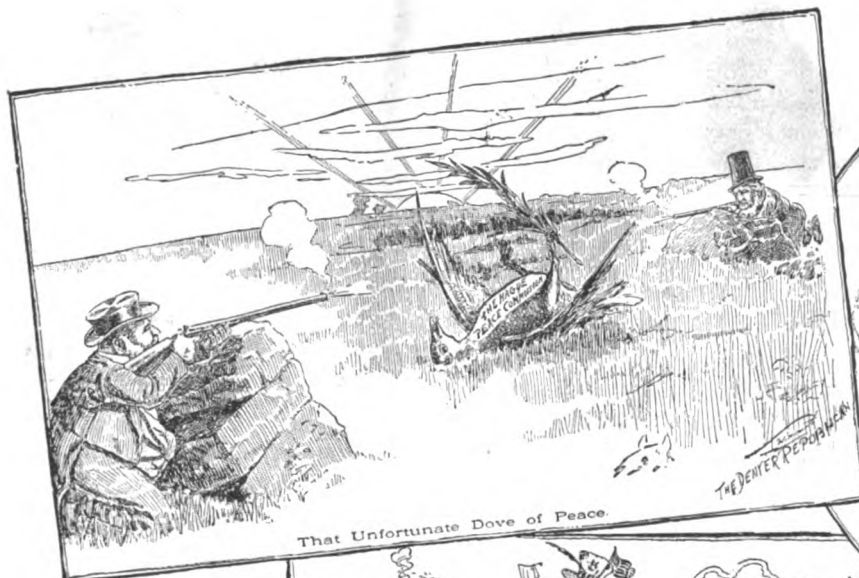
of course, be a member of the Reformed Dutch church. All members of the cabinet, as indeed all government officers, must belong to that church. There is a second legislative chamber, with no real power whatever. The courts were originally independent, but have now been made subordinate to the executive, and have been forbidden to interpret or to pass upon the constitutionality of laws. No person who is of negro blood or whose parents in any of four generations back belonged to a native race can own land or enjoy civil rights.

"It will be seen from this brief review that the Transvaal constitution is as illiberal and bigoted as that of the Orange State is liberal and generous. This difference may have had, and proba-

bly did have, its origin in the difference between the dispositions and purposes of the two communities. It has doubtless had its effect upon the development and progress of the two states, and goes far toward accounting for the peaceful and prosperous career of the Orange State and the stormy and disastrous career of the Transvaal. If now the two states are merged in the British domain the change of governmental system will seem revolutionary to the Boers of the Transvaal, while to their kinsmen of the Orange State it will be scarcely perceptible."—*The New York Tribune*.

Black Races in South Africa.—"Both British and Boers have reason to fear the attitude of the blacks in the war. There is a native question in South Africa that grows more perplexing as the Kafirs thrive and multiply. Their districts and reservations are the most densely peopled parts of South Africa. In Cape Colony they outnumber the whites five to one, and in Natal fifteen to one. In Basutoland there are only 600 whites to 218,000 natives. In spite of the large influx of white men in the Transvaal, the blacks of that country were estimated, in 1896, to outnumber the whites three to one. The Orange Free State alone has no native question of a serious nature, the Afrikanders equaling the blacks in numbers. But the state has had frequent trouble with the natives outside its frontiers, and particularly with the Basutos.

"The Basutos are now said to be rising against the Boers, whom they accuse of having ill-treated them in the gold-fields and of robbing native miners of their wages. Their district is a British crown colony surrounded on all sides by British and Boer territory. There is no certainty that the quarter of a million Basutos would not turn against the British as readily as against the Boers if opportunity favored. Their grievances against both Dutch and English are deep-seated and of long standing. They have had repeated wars with the Orange Free State, which secured a slice of Basuto soil before the remainder was taken under British protection. The attempt of Cape Colony to disarm them resulted in a war that cost the Cape \$30,000,000. The prohibition of liquor, the collection of the hut tax, the suppression of many of the chiefs, are among other causes of discontent that, at times, have led to disorder. Their mountain valleys are most fruitful and the people have made considerable progress in civilization, but, after all, they have the mountaineer's love of independence,



That Unfortunate Dove of Peace

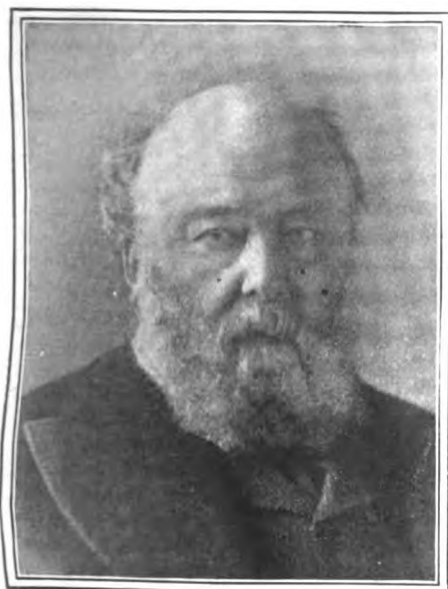


COMBINING BUSINESS AND PLEASURE



GOOD RHODES MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE WAR.



LORD SALISBURY,
Prime Minister.



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN,
Who Conducted the British Negotiations until War
Began.



CECIL RHODES.



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE,
Commanding the British Forces in the Battles
around Ladysmith and Dundee.



SIR ALFRED MILNER,
Governor of Cape Colony and British High Com-
missioner of South Africa.



GEN. SIR REDVERS BULLER,
To command the British Troops in South Africa.

BRITISH LEADERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

as they have shown in their hard-fought battles with the whites around them. There is no telling how far they may be able to intensify the present troubles, but that they may oppose one or both of the hostile nations is the fact that excites anxiety."—*The New York Sun*.

Boers Not Slaveholders.—"There is one mistaken idea about the Boers that seems to be prevalent in this country and especially among the colored people, and this is that the Boers are slaveholders. Slavery does not exist in the Transvaal, and never did. The nearest approach to slavery in South Africa is in Rhodesia, the territory of the British South Africa Company, and in Griqualand, where the diamond-mines of Kimberley are located. They have there, under the British flag, what is known as 'the compound system,' which is slavery for a term of years. In the gold-mines of the Transvaal the natives work for money wages and are free to come and go as they like, tho since the present trouble the Kafirs have been sent out of the Transvaal—their homes are all outside—for fear of a native uprising against the unprotected homes of the Boers. One of the complaints of the

mine-owners is that the Boers will not allow the compound system in the Transvaal. The Boers, however, do not accord the blacks any political franchises. In Cape Colony the blacks have theoretically the right to vote, but very few of them ever do so. Slavery formerly existed in Cape Colony, but the last of it disappeared there over sixty years ago."—*The Indianapolis Sentinel*.

WHAT Oom Paul really needs in his business is a rousing old rainy season.—*The Seattle Post-Intelligencer*.

WHEN the white man happens to be a Boer, Mr. Kipling is in favor of taking his burden away from him.—*The Detroit News*.

FROM certain points of view, notably that of London, the man who strikes you before you have had time to tie his hands is a wanton aggressor.—*The Detroit News*.

IT might be to Great Britain's advantage if the sun set on some of her possessions and made it possible to call the game on account of darkness.—*The Detroit News*.

SAD OUTLOOK.—It is pitiful to contemplate the distress which would be brought upon the country if the war in South Africa should bring on a diamond famine just at the beginning of winter.—*The Kansas City Star*.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATION OF HIS POLICY.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S alleged lack of a program has long been a favorite theme of the opposition press. It has been charged that he intended to let the currency problem solve itself, without any definite movements toward either gold or silver; and that he is at a loss what to do when the Filipinos are finally subdued—whether to prepare them for independent self-government, or to retain them permanently under our rule. On his recent Western trip, however, the President has met this

charge of indecision by declaring plainly for the gold standard and for the permanent retention of the Philippines. At Ackley, Iowa, after dwelling on the general business improvement and prosperity, he said: "We are on a gold basis and we mean to stay there." At Cleveland, after speaking of patriotism and the flag as applied



1896.

1899.

—Ohio Republican Campaign Cartoon.

to the military operations in the Philippines, he said: "Peace will come, and I trust and believe, come shortly, and we will be able to give to those people in the Philippines a government of liberty and law—a government which will encourage their best aspirations and their noblest aims—a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States." At Minneapolis he said of the Philippines, that they "will be retained under the benign sovereignty of the United States I do not permit myself to doubt."

The President's continual allusions to prosperity and the flag, however, have given the opposition press a new grievance, for, they aver, he is trying to create the impression that any one who is opposed to the Administration is opposed to the flag and to prosperity—a proposition which they are unwilling to admit. The Ohio Republican state committee, as will be seen by two cartoons given herewith, are also bringing into service the appeals of prosperity and patriotism.

Imperialism Announced.—"Congress is likely to do his bidding, for even did he make this important announcement [as to the Philippines] without some assurance that he would be supported by that body, the influence of the Administration is so great that successful resistance to his plans is hardly possible. He has one step more only to take to round out the policy to which his argument leads. He has yet to define the nature of that power of Congress; are our bill of rights and our Constitution to be extended in full to those islands and to control Congress in exercising its powers over them, or are these to be dropped when it is acting as the sovereign of the Philippines? Are they to be with us and of us, or an outside people for Congress to play with? All the argument so far leads to the idea that they are to be our subjects. . . . For the present, we can be assured of the permanent annexation of the islands; and this is an important announcement. It is no longer possible to shut our eyes to the fact that the President's idea is that we are to have under one government two kinds of citizens. Mr. McKinley is launched into imperialism. If he follows the line indicated, we believe it means his defeat in the convention or, if not there, at the polls. It is by no means certain now that it is not too late for him to turn back; that a new policy would not mean a new candidate. We believe that the more President McKinley's announcement at Minneapolis yesterday is studied, the more fully its import is comprehended, the more startling it will appear to

the American people. Governor Scofield did but simple justice to the matter when he summed up the case by saying that such a doctrine carried into effect means the destruction of our republican form of government."—*The Milwaukee Journal (Dem.)*.

Freedom Greater Without the Ballot.—"The one promise which the President makes is that which he has full power to carry out, namely, that under the United States flag in the far-off islands there shall come greater freedom, broader justice, and better government for all the inhabitants. These are the ends for which self-government is instituted, and unless those ends can be reached such government is a farce and a failure; but if they are reached it matters little whether the ballot has much or little to do with the process. There are British provinces and colonies, as everybody knows, in which Crokers and Tammany leaders are unknown, but where justice and real freedom are not unknown. This country has tried in many localities and many forms to manufacture a genuine free government out of ignorant inhabitants by balloting machinery. It knows something of the results attained in some Southern States and in some Northern cities. If it can not make ballots turn out better government than military or executive orders, it is not going to turn over the Philippine Islands to savagery under pretense of making them free. The President not only grasps this distinction firmly, but has profound faith that the great majority of Americans are able to grasp it. His speeches never tell the level-headed voters of this country that we are going to work miracles and to create wisdom and habits of self restraint and respect for order and law among semi-civilized tribes, merely by putting ballots into their hands. Instead, he tells the voters that this nation proposes to create good government and free government by the best and quickest means it can, giving to the inhabitants as large a share therein as they may be found capable of conducting. In that respect these speeches are helping to educate American voters, precisely as American government in the outlying dependencies is helping to educate their inhabitants in the qualities necessary to make self-government a success."—*The New York Tribune (Rep.)*.

Where Does Congress Come In?—"While the President has definitely announced on his Western trip that the question of expansion is no longer open, Secretary Long, who travels on the same train, has explained that the said expansion was accomplished once and for all when the treaty was accepted by Congress. That the Senate itself, however, after voting on the treaty, supposed that the expansion question was not thereby settled was proved when the McEnery resolution was passed to the effect that 'it is not intended' by 'the ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain' to 'permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States.' Later on, the Bacon resolution, pledging the United States to treat the Filipinos like the Cubans, met with a tie vote in the Senate, being supported by Senators who had voted for the treaty, and was beaten only by the ballot of the Vice-President, Mr. Hobart. The truth is—and no one with a memory can dispute it—that a treaty of simple annexation of the Philippines could not have passed the Senate. The Administration knew it, and at the time used the argument that the treaty was a treaty of peace, and should be ratified in order to bring the technical state of war with Spain to an end. Having forced upon the country an annexation which the constitutional majority of the Senate did not want, on the plea that it was no permanent annexation at all, the Presi-



STANDING BY THE FLAG OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
—Ohio Republican Campaign Cartoon.

dent now declares that the country has expanded, that the only living issue is one of contraction, while his Secretary of the Navy points to the ratification of the treaty as the act that settled the expansion issue. The country has heard much about the power and 'wisdom' of Congress in this matter, but where Congress comes in, except to be buncoed and led by the nose, is a mystery."—*The Springfield Republican (Ind.)*.

"German Vote All Right."—"One of the most significant decorations in Milwaukee when the President visited that city on Monday was a legend on the front of the residence of a German citizen reading: 'Long live our new possessions; German vote all right.' Other incidents of the President's stay in Milwaukee, such as his reception by the Deutscher Club and the speech of welcome of Congressman Esch, who is the son of a German immigrant and who came out emphatically for expansion, go to show where the German-Americans stand on the Philippine question. It has been the boast of the Democrats both in Ohio and Iowa that a large number of German citizens would vote with them, and it is on the strength of this hope that the Democrats have been claiming Ohio and a largely increased vote in Iowa. Milwaukee, however, is as German a city as there is in the United States, and is as fair a barometer of German opinion as can be found. And the indications given in that city go to show that the Democrats will be disappointed in the hope that the Germans are anti-expansionists and that they will vote with the Democratic Party on that question."—*The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)*.

THE ANTI-EXPANSION CONFERENCE.

THE event of the "anti-imperialist" convention in Chicago that has attracted the most attention was the address of Carl Schurz, in which he gathered together and presented in forcible fashion the principal criticisms urged by the opponents of the President's policy. Most of these have already been brought forward, altho not always so ably, by the daily press; but he did not stop with criticism. Recognizing that the anti-expansionists "have often been taunted with having no definite policy to propose," he proceeded to outline one. He said:

"In the first place, let it be well understood that those are egregiously mistaken who think that if by a strong military effort the Philippine war be stopped, everything will be right and no more question about it. No, the American trouble of conscience will not be appeased, and the question will be as big and virulent as ever, unless the close of the war be promptly followed by an assurance to the islanders of their freedom and independence, which assurance, if given now, would surely end the war without more fighting.

"We propose, therefore, that it be given now. Let there be at once an armistice between our forces and the Filipinos. Let the Philippine Islanders at the same time be told that the American people will be glad to see them establish an independent government, and to aid them in that task as far as may be necessary; that, if the different tribes composing the population of the Philippines are disposed, as at least most of them, if not all, are likely to be, to attach themselves in some way to the government already existing under the presidency of Aguinaldo, we shall cheerfully accept that solution of the question, and even, if required, lend our good offices to bring it about; and that meanwhile we shall deem it our duty to protect them against interference from other foreign powers—in other words, that with regard to them we mean honestly to live up to the righteous principles with the profession of which we commended to the world our Spanish war.

"And then let us have in the Philippines to carry out this program, not a small politician, nor a meddlesome martinet, but a statesman of large mind and genuine sympathy, who will not merely deal in sanctimonious cant and oily promises with a string to them, but who will prove by his acts that he and we are honest; who will keep in mind that their government is not merely to suit us, but to suit them; that it should not be measured by standards which we ourselves have not been able to reach, but be a government of their own, adapted to their own conditions and notions—

whether it be a true republic, like ours, or better, or a dictatorship like that of Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, or an oligarchy like the one maintained by us in Hawaii, or even something like the boss rule we are tolerating in New York and Pennsylvania."

Mr. Schurz's Proposition Considered.—"There are two essential features in this proposition: the promise to the Filipinos of 'freedom and independence,' and the promise to 'protect them from interference from other foreign powers.' We shall not at the present time consider the very important points involved in the offer to accept conditionally the government of Aguinaldo, or the obvious difficulties accompanying the ascertainment of the wish of the islanders as to that government. We desire simply to call attention to the fact that the President could not make such an offer to the Filipinos except subject to the approval of Congress, and the further fact that the proposed policy involves rather a change of methods than one of avowed purposes. The President in his recent speeches has repeatedly said that the Filipinos will have all the freedom and self-government consistent with the preservation of order and the maintenance of our obligations and duties to other nations. What Mr. Schurz proposes is all the freedom and independence consistent with a protectorate. Now the difference between a protectorate of the Philippine Islands in their present condition, so far as that is known, and an actual exercise of sovereignty for the purpose of giving the people of the islands all the self-government that they can safely use, is really a very difficult one to define, and in practise one that is pretty sure to vanish. If we assume to forbid all interference with the 'independent' government that may be established with our consent and aid, we must also assume the responsibility for the action of that government. If we are to be responsible for its action, we must be in a condition in some degree to control such action. The absolute independence of the government is, in either case, impracticable. In reality, therefore, the proposition of Mr. Schurz does not differ essentially from the professed policy of the Administration. The avowed object of both is substantially the same. Whether the Administration is carrying out its avowed object, and how its methods should be changed in that regard, are important questions that deserve careful consideration."—*The New York Times (Ind.)*.

The True Patriotism.—"The names of the participants in this meeting come almost entirely from the list of those who helped to make Mr. McKinley President. Some of them are of those who have grown old in the service of the Republican Party and the nation. The mainsprings of this meeting are conscience and devotion to the rights of man and the principles of Democratic government. They are fundamental in human life and conduct. The President says that guns have been fired, that war exists, and that all must rally to his support, whether he is right or wrong. But free-born American citizens never have been rallied against the sharp promptings of their better natures, and never can be. Official action becomes impotent to command general assent when it crosses the line from right to wrong, and flies in the face of the dearest national traditions and the higher instincts of the human heart. The organized power of the American state failed when, under the direction of a slave oligarchy, it attempted to compel American citizens to crush their humane feelings and obey the laws denying to human beings the commonest rights of men, because conscience is a mightier power than all statute laws and official acts; and the present very similar attempt must fail for the same reason. The protest being voiced at Chicago is the protest of an awakening American conscience against the efforts to subdue an alien people through fire and blood, to crush their God-given aspirations to nationality, and to tie them in imperial triumph to the car of a perverted democracy. It can not be silenced, and it should and must be heard. . . . The sentiment which this conference represents is well expressed in Mr. Schurz's closing words: 'Our country—when right to be kept right; when wrong to be put right.' True patriotism knows of no other rule of guidance."—*The Springfield Republican (Ind.)*.

"When it is asserted that the war with the Tagals might have been prevented by a temporizing or yielding policy it is a sufficient answer to point to South Africa. Eighteen years have passed since Gladstone adopted that course in dealing with the Boers. To escape further bloodshed he made sweeping concessions, and in the shadow of a humiliating army reverse at that.

The settlement did not settle. . . . Decidedly there are some things worse than war, and a Gladstone peace is one of them. We could have laid in Pandora's box for ourselves by paltering with Aginaldo in the same way."—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*.

GROWTH OF AMERICAN CITIES.

DR. ADNA FERRIN WEBER, fellow in economics and social science in Columbia University and deputy commissioner of labor statistics of New York State, has compiled a volume of 500 pages giving the statistics of city growth the world over, in which some interesting facts appear concerning cities in this country. The trend of our times is strikingly shown in a table on the first page, in which present-day Australia is compared with the America of a century ago. Dr. Weber says: "The Australia of to-day has the population of the America of 1790; it is peopled by men of the same race; it is liberal and progressive and practical; it is a virgin country with undeveloped resources; it is, to an extent, politically and socially independent of European influence. But Australia is of the nineteenth, rather than of the eighteenth century; and that is the vital fact which explains the striking difference in the distribution of population brought out by the introductory comparison. What is true of the Australia of 1891 is, in a greater or less degree, true of the other countries in the civilized world." Here is the table:

Population of the United States.....	3,929,214
Population of cities of 10,000 or more.....	123,551
Proportion living in cities of 10,000 or more.....	3.14 per cent.

Population of the 7 colonies of Australia.....	3,809,895
Population of cities of 10,000 or more.....	1,264,283
Proportion living in cities of 10,000 or more.....	33.20 per cent.

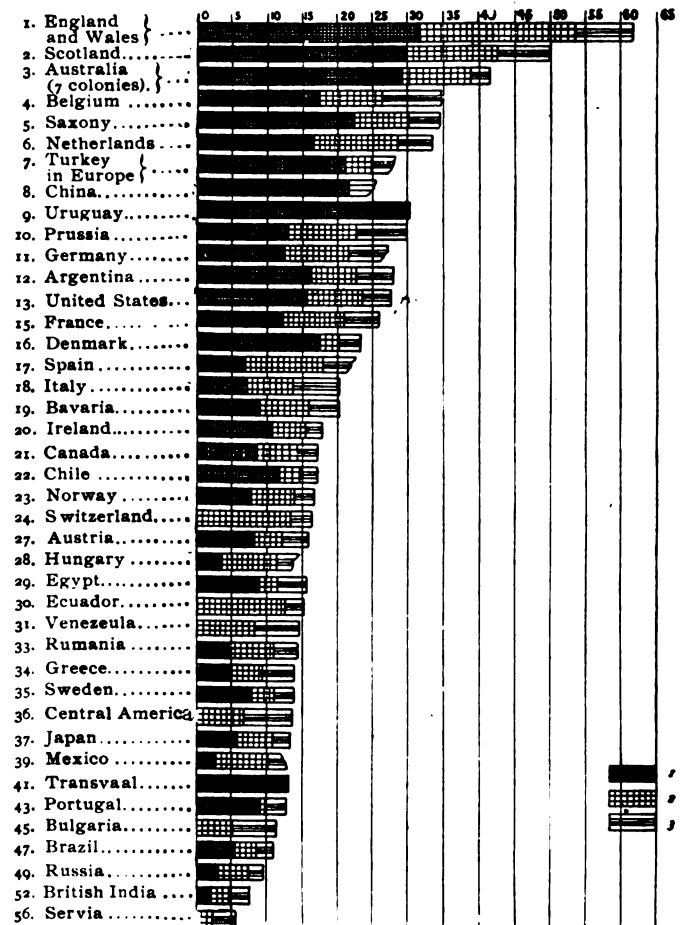
As for the United States, where there were 210,873 persons living in six cities in 1800, we find 18,284,385 living in 448 cities in 1890. While the population of the entire country has increased twelvefold in the century, the urban population has increased eighty-sevenfold. This rapid increase did not begin until 1820; it was then that the era of canals began, followed closely by the era of railways, building up commercial centers, and stimulating industry.

It is a common error to suppose that the rate of city growth has been steadily increasing. This is far from true. The decade ending with 1850 lacked but 1 per cent. of doubling our city population, a record which has never since been equaled. In fact, from 1850 to 1880 the rush to the cities became less and less; after the 99-per-cent. gain of 1840-50, the gain for 1850-60 was but 75 per cent., for 1860-70 but 59 per cent., and for 1870-80 but 40 per cent., rising, however, in 1880-90 to 61 per cent. The acceleration for 1880-90 Dr. Weber explains by a table showing that our manufactures, whose rate of increase had been steadily declining from 1860-80, made a remarkable advance in that decade, the capital, number of employees, and net value of product increasing 100 per cent. over the previous decade. That busy decade saw the number of towns of 8,000 population or more rise from 286 to 448 in number, and increase from 11,318,547 to 18,284,385 in population.

The distribution of our city population is no less interesting. Dr. Weber says:

"One half the entire urban population of the United States is in the North Atlantic States and four fifths in the territory north of the Ohio and Missouri rivers, a fact of considerable social, political, and economic significance, and one that will help to explain the results of election contests and legislative battles where the economic interests of different communities come into conflict."

More than half the city population, again, is concentrated in five States, in the following order of population: New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio. In the District of



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DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION DWELLING IN CITIES AT THE LATEST CENSUSES.

1. Percentage of total population dwelling in cities of 100,000+; 2, in cities of 20,000-100,000; 3, in cities of 10,000-20,000. The entire length of the bars therefore represents the percentage of city dwellers in the total population of the countries named. Broken ends indicate lack of satisfactory statistics for exact measurements.

Columbia and in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey more than half the people live in cities; twelve other States have more than a quarter of their inhabitants in cities; fifteen have more than a tenth, and twelve, most of them in the South, have less than one tenth. North Dakota, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory have no cities. Iowa has a much smaller city population than the surrounding States, and the Iowa people believe that the growth of their cities has been checked by railway discriminations which have favored Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Omaha, as against their own commercial centers, "and," says Dr. Weber, "this is indeed the only adequate explanation." He gives a graphic view of our city growth in the following table:

<i>Classes of cities.</i>	—1800.—		—1850.—		—1890.—	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
100,000 +	6	201,416	24	1,303,338	28	9,697,960
20,000—100,000	5	201,416	24	873,342	137	5,202,007
10,000—20,000	36	495,190	36	495,190	180	2,380,110
Total, 10,000 +	5	201,416	66	2,766,570	345	17,280,077

The small towns and rural districts, in spite of the rush cityward, still contain, Dr. Weber estimates, more than 70 per cent. of the entire population of the United States.

COLUMBIA'S VICTORY OVER THE SHAM-ROCK.

COMMENT on the races for the *America's* cup have revealed only the kindest feelings for Sir Thomas Lipton and his boat from the first race to the last—many papers evincing a willingness to let him win any number of races short of the necessary three, or to try again and win some other cup. Every one who had to do with the *Columbia* comes in for a measure of praise, and the general conclusion is drawn that the British are the best sailors the world around—except the Yankees. The dates of the previous races for the *America's* cup, with the names of the yachts and the results may be seen in the following table:

- 1851—On August 22 the yacht *America* won the cup from the English cutter *Aurora*.
 1870—On August 8 the schooner *Magic* won from the English schooner *Cambria*.
 1871—On October 16 and 18 the schooner *Columbia* defeated the English schooner *Livonia*.
 On October 19 the *Livonia* defeated the *Columbia*, the *Columbia* being disabled.
 On October 21 and 23 the schooner *Sappho* easily outsailed the English boat.
 1876—On August 11 and 12 the schooner *Madeline* won from the Canadian schooner *Countess of Dufferin*.
 1881—On November 9 and 10 the sloop *Mischief* won from the Canadian sloop *Atlanta*.
 1885—On September 14 and 16 the sloop *Puritan* defeated the English cutter *Genesta*.
 1886—On September 9 and 11 the sloop *Mayflower* won from the English cutter *Gulatea*.
 1887—On September 27 and 30 the sloop *Volunteer* defeated the English cutter *Thistle*.
 1893—On October 7, 9, and 13 the sloop *Vigilant* won from the English cutter *Valkyrie* by a narrow margin.
 1895—On September 7 the *Defender* easily outsailed Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie III.*, winning by 8 m. 40 s.
 On September 10 the *Valkyrie III.* fouled the *Defender* shortly after the start. The English yacht defeated the *Defender* by 47 s. Because of the foul the *Defender* protested and the protest was allowed.
 On September 12 the *Valkyrie III.* withdrew immediately after crossing the line, and the *Defender* sailed over the course alone.

Congratulations All Around.—"The *Columbia* has won on her merits, and she is the better boat," says Sir Thomas in the frank, manly manner of the genuine sportsman who, defeated, acknowledges the superiority of his rival fully and freely. "My opponents have treated me not only fairly, but generously," he says, and then adds, with the indomitable spirit of a plucky yachtsman whom you may defeat, but can not discourage, "I shall challenge again." Welcome, Sir Thomas, on your return! No challenger has ever come to New York waters who so agreeably impressed not only yachtsmen but the public by his straightforward, manly bearing. The cheers that broke forth from the crowd about *The Herald* office yesterday when the result was announced were first for the *Columbia*. But they were followed by equally hearty ones for the *Shamrock* and her owner. They told a pleasant message to you—that you were going back without the cup, but carrying with you the regards of an American sport-loving public who respect and admire a worthy challenger. The *Columbia's* victory has been so decisive that it leaves discussion of the races open to no ifs and ands and buts. At every point of sailing, in every sort of weather, in the light airs of the first meetings and in the half gale in which the boats rushed home yesterday, the *Columbia* showed her superiority. Her triumph was complete, and by no uncertain, narrow margin, and it was a triumph for her designer, for Mr. Iselin, for Mr. Morgan, for skippers, crew—for every one concerned. . . . Heretofore in the cup contests there have been serious complaints that the course was not kept free of the accompanying fleet of steamboats and that the racers were much interfered with. Captain Evans, U. S. N., who has been in control of the patrol fleet throughout the *Shamrock-Columbia* races, performed the seemingly impossible feat of clearing and keeping clear the course, and deserves congratulations upon the excellent service he rendered. No one can say that 'a fair field and no favor' was lacking in the contests just concluded—thanks to Captain Evans."—*The New York Herald*.

But What about Our Merchant Marine?—"We need not wonder at the zeal with which the Briton pursues the *America's* cup. It is the only aquatic trophy which is not already in his

possession. When George Steers built the *America* and an enterprising 'syndicate,' as we should say now, took her into British waters to 'hunt mugs,' we were already, or still, a maritime nation to be reckoned with. Our tonnage afloat and on blue water was second only to that of Great Britain, and second by a small margin. In 1860, when the era of wood and canvas was about to give way to the era of steam and iron, the British tonnage afloat was to the American, in thousands of tons, as 5,710 to 5,299. It was the year before the *America's* visit and victory that Richard Cobden said in the House of Commons that

"If the spirit of America were once aroused and her resentment excited, her mercantile marine alone—the growth of commerce the result of a low taxation and a prosperous people—her mercantile marine alone would be more than a match for any war navy that exists on the Continent of Europe."

"It seems strange enough to recall those old panegyrics now, when they have so long ceased to be true or plausible, thanks to the Morrill tariff, aggravated by the succeeding McKinleyism and Dingleyism. Thanks to our obsolete navigation laws and the maintenance of them by John Roach and John Roach's successors, who do not desire to be bothered with competition, we have disappeared altogether from rivalry with Great Britain, or with anybody else, for the carrying trade of the world. The contrast of the figures of 1860 with those of 1897 can not be gratifying to any patriotic American. For the figures of 1897, given, as before, in thousands of tons, show that the tonnage of Great Britain afloat is to that of the United States as 13,641 to 4,769. Great Britain is first, and, as was reported to the Queen of the race in the Solent, in which the *America's* cup was won, 'There is no second.' . . . But now that we have shown our ability to compete with Great Britain in British markets in such refined 'manufactures of iron and steel' as locomotives and bridges, the question why we can not compete with them in such manufactures of iron and steel as steamships will more and more perplex the shipbuilders."—*The New York Times*.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EVEN the worst enemies of the Hanna administration will not claim that it ever betrayed a trust.—*The Detroit News*.

IT looks as if Sir Thomas would be obliged to go home and do his drinking out of a tin dipper for another year.—*The Chicago Record*.

THOSE "HOME FUNDS."—As for Admiral Sampson, he is evidently expected to go to the Home for the Friendless.—*The Detroit News*.

MR. ROBERTS ought to seek an island, become sultan of something, and ask for an increase of salary.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

WHY this criticism of Bryan asking \$100 a talk for his talk? Does it not to that extent show he is out for sound money?—*The Philadelphia Times*.

"Who made Dewey admiral?" is a question causing some discussion. Confidentially, the man who did it was Dewey.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

IF Kansas farmers can not get help to gather their corn crop they might send over to Sulu and purchase a consignment of slaves.—*The Chicago Record*.

"SHE has a heart of stone," he said bitterly. "Was it cut by union labor?" anxiously inquired the walking delegate.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

VARIOUS high-minded Senators are advocating the appointment of a "trust examiner" to watch monopolies. Who will watch the examiner?—*The New York Journal*.

AS Otis is a methodical man, the insurgents must know by this time which days in the week he captures certain towns, so that they can act accordingly.—*The Chicago Record*.

IF Mr. McKinley is right and the Almighty is responsible for the Administration's Philippine policy, Mr. Bryan may as well make up his mind to face a heresy trial.—*The Detroit News*.

AT THE CELEBRATION.—"Who are the important-looking men with broad smiles and big badges?" "That's the reception committee." "And who's the modest-looking fellow, off there in the corner?" "Oh, that's Dewey."—*Philadelphia North American*.

HERE is a quotation from the Boers' national hymn:

"Waal hoog nou in ons heldre lug,
 Transvaalse vryheidsvlag!
 Ons vijande is weggeveg,
 Ons blink'n blijer dag."

IF John Bull thinks he is going to have a walkover in the Transvaal he had better wear extra-soled boots.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

ZANGWILL'S "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S novel of Jewish domestic life in London, tho as far removed as a book could well be from the dramatic, has nevertheless furnished the basis for a play that has been received with favor by the public and with praise

by most of the critics. For some weeks an English play called "The Ghetto" has been performed in New York, but Mr. Zangwill's play, for which the public has been expectantly waiting, made its first appearance in New York at the Herald Square Theater on the evening of October 16 before a large and thoroughly interested audience.

In *Harper's Weekly*, Mr. John Corbin gives the following outline of the play:

"Mr. Zangwill's scenes of realism develop a true and inevitable dramatic motive, and develop it with a simplicity of scenic construc-

tion and an inevitability of form worthy of comparison with the best plays of Ibsen.

"The dramatic conflict is between the austere vigor of rabbinical law and the romantic freedom of the modern Christian world. A young commercial traveler of exuberant spirits places a ring bought for his intended bride on *Hannah's* hand, and in a spirit of fun pronounces the critical words of the Jewish marriage ceremony. To the surprise of all, it is discovered that the act constitutes a legal marriage, as is also the case in Scotland. The only way out of the difficulty is to procure a *ghet* (I think they spell it so), which, according to Jewish law, makes *Hannah* a divorced woman. Subsequently *Hannah* falls in love with an Anglicized Jew, *David Brandon* (Mr. Frank Worthing), who has come home from a prosperous sojourn in Cape Colony. *Hannah's* father, *Reb Shemuel*, makes no objection to *David's* virtual apostacy, relying on his daughter's character and on the strength of the Jewish religious custom to reclaim him; but when it transpires that *David* is of the tribe of Aaron, and by that fact a priest, the marriage becomes impossible, for a priest may not wed a divorced woman. The Jewish law takes no account of romantic affection; indeed, until late years marriage has been a purely material contract—there is no Yiddish word for what we call love. The great struggle of the

drama is between this modern passion of *Hannah's* and her reverence and love for her father and for his austere faith. For the moment the Jewish love of family and religion conquers, and the play ends with the separation of the lovers; but the victory can be only for as long as the aged father lives. Perhaps the greatest distinction of the play, which is in many ways great, is the sense one gets that the rigid purity of Jewish home life and the spiritual majesty of Jewish worship must in the end be defeated before the freedom and amplitude of the life without the Ghetto."

Mr. Clement Scott, whom the British theatergoer regards as a Daniel come to judgment, and who is just at present in New York, takes a rather savage view of the play. He finds in it too much of "the new reforming school that tilts at convention, old established principles," and various other sacred things of society and the drama. It is a combination of "silly farce and occasionally blasphemous pantomime," and Mr. Scott is particularly shocked at the comic allusions to the Messiah. He says (in the *New York Herald*):

"When I read the plot of the Zangwill play act by act and scene by scene, in the newspapers yesterday I said to myself: 'What a magnificent subject! How human, how consistent, and how admirable!' I thought of all the great plays and stories of renunciation that I had seen, and I was persuaded that I was to visit a great play. I delighted to think of the success of my fellow countryman. But instead of finding a great play I had to content myself with one fine scene.

"The author has selected an admirable scheme for a drama, but he does not know how to use the material he has chosen. He fritters away the best part of his play with episodic matter which may be very interesting to a Hebrew audience, but which is wholly uninteresting to a Christian one. He wastes the best part of his last act in showing us how people go in and come out of a Hebrew synagogue; most attractive to the inhabitants of the Ghetto. I am prepared to admit, but a little tedious to those who have not a camera at hand to take snap-shots at the scene of pantomime detail.

"Before I come to the one great scene of the play, profoundly interesting because human and acted with such truth, such pity, and such variety of temperament that it stirred us all to genuine delight, I must have one word to say about the comic Hebrew. I thought we had banished him from the stage forever. Chris-



MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL.



SCENE FROM "CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO."

Blanch Bates as *Hannah*, and Wilton Lackay as *Reb Shemuel*.

tians have been reproached with insulting the Hebrew faith, by ridiculing it with the tawdry stage Hebrew.

"It has been reserved for Israel Zangwill to present Pinchas, the Hebrew poet, who is the worst stage Hebrew ever known in farce or melodrama. He outdoes in vulgarity and noise and buffoonery Svengali or the Drury Lane creations of Harry Jackson. At a time when a Henry Irving has shown us a pathetic and poetic Shylock, it has been reserved for a Zangwill to create a Pinchas and to put in his mouth words which made at least one Christian shocked at the profanity that no sense of realistic art can justify.

"It is far more pleasant to dwell on the author's one dramatic moment, when the old rabbi expounds the law, which will separate *David Brandon* from his sweet betrothed *Hannah* forever. It is dearer to me to remember that cold shudder, that dumb blank despair, that horror of desolation expressed by Miss Blanche Bates, when the light of her life is extinguished forever; to recall the passionate indignation, the fierce revolt against the old law, brought into brilliant effect by Frank Worthing; to congratulate Wilton Lackaye on the crowning point of a really magnificent and well-considered performance, natural and dignified, stately and human to the core."

The New York *Evening Post* says:

"As has been explained on a previous occasion, the piece deals only with the first half of the book, which relates to life in the Jewish quarter in East London, and Esther Ansell is shown only in her childhood days of bitter poverty, which are but lightly touched upon, and even then in a semi-humorous vein. . . . The prevailing spirit is one of broad and eccentric comedy, altho the divorce episode is illustrated with much curious and interesting detail which is not in the book. If it were not for this, and the scene between *Hannah* and *David*, these opening acts would be undeniably thin in texture, the humor, altho true enough to nature, being rather trivial, unless redeemed by character-acting of a kind beyond the accomplishment of any known body of the actors of to-day. Still, the performance was sufficiently smooth and lively to avoid anything like positive dullness.

"The situation was saved by the third act, which reflects the spirit and ability of the book with noteworthy fidelity, provides an interesting glimpse into the interior of an orthodox Jewish household, and leads up skilfully to a scene of indisputable strength and pathos, in which the old rabbi shatters the hopes of his daughter and her lover, after raising them to the highest pitch, by his inexorable decision that marriage between them is, owing to the Mosaic law, impossible. From this moment the temporary success, at least, of the play was no longer in doubt."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"Mr. Zangwill is not a great dramatist, but he has handled his noble theme well enough to lift the result far above the average level of our stage. Had his theatrical instinct matched his elevated theme and his literary instincts, this guiding motive and the many features which now express it and now depart from it would have had more organization; but even without strong structure the play is something for which to give thanks."

SCULPTURE IN AMERICA.

THE actual accomplishment of a great artistic conception, in the arch recently erected in honor of Admiral Dewey and the American navy, is probably more significant, both as an evidence of a vast present advance of artistic taste and as an augury of the future, than has been generally realized. Mr. J. Q. A. Ward, president of the American Sculpture Society, and the chief originator of the arch, believes that we are at last beginning to evolve a truly national school of painters, sculptors, and architects, and that the American people are showing themselves to be naturally more artistic than any other branch of the Germanic race. He says (in *Ainslee's Magazine*, October):

"The actual progress of sculpture in this country has been most remarkable. It is not so much what we have already achieved, as what is underneath. Seed sown years ago is beginning to sprout. Some taste is being exercised in the erection of

public monuments in our cities. For the first time in our history we have completed a public building decorated in a worthy and comprehensive style. I refer to the National Library in Washington. We have an art committee in New York City which does much toward preventing the erection of statuary unworthy the dignity of our intellectual standard. Best of all, we have art societies powerful enough to arouse public interest, and to give any meritorious work of art good standing by a mere word of approval; and, lastly, there is much encouragement in noting the funds for the maintenance of art scholarships that are springing up throughout the country. The Reinhardt Fund, of Baltimore, now amounts to \$110,000, and out of the income two or three art students are maintained abroad. Then we have here the Lazarus Fund, which amounts to \$25,000 or \$30,000, for painters. Also the Carnegie Art Gallery at Pittsburg has added new dignity to the cause in this country.

"The practical good accomplished by art is that it tends to the spiritual elevation and ennobling of our people. The higher the art the better will be the effect on the masses. No one doubts, for instance, that good books help to make in a nation better men and better women. It may be said, in fact, that a nation eventually becomes like that which it admires. Sculpture, if rightly put forward, will win admiration as readily as literature. It is only a different form of expressing the same ideas that are set forth by printed characters."

THE POE ANNIVERSARY.

THE unveiling of Zolnay's bust of Edgar Allan Poe at the University of Virginia on October 7 was in several ways an interesting occasion. The bust itself, which we reproduced last week, and which brings out the highest features of Poe's character, was the inspirer of the following little poem by Father Tabb:

TO EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Dead fifty years? Not so.
Nay, fifty years ago,
Death, Obloquy, and Spite
To curse his ashes came;
But, lo! the living light,
Beneath the breath of shame,
Indignant, spurned the night,
And withered them in flame.

Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, in the course of his address, said:

"It is the first and perhaps the most obvious distinction of Edgar Allan Poe that his creative work baffles all attempts to relate it historically to antecedent conditions; that it detached itself almost completely from the time and place in which it made its appearance and sprang suddenly and mysteriously from a soil which had never borne its like before.

"There was nothing in the America of the third decade of the country which seemed to predict 'The City of the Sea,' 'Israfel,' and the lines 'To Helen.' . . . Poe stood alone among his contemporaries by reason of the fact that, while his imagination was fertilized by the movement of the time, his work was not, save in its originality and beauty, representative of the forces behind it. The group of gifted men with whom he had for the most part such casual connections reflected the age behind them or the time in which they lived; Poe shared with them the creative impulse without sharing the specific interests and devotions of the period.

"He was primarily and distinctively the artist of his time; the man who cared for his art and not for what he could say through it, but for what it had to say through him. Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, Whittier, Bryant, Irving, and, in certain aspects of his genius, Hawthorne might have been predicted; reading our early history in the light of our later development their coming seems to have been foreordained by the conditions of life on the new continent; and later, Whitman and Lanier stand for and are bound up in the fortunes of the New World and its new order of political and social life. Poe alone among men of his eminence could not have been foreseen. This fact suggests his limitations, but it also brings into clear view the unique individuality of his genius and the complete originality of his work.

"His contemporaries are explicable; Poe is inexplicable. He remains the most sharply defined personality in our literary his-

tory. His verse and his imaginative prose stand out in bold relief against a background which neither suggests nor interprets him. One may go further and affirm that both verse and prose have a place by themselves in the literature of the world. . . . In 'The City of the Sea,' 'Israfel,' and the verses 'To Helen'—to recall three of Poe's earliest and most representative poems—there is complete detachment from the earlier interests and occupations and complete escape into the world of ideality.

"It is part of the charm of these perfect creations that they are free from all trace of time and toil. Out of the new world of work and strife suddenly magical doors were flung wide into the fairyland of pure songs; out of the soil, tilled with heroic labor and courage, a fountain suddenly gushed from unexpected springs."

A pleasant feature of the event was the opportunity given to all visitors to examine the original record-books of the university, in order to convince themselves of the fact that the poet's student career was without taint of academic fault. While the names of many fellow students appear upon the same page as his with notes relating to reprimands, suspensions, or expulsions, his stands unblemished.

EMERSON'S LETTERS TO PROFESSOR NORTON.

THIRTY-FOUR letters written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the period from 1838 to 1853, have just been published in book-form, having already, in part at least, seen the light in one of the magazines. The letters were evidently written (tho there is no direct evidence of the fact in the book) to Charles Eliot Norton, who, in an introduction to the volume, asserts that in Emerson's letters to his friends, more even than in his poems or essays, are to be found his "most intimate expressions," and "the most vivid illustrations of his essential individuality."

Here is a comparison made by Emerson, in one of the letters, between poetry and painting:

"But there are fewer painters than poets. Ten men can awaken me by words to new hope and fruitful musing for one that can achieve the miracle by forms. Besides, I think the pleasure of the poem lasts me longer. And yet the expressive arts ought to go abreast, and as much genius find its way to light in design as in song—and probably does, so far as the artist is concerned; but the eye is a speedier student than the ear; by a grand or a lovely form it is astonished or delighted once for all and quickly appeased, while the sense of a verse steals slowly on the mind and suggests a hundred fine fancies before its precise import is finally settled.

"Or is this wholly unjust to the noble art of design and only showing that I have a hungry ear but a dull eye? I shall keep your prints a little while, if you can spare them, until I have got my lesson by heart. Will you let me say that I have conceived more highly of the possibilities of the art sometimes in looking at weather stains on a wall, or fantastic shapes which the eye makes out of shadows by lamplight, than from really majestic and finished pictures."

On sending a copy of "Confessions of Augustine" to Mr. Norton, Emerson wrote as follows in disparagement of book-reading:

"What better oblation could I offer the saint than the opportunity of a new proselyte? But do not read. Why read this book or any book? It is a foolish conformity and does well for dead people. It happens to us once or twice in a lifetime to be drunk with some book which probably has some extraordinary relative power to intoxicate *us* and none other; and having exhausted that cup of enchantment we go groping in libraries all our years afterward in the hope of being in Paradise again. But what better sign can the good genius of our times show that the old creative force is ready to work again than the universal indisposition of the best heads to touch the books even of name and fame."

Here is a characteristic bit about the Vedas, written in Concord in 1840:

"What can I tell you? Not the smallest event enlivens our lit-

tle sandy village; we have not even rigged out a hay-cart for a whortleberry party. If I look out of the window there is perhaps a cow; if I go into the garden there are cucumbers; if I look into the brook there is a mud turtle. In the sleep of the great heats there was nothing for me but to read the Vedas, the bible of the tropics, which I find I come back upon every three or four years. It is sublime as heat and night and a breathless ocean. It contains every religious sentiment, all the grand ethics which visit in turn each noble and poetic mind, and nothing is easier than to separate what must have been the primeval inspiration from the endless ceremonial nonsense which caricatures and contradicts it through every chapter. It is of no use to put away the book; if I trust myself in the woods or in a boat upon the pond, nature makes a Brahman of me presently: eternal necessity, eternal compensation, unfathomable power, unbroken silence—this is her creed. Peace, she saith to me, and purity and absolute abandonment—these penances expiate all sin and bring you to the beatitude of the 'Eight Gods.'"

From Nantasket Beach (1841) Emerson wrote (reminding one of Carlyle):

"My friend shall solve his own question, as I suppose whoever makes a wise inquiry only announces the problem on which he is already busy and which he will be the first to dispose of, and I shall gladly attend all the steps of the solution. But is it the picture of the unbounded sea, or is it the lassitude of this Syrian summer, that more and more draws the cords of Will out of my thought and leaves me nothing but perpetual observation, perpetual acquiescence, and perpetual thankfulness? Shall I not be Turk and fatalist before to-day's sun shall set? and in this thriving New England too, full of din and snappish activity and invention and wilfulness? Can you not save me, dip me into ice-water, find me some girding belt, that I glide not away into a stream or a gas, and de cease in infinite diffusion? Reinforce me, I entreat you, with showing me some man, work, aim, or fact under the *angle of practise*, that I may see you as an elector and rejector, an agent, an antagonist, and a commander. I have seen enough of the obedient sea wave forever lashing the obedient shore. I find no emblems here that speak any other language than the sleep and abandonment of my woods and blueberry pastures at home. If you know the ciphers of rudder and direction, communicate them to me without delay. Noah's flood and the striae which the good geologist finds on every mountain and rock seem to me the records of a calamity less universal than this metaphysical flux which threatens every enterprise, every thought, and every thinker. How high will this Nile, this Mississippi, this ocean, rise, and will ever the waters be stayed?"

This from an October letter (1841) written in Concord:

"But I have no secrets to tell you from the Old Mother. None have lately been told me. Lone and sad, sometimes busy and glad, I walk under this broad cope and these hospitable trees. They never seem surprised at my thoughts and seldom suffer their own to escape. Sometimes—rarely, I pity them. Often they seem to pity me. They are a great convenience, they hide and separate men who are often much better for being hid and solitary.

"But how absurd to be writing to you on fields green or brown as a counterpart to your city perambulations; as if nature were less present in streets, as if the country were not too strong for the liliput interference that strives to barricade it out; as if it did not force itself into pits of theaters and cellars of markets, as if the air, and darkness, and space, and time were not nature—wild, untamable, all-containing nature. You and I, my friend, sit in different houses, and speak all day to different persons, but the differences—make the most we can of them—are trivial; we are lapped at last in the same idea, we are hurried along in the same material system of stars, in the same immaterial system of influences, to the same untold ineffable goal. Let us exchange now and then a word or a look on the new phases of the Dream."

In a letter written in 1843 from Philadelphia, Emerson dubs that city "a very large granny." "I can not find any city at all, any unit," he says, and continues in a humorous vein:

"If the world was all Philadelphia, altho the poultry and dairy market would be admirable, I fear suicide would exceedingly prevail. I look eagerly for the stars at night, for fear they would

disappear in the dull air. I have verified the fact of a sunrise and sunset; and the sea, tho in a muddy complexion, really finds its way to these wharves. When you see what facts I explore to sustain my faith, you will understand why in these extremes I should convulsively write to you, to try if the high world of man and friend still stands fast."

In another letter a little later on:

"It is strange how people act on me. I am not a pith-ball nor raw silk, yet to human electricity is no piece of humanity so sensible. I am forced to live in the country, if it were only that the streets make me desolate. Yet if I talk with a man of sense and kindness, I am imparadised at once. Pity that this light of the heart should resemble the light of the eyes in being so external and not to be retained when the shutters are closed. Now that I am in the mood of confession, you must even hear the whole. It is because I am so idle a member of society; because men turn me by their mere presence to wood and to stone; because I do not get the lesson of the world where it is set before me, that I need more than others to run out into new places and multiply my chances for observation and communion."

Here is a brief note (1845) entirely about Wendell Phillips:

"Have you ever heard W. Phillips? I have not learned a better lesson in many weeks than last night in a couple of hours. The core of the comet did not seem to be much, but the whole air was full of splendors. One orator makes many, but I think this the best generator of eloquence I have met for many a day, and of something better and grander than his own."

Another bit about books:

"We can like any book so little while! Tho its pages were cut out of the sky, and its letters were stars, in a short time we can not find there, with any turning of leaves, the celestial sentences or the celestial scents we certainly found there once; and I am of opinion that relatively to individual needs, the fiery scriptures in each book either disappear once for all from the context after a short time, or else have a certain intermittency and periodical obscurity, like 'revolving lights.' Perhaps, too, there are cycles of epiphany and eclipse in book-shops."

Emerson's signature was almost as varied as his mental moods. We find once simply "W.," at other times "R. W. E.," "Waldo E.," "R. W. Emerson," "Waldo Emerson," and "R. Waldo Emerson."

"THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE."

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER does not agree with Dean Alford, Ruskin, and other British writers that America is the source of all pollution in the limpid well of English linguistics. Ruskin, it will be remembered, wrote in "*Fors Clavigera*:"

"England taught the Americans all they have of speech or thought, hitherto. What thoughts they have not learned from England are foolish thoughts; what words they have not learned from England unseemly words; the vile among them not being able even to be humorous parrots, but only obscene mocking-birds."

Naturally, says Mr. Archer (in *The Pall Mall Magazine*, September), Americans have retorted to this accusation rather acrimoniously. For instance, Mr. Gilbert M. Tucker, in "Our Common Speech," insinuates that a "boldness of innovation" amounting to "absolute licentiousness" is characteristic of the British race. Mr. Archer, however, thinks this a compliment:

"The suggestion leaves my British withers entirely unwrung, for I approve of bold innovation in language, trusting to the permanence of the unfit to counteract the effects of licentiousness. If I could believe that we British were the bolder innovators, I should admit it without blenching; but observation and probability seem to me to point with one accord in the opposite direction. New words are begotten by new conditions of life; and as American life is far more fertile of new conditions than ours, the tendency toward neologism can not but be stronger in America than in England. America has enormously enriched the language, not only with new words, but (since the American mind

is, on the whole, quicker and wittier than the English) with apt and luminous colloquial metaphors; and I know not why Mr. Tucker should disclaim the credit. He then sets forth to show how recent English writers are corrupting the language; and, in doing so, he falls into some curious errors. Dickens was boldly innovating when he made Silas Wegg say, 'Mr. Boffin, I never bargain'—'haggle,' it would seem, is the proper word. But if Mr. Tucker will look into the matter, he will find it extremely probable that this was the original sense of the word 'bargain,' and quite certain that it was a very early sense; for instance—

'So worthless peasants bargain for their wives,
As market-men for oxen, sheep, or horse.'

(*Henry VI.*, V., v. 53.)

And, in any case, is it possible to set up such a distinction between 'bargaining' and 'haggling' as to be worth an international wrangle?"

In the matter of pronunciation it is not to be expected, says Mr. Archer, that an extreme English intonation would be agreeable to Americans—at any rate to Americans not in the "smart set." Englishmen themselves laugh at a "haw-haw" intonation. Mr. Archer refers to the name of the present American hero by way of illustration of one wide difference between prevalent English and American pronunciations of the long sound of "u":

"When I first read the works of the sagacious Mr. Dooley, I thought it a curiously far-fetched idea on the part of that philosopher to talk of Admiral Dewey as his 'Cousin George,' and assert that 'Dewey' and 'Dooley' were practically the same name. I had not then noticed that the American pronunciation of 'Dewey' is 'Dooey,' and that the liquid 'yoo' is very seldom heard in America. In the course of the five minutes I spent in the Supreme Court at Washington, I heard the Chief Justice of the United States make this one remark: 'That, sir, is not *constitootional*.' To our ears this 'oo' has an old-fashioned ring, like that of the 'ee' in 'obleegeed'; but to call it wrong is absurd, and to find it ridiculous is provincial. Very possibly it can be proved that had Shakespeare used the word at all, he would have said 'constitootional'; but that would make the 'oo' neither better nor worse in my eyes. There always have been, and always will be, changing fashions in pronunciation; and the Americans have as good a right to their fashion as we to ours."

Mr. Archer speaks of the commoner British usage, "different to," and remarks that while as a Scotchman he would neither use nor defend it, yet the use of a particular preposition in a particular context is wholly a matter of convention in any language.

Passing from questions of pronunciation and grammar to questions of vocabulary, Mr. Archer expresses a sense of the great indebtedness of the English language, both spoken and written, to America:

"I can only express my sense of the deep indebtedness of the English language, both literary and colloquial, to America, for the old words she has kept alive and the new words and phrases she has invented. It is a sheer pedantry—nay, a misconception of the laws which govern language as a living organism—to despise pithy and apt colloquialisms, and even slang. In order to remain healthy and vigorous, a literary language must be rooted in the soil of a copious vernacular, from which it can extract and assimilate, by a chemistry peculiar to itself, whatever nourishment it requires. It must keep in touch with life in the broadest acceptance of the word; and life at certain levels, obeying a psychological law which must simply be accepted as one of the conditions of the problem, will always express itself in dialect, provincialism, slang.

"America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality.

That Remarkable Dumas "Discovery."—We have spoken upon several occasions of two manuscript tales by the elder Dumas which Mr. Home Gordon, in the London *Outlook*, alleged were found by M. Apostolides in the Orient, and which he said had never been published either in English or French. The genuineness of this discovery has for some time been doubted,

and altho it is impossible to speak with absolute decision without having seen the manuscripts, there appears to be little or no room for doubt that these "new" tales have been in print for at least thirty years. The American edition of the two tales is a translation by Alma Blakeman Jones, published in 1895. They correspond minutely in plot, local setting, and names of characters with the corresponding details so mysteriously doled out by Mr. Home Gordon in *The Outlook*. They are entitled "The Ball of Snow" and "Sultanetta, or Tales of the Caucasus." A reader of *THE LITERARY DIGEST* also writes to us that he possesses a Spanish edition of the latter tale, published in Paris in 1870, under the title: "Sultanetta, novela escrita en Francés por Alejandro Dumas." "The book," he writes, "was no doubt bound in Mexico"—where it was purchased by him—"and is uniform in edition with other novels of Dumas by the same publishers."

THE STRANGE SILENCE OF AMERICAN POETS.

ATTENTION has been called to the lack of poetry celebrating Admiral Dewey's achievements and the other stirring events in recent American history. Some one has said that if a British admiral had steamed into Portsmouth harbor with such a flawless victory and an Oriental archipelago to add to the national credit, Kipling, Swinburne, and all the singers of England "would be tumbling over each other's heels in the race for the best poem to celebrate the event." Indeed, within the last fortnight we have seen both Kipling and Swinburne piping forth notes of patriotic fervor even before England's new war was begun. But in America it has been wholly different, tho we have with us still such poets as Stedman, Markham, Aldrich, and Stoddard. A writer in *Literature* (October 13) says:

"The events of the past eighteen months have involved greater changes in the American spirit than any other events since the time of Lincoln, but despite the momentous quality of these changing conditions our poets have been silent, and it is wholly proper to ask why. Surely it can not be that there is none among them who approves. We can not believe that the brotherhood of poets is unanimously unappreciative of the great national stride forward that has been made by the American people. The small coterie of Boston statistical sonneteers surely do not voice the sentiments of the whole mass of American poets—yet they are as still as the voice of conscience at a meeting of Tammany braves; as unproductive as tho they had been ordered out on strike by a grand-master poet representing Pegasus Union No. 66.

"It seems inexplicable, and yet if we look over the output of poetry in the United States since 1875, say, perhaps we shall find the reason. Frankly, what really great poems have been published by our home-made singers in the past quarter-century? Barring Mr. Aldrich's 'Wyndham Towers'—in no sense an American poem—what American poet has added to his laurels in that time with or without an American theme? Indeed, have our poets really tried to write anything but highly polished verses reflecting the languor of the drawing-room rather than the vigor of life? We must confess that there is no convincing evidence that any one of them has really attempted anything beyond the establishment of his own technical cleverness. There has been polishing beyond measure; brilliant technic unending; dazzling obscurity past unraveling; but of true poetry, the real thing that sets a man's soul aglow, makes his pulses beat like the tattoo of a drum, and inspires him to feel that the removal of Gibraltar by a movement of the hand is child's play, of this we have had none at all.

"It is a sad condition, but it seems to us to explain the present situation.

"Our poets are thinking not of what they shall say, for that lies close at hand, but of how they shall say it, and meanwhile the tide which leads on to fortune and fame is beginning to ebb, and the opportunity is slipping away.

"It is either this or one other possible explanation that is the true one. In a period of technic and obscurity as the prevailing notes of our current poetry, if the technical care of the poets is not responsible for the oversight of which we have spoken, it

may be that it is obscurity that seems to place our poets in an unfavorable light. It is quite possible that some one has written a great poem of commemoration of these momentous days, but has expressed himself so vaguely, after the prevailing habit, that the reader has mistaken his lines for a poem on spring, hope, immortality, or some other popular abstraction. If this be true, it is to be hoped that the poet in question will hasten to reveal the actual state of affairs and let us have a revised version of his effort written in good, plain, virile, and comprehensible American, which shall fill the crying need of the moment, and vindicate our singers from the charge of being voiceless when their country most wished to hear them sound their clearest notes.

"Even an Alfred Austin would be acceptable at the moment."

An Art Theater for New York.—An art theater is proposed for New York, in which lovers of the literary drama will be given an opportunity of seeing plays for which there is no demand in the ordinary theaters. John Blair, the accomplished young actor who managed the recent fine performance of Ibsen's "Ghosts" in this city, and took the part of *Oswald*, is to have charge of the enterprise. There are to be five monthly performances, the first of which will be a play by the Spanish dramatist Echegaray. Two will be by Hauptmann and Sudermann, the leaders of the German realistic stage, and the remaining two for this season will be selected from the plays of Maeterlinck, Ibsen, or of G. Bernard Shaw, from whose article in *The North American Review* on "The Censorship of the Stage in England" we recently quoted. The seats are to be subscribed for at the rate of two dollars each. The best actors in New York are to be selected from the regular companies, and it is expected that the project will be both an artistic and a financial success, since the interest in Ibsen and in the kind of drama he stands for has grown very rapidly in New York during the past few years, and there are now enough people who like to think rather than accept merely conventional views of life and of the stage to make such an undertaking profitable.

NOTES.

A LONG poem has been written by Mr. Kipling for his new book, "Stalky & Co." It is in praise of famous men, as well as of men who, tho not famous, have done the great work of the world well. The first edition of the book was taken up before publication, and another edition is now in press.

A WORK entitled "Amateur Photography," by Mr. W. I. Lincoln Adams, has just been published. It is a practical guide for the beginner, and besides containing suggestions and directions for field work, printing, and flashlight photography, gives a large number of reproductions of striking photographs in illustration of the various kinds of indoor and outdoor work.

IN *THE LITERARY DIGEST* (October 14) we referred to "Mr. Dooley" as the only American book on the list of thirteen leading books of the year in England. In saying that, we were perhaps unadvisedly regarding Mr. Harold Frederic's "The Market Place" as more a British than an American product. Mr. Frederic had for many years before his death resided in London, and his story is one of London life.

LE FIGARO, in announcing that the French Government confers the badge of the Legion of Honor upon Maurice Grau, warmly commends the act. Coquelin, Mounet-Sully, Jane Hading, Réjane, and Sarah Bernhardt are among the French actors and actresses whom Mr. Grau has led to triumph in America. Coquelin is quoted as follows, speaking of Grau: "I have never had a paper signed by him; he is a man whose word is equal to his bond."

IN reference to a statement made in an article quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* (September 23), that no translation of Ada Negri's poems exists in English, we learn that a translation of her "Fatalita" by Miss A. M. von Blomberg was published in Boston last December, under the title "Fate." Upon this translation Miss von Blomberg was engaged for three years, and it has met with a very favorable reception. The original Italian is rendered into English verse that is itself harmonious and frequently full of charm. Our readers may be interested to know that Ada Negri married a rich Lombard factory owner about three years ago, and now lives in Milan.

DR. R. M. BUCKE, one of the literary executors of Walt Whitman, is compiling a volume which is to comprise hitherto unpublished material selected from Whitman's manuscripts, most of these being odds and ends thrown off by him previously to 1860. The book, which is to be entitled "Notes and Fragments," will, so it is said, shed much light upon his thoughts, aims, and studies during that period. An interesting example of the first impression which Whitman's unique poetry makes upon one hitherto wholly unacquainted with him was lately furnished by one of Dr. Bucke's Canadian compatriots, a resident of Toronto, who wrote: "The most vivid impression yet is of an unending onward rush, a wonderful freshness, force, and vitality that has left me rather breathless as yet."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TREATMENT OF DISEASE BY LIGHT.

A METHOD of treating smallpox by means of red light, used by a Danish physician, Dr. Finsen, has recently attracted some attention. The same physician has now perfected a method of treating various bacterial skin diseases by means of the chemical rays of sunlight and the electric arc. The system, which has been used extensively in Copenhagen, and with considerable success, is described in *The British Medical Journal* (September 30) in an illustrated leading article, by Dr. Finsen's assistant, Dr. Valdemar Bie. Dr. Finsen's smallpox treatment was based on the fact that the chemical rays of light are irritating to the skin, as is shown in sunburn. By straining out these rays and leaving only those at the red end of the spectrum, the light is made soothing. In the new treatment, called by its inventor "phototherapy," the Danish physician makes use of the properties of the discarded chemical rays. Says Dr. Bie:

"The method consists in treating local superficial bacterial skin diseases by the concentrated chemical rays of light.

"The experimentally proved data on which the method is founded are the following:

- "1. The bactericidal property of the chemical rays of light.
- "2. The power of the chemical rays of light to produce an inflammation of the skin (erythema solare).
- "3. The power of the chemical rays of light to penetrate the skin."

After carefully presenting proof that each of these three actions exists, Dr. Bie goes on to say:

"Based as it is on these three experimentally proved facts, this method of treatment is so rational that objections can scarcely be

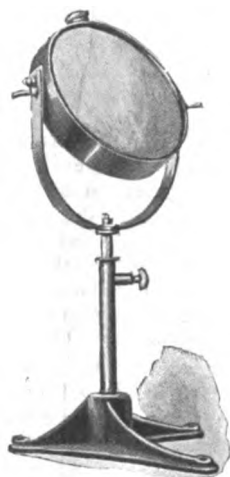


FIG. 1.—Apparatus for Treatment by Sunlight.

the light stronger and cooler—is attained, in regard to the sunlight, by an apparatus such as is shown in Fig. 1. It consists of a lens of about 20 to 40 centimeters [8 to 16 inches] in diameter. The lens is composed of a plain glass and a curved one, which are framed in a brass ring, and between them there is a bright blue, weak ammoniacal solution of copper sulfate. As one surface of the liquid is plain, the other one being curved, its optical function is that of an ordinary plain convex glass lens. By making the lens of a blue liquid instead of solid glass a considerable cooling of the light will be obtained, because water absorbs the ultra-red rays, and because the blue color excludes a considerable amount of the red and yellow rays. These three kinds of rays have particularly strong heating effect, while their bactericidal power is insignificant. On the other hand, the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays, which it is important to procure in as great a number as possible, are but very slightly impaired by passing through the blue liquid. The lens hangs on a foot, made in such a way that the lens can be raised and lowered as well as turned on a vertical and horizontal axis; therefore it is easy to place the lens perpendicularly on the sun rays, and at such a distance as to make the light strike the area of skin which it is intended to treat."

In the case of the electric light, a system of lenses enclosed in a tube resembling a telescope is used. This method is shown in Fig. 2. Says Dr. Bie: "An area of skin of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch] in diameter is treated for one hour every day. The treated skin reddens and swells, a bulla may appear, but necrosis has never been observed.

The results, we are assured, especially in the case of lupus, or tuberculosis of the skin, are quite remarkable. Of course the germicidal properties of sunlight have long been known, but this is probably the first attempt to apply them systematically in therapeutics.

IS THE EARTH ALIVE?

THE answer to this question depends, of course, on the definition given to the last word. The earth, in one sense, is made up of what some philosophers call "dead matter," and yet it is instinct with life. A Russian writer, M. Klossovsky, tells us in the *Revue Scientifique* (September 30) that he chooses to regard it as a huge living organism, and he believes that this point of view has many advantages. He says that if we should observe our planet from a very distant point, it would appear to us as a system constructed according to a simple plan, whose constituent parts and motions could be determined by the processes of climatology. In reality, its life is much more complicated, and in many respects it may be compared to the life of a living organism, with its numerous functions and individualities. Detailed study shows dissonances in this general plan which the one at a distance might observe. These, however, are only apparent; by continuing our investigations, we perceive that they are not the chance consequences of transitory causes; they are links in an organic chain, united by precise laws not only with one another, but also with universal causes. M. Klossovsky continues:

"In the living organization, we are struck at first sight with a mass of anomalies that, regarded more closely, are reduced to the manifestation of the general laws that govern the life of the whole. It is the same with our system, which is animated with perpetual motion. The term 'dead physical nature' ought never to be used. Two distinctive forms of such movements present themselves at the outset, circulation and pulsation. We have for a long time recognized pulsations of long periods and ampli-

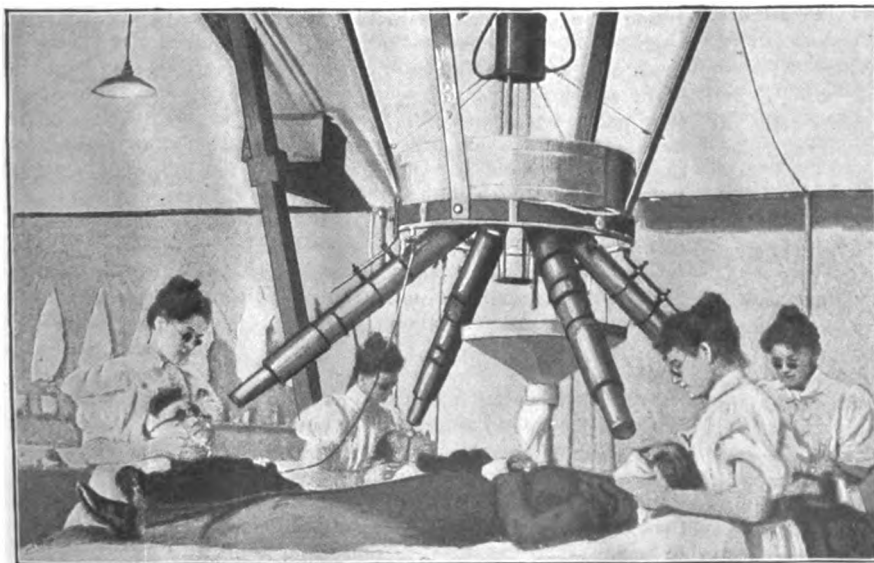


FIG. 2.—Treatment by Electric Light.

raised against it from a theoretical point of view. In the treatment of patients, sunlight is used in the summer, when the sky is bright, otherwise the light of electric-arc lamps of 50 to 80 amperes. As already explained, it is only by concentration that the light becomes so powerful that its bactericidal property can be used in treatment. In order to avoid burning the skin it is also necessary to cool the light. This double object—to make

tudes. But with the progress of perfected methods of observation we are discovering very minute vibrations, with the conviction that these pulsations constitute one of the characteristic peculiarities of the life of our planet. The earth's crust pulsates, the atmosphere is animated with pulsative force. . . . Eschengagen has discovered small vibrations in the movement of the magnetic elements. Some scientists connect these with the electromagnet perturbations that take place in the sun. Julius West, who has observed the alteration of pressure by means of the very sensitive barometer devised by Hefner, has found that the barometric curve is wrinkled with infinitesimal waves. Pulsation has been proved to exist in earth currents of electricity, and it seems to exist in the modifications of intensity of the solar radiation, as the examination of actinographic photographs shows us. The progress of terrestrial phenomena, represented graphically, generally appears in undulatory curves which themselves are made up of finer undulations. It is a sort of pulse-beat of the physical life. These vibrations are but a reflection of the varied pulsations that cause the whole universe to vibrate in all directions and whose presence is a sign of life. . . .

"In the vital system of our planet, as in a living organism, the divers functions and elements are closely connected by certain laws. . . .

"As in the living organism there is constant mutation of the vital forces, so in the organization of our planet we see an interrupted exchange of energy, brought about by mechanical, caloric, and electric currents. . . .

"Like a living organism, the earth in its individual life reflects the influence of exterior agents—feels the influence of the cosmos, to which it is united by thousands of ties. . . .

"I refuse to regard the earth as an automatic figure that receives from without the completed forms of phenomena; no! it is animated by an individual existence, it possesses its own personal physiognomy. Most of its processes are born and worked out in the limits of its own atmosphere."

This view of the earth as a quasi-living organism, which its author regards as a new idea, will profoundly affect, he thinks, our ideas of the physical sciences. No one has in particular any right to reproach science, as some have done, with excessive fondness for the investigation of petty details, such as the circulation in a frog's foot. Since the earth is an organism whose minutest parts are in relation with each other and with the whole, none can be too petty for the closest study. "From this point of view," he says, "science has no elements that are uninteresting or unworthy of attention."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Another Edison Invention.—The daily press tells us that Thomas A. Edison has just perfected a scheme, in the shape of a new ore-concentrator, for making old gold-mines pay. Mr. Edison is reported by *The Press*, Philadelphia, to have said of his new invention: "It is the biggest thing I have ever done," but as the details of the machine are to be kept strictly secret, even after it has been set at work, it is not possible for experts to give an opinion on it." *The Press* reporter says: "The Western and Southwestern States, Australia and other parts of the world are liberally sprinkled with abandoned workings—gold-fields which have once been highly productive, but have been worked out until the best part of the deposits are gone and the remaining stratum of gold-bearing gravel have become too poor in the precious metal to be profitably worked by any of the old methods, and the miners have deserted them and moved on to some new and more profitable field. . . . For several years Mr. Edison has been interested in concentrating plans, his efforts having been confined largely to the operation of the big crusher and ore separator built by him at Ogden, N. J., where with his apparatus the iron-mines abandoned a century ago have been again made a scene of activity, and where iron is being profitably produced from ore which could only be handled at a loss under the old methods. About a year ago Mr. Edison was approached by representatives of the Glesteo Company, of New York, which had secured the title to the old Orteiz Grant, and at their request he turned his attention to a concentrating machine which would do the same with gold. It is this machine which has now been about

completed. . . . The length of Mr. Edison's stay in New Mexico depends upon the success of the machine, for which its inventor claims a capacity for turning out gold to the value of \$10,000 a day from ordinarily rich gravel."

REAL AND IMAGINARY POWERS OF LIQUID AIR.

NUMEROUS companies have been formed to exploit the properties of liquid air, and each has issued its prospectus, setting forth what it proposes to do. In the opinion of the technical press, some of these prospectuses have little in common with sober truth. *The American Machinist* (October 5) asserts that there has been a good deal of unscrupulous "promoting" in connection with the business, and that the selling stock is in many cases the principal object of the concerns about which it writes. As an example, it quotes the following from one of the prospectuses.

"A single gallon [of liquid air] will perform wonders. . . . A tumblerful dipped out and placed in the ice-chest will maintain a temperature of zero in the refrigerator for twenty-four hours. A quart of it placed in the ventilating apparatus will keep the temperature of the whole house at 60° during the hottest summer day. The remainder of the gallon, put into the proper motor, with an electric-dynamo attachment, will generate enough heat to do the cooking, run the electric lights, warm the water for the bath, and in the winter heat the entire house by electric radiators. Its application as a medicine is full of marvelous possibilities."

Such statements as this find ready credence, for they correspond pretty well with popular ideas on the subject. *The Machinist*, to offset this, quotes the following statement by the president of another company, which it regards as much more nearly in accordance with the facts. Says the second writer:

"The refrigerating power of any substance is measured by its capacity of absorbing heat from the surrounding atmosphere and objects near at hand. . . . It has been found by experiment that one pound of ice requires 144 heat-units in order to become completely melted. It is then in the form of one pound of water at 32°, and can absorb 18 additional units in rising to 50° Fahrenheit. Consequently, when ice is used to cool the interior of a refrigerator to 50° Fahrenheit, it has a cooling power of 162 units per pound. In comparison with this let us see what cooling power is possessed by a pound of liquid air. The best scientific authorities are agreed that the heat absorbed in converting one pound of liquid air into ordinary gaseous air is 144 units; and the product then has a temperature of about 312° below zero. A pound of gaseous air, however, takes very much less heat to raise it 1° than does a pound of water; the proportion being only 238 to 1,000. If then, we desire to know how much heat a pound of air will absorb in rising from 312° below zero to 50° above, we have to multiply 362 by 0.238. This gives 86.156 units, which, added to 144, makes 230 as the entire cooling power of one pound of liquid air. Accordingly, one pound of liquid air, considered as a refrigerant, is theoretically equal to 230 ÷ 162, or 1.42 pounds of ice. But as the loss by evaporation in moving and handling liquid air is very great compared with the analogous loss sustained by ice, we are bound to regard the two substances as being practically equal in refrigerating power, weight for weight. A pint of liquid air weighs somewhat less than a pound, and is thus not more effective than a pound of ice in cooling power. A tumblerful is the equivalent of about half a pound of ice. Yet, the before-quoted prospectus says it will maintain a temperature of zero in a refrigerator for twenty-four hours!"

The other statements are regarded as equally illusory, when submitted to the test of figures. To quote again:

"A house of moderate size contains about 1,000 pounds of air. To reduce its temperature by 1° Fahrenheit requires the absorption of 238 heat units. A quart of liquid air is rather less than two pounds in weight, and if used to reduce temperature to 60°, has a total theoretical cooling power of about 450 units. It, therefore, would not lower the temperature of a house full of air

by even 2°; and if we consider that the air in a house is being continually changed, the effect of a single quart of liquid air gradually evaporated would be altogether inappreciable."

As regards the ability of the remainder of the gallon to do what is claimed for it, the writer concludes, after a similar investigation: Five and one-half pints (*i.e.*, a gallon after deduction of a tumblerful and a quart) of liquid air used in a motor with full theoretical 100-per-cent. efficiency will only give us a force of 1 horse-power exerted for thirty-one minutes, or, say, one tenth of a horse-power for five hours."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STOMACH.

A DEVICE recently invented by Dr. Fritz Lang, of Munich, Germany, enables the inside of the stomach to be photographed so clearly that the result may be used to diagnose with accuracy a class of diseases whose detection has hitherto been attended with great difficulty. The method is thus described in *The Medical Times* (October):

"The camera is constructed on exactly the same principles as all cameras for taking moving photographs, altho, of course, there is no attempt made to combine them so as to project the actual operations of the stomach. It is doubtful, however, if a camera has ever before been fashioned which is as compact as this one, or which has been put to as strange a use.

"This camera is actually swallowed by the patient, and no sooner does it reach his stomach than the walls thereof are illuminated by a small electric lamp attached to the apparatus. At the bottom of the camera is wound a photographic film twenty inches long and a quarter of an inch wide, and one end of this film is fastened to the cord, which runs freely in the tube. Of course the cord and the conducting wires must be swallowed with the camera itself, for, in order to draw the film past the lens, the cord must be pulled.

"As soon as the camera reaches the bottom of the stomach, the work of photographing may begin. All the surgeon has to do is to pull the cord and thus run the film past the lens. The electric light is then turned on, and after the sensitive film has been impressed with the image the current is turned off and another section of the film is brought into play until the requisite number of pictures have been obtained. When this is done the entire apparatus is withdrawn from the stomach, and the films are carefully developed and enlarged."

IS SLEEP EVER DREAMLESS?

LIGHT has just been thrown on the old question regarding the continuity of dreams during sleep, by a long series of investigations made in a French hospital. These support the views of those who maintain that there is no such thing as a dreamless sleep, and that, on the contrary, every one dreams continuously while asleep, altho generally only those dreams are remembered that occur at the moments of going to sleep or waking. We translate below an account of these investigations by Henri de Parville, editor of *La Nature* (Paris, September 30). Says M. de Parville:

"Many persons imagine that they never dream. This is an illusion. It is probable that we always dream, even without knowing it, from the moment when we fall asleep to that when we awake. This idea is an old one, for it was put forth by Descartes, Leibnitz, and L  bet. Descartes said clearly that there was no sleep without a dream.

"We may have some doubts of this, especially as no one of us, when he dreams, has any notion on waking that he has been dreaming all the time he was asleep. Nevertheless, M. Vaschide has taken up the problem at the laboratory of experimental psychology of the Salp  tri  re, and has concluded from his investigations that dreams are certainly continuous. For more than five years he has watched thirty-six subjects, aged from one year to eighty years, and he has checked his own observations by those

of forty-six other persons. The method consists in examining the subjects all night, and noting carefully all changes of expression, gestures, and movements, as well as words spoken in sleep and dreams related by the sleepers themselves, determining each time the depth of the sleep by the well-known methods of Kolshutter, Spitta, and Michelson. The principal conclusions of M. Vaschide are as follows:

"We dream during all the time of sleep, even during the most profound sleep—sleep that resembles syncope. The true psychic life of sleep, like the true life of dreams, shows itself only when the sleep begins to be profound. . . . Dreams that occur during deep sleep show the processes and the existence of that unconscious brain-work to which we owe, to our great astonishment, the solution of problems that have long occupied our attention, which appear suddenly and as if miraculously.

"Under the name of dreams have been studied the hallucinations that come at the moment when we fall asleep, and those that are produced at the moment of waking. The dreams of deep sleep have quite a different character. The 'chaos of dreams,' as it is called by Gruthuisen . . . is almost absent in true dreams, which seem to be directed by a certain unconscious logic, by attention, and by will; as well as by that indefinable something that escapes the senses and that makes us think of the dream images of which Aristotle speaks. The mental state of these dreams may be compared with the unconscious mental work of waking hours.

"A close relation exists between the nature of the dreams and the depth of the sleep. The more profound the sleep is, the more the dreams have to do with an earlier part of our existence, and the farther they are from the reality. On the other hand, the more superficial the sleep is, the more the sensations of every day appear, and the more the dream reflects the preoccupations and emotions of waking hours. M. Vaschide is quite in accord on these points with the well-known psychologist, Dr. Pilcz.

"The persons who do not dream, or, rather, says M. Vaschide, who pretend that they never dream, are the victims of an illusion of psychic analysis. The subject does not remember or perceive anything, because ordinarily we can exercise self-inspection only when going to sleep or awakening, and with certain persons these phases pass so rapidly that they escape notice completely.

"In the true dream, that of profound sleep, it seems that there is continuity of conception. With a subject who is awakened several times in one night, a certain order of ideas may be remarked in his dreams—a strange correlation connecting dreams that are apparently the most separate.

"To sum up, the investigations of M. Vaschide certainly will not satisfy those who want a good key to dreams, those who 'believe in' dreams; these will learn nothing at all from them. In a matter so difficult we can not be hasty. But even tho limited to some special facts, these experiments have their interest. We may already conclude from them that we always dream—that the brain is always working, and that sleep is not, as Homer calls it, 'the brother of death,' but rather, as this is paraphrased by M. Vaschide, 'the brother of life.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Danger from Electric Sparks.—Any machine that is likely to give off electric sparks has been considered dangerous for use in localities where those sparks might ignite explosives or gas. *The Electrical Review* tells us, however, that motors have now been constructed that are absolutely free from sparking, so that they have even been installed in a powder-mill. It says: "What a holding up of the hands in horror there would have been ten years ago if anybody had suggested electric motors as the prime movers of a powder-mill! Yet the art of constructing these machines has advanced so far that the induction motor is to-day considered the safest power machine for such uses. The description of the new powder-factory of the United States Navy Department is of interest in showing the feeling of safety that has been engendered by the perfection of the electrical transmission and distribution of power. The induction motor has been said to be 'as simple as a grindstone.' Likewise it is as sparkless as a water-wheel, and in a dangerous place like a powder-factory as safe as a block of ice." Of interest along the same lines is the conclusion of two German experts, Herr Heise and Dr. Theim, that sparking machines or motors are especially dangerous in

coal-mines. It would seem, however, that in the case of motors this danger need no longer be feared; that is, if the confidence of those in charge of the government powder-factory is justified.

PATENTED GERMS.

THE recent discussion over the propriety of patenting diphtheria antitoxin will be remembered by our readers. A step farther in the same direction has now been taken by the granting of patents for a process of cheese-manufacture involving the cultivation of bacteria of a particular variety. It is suggested by *The Hospital* (London, September 16) that all useful kinds of bacteria may thus some day come under the patent laws. Says this paper:

"The idea of a germ is popularly so closely associated with disease that it is seldom realized that some varieties serve useful ends, and are used for commercial purposes and to contribute to man's comfort and enjoyment. Such, however, is the case, and each year the traffic in germs assumes greater proportions. The nitrifying organisms of the soil, and many special varieties which attach themselves to the rootlets of certain plants, and which are essential to the perfect growth of these plants, have been successfully isolated, and are now retailed to agriculturists as fertilizers. Certain yeasts also, and other fermentative germs, are grown in bulk, and have a high commercial value. In America, however, a step farther has been taken, and patents have been granted conferring on certain persons the exclusive right to utilize the services of particular germs. It has long been known that the flavor and aroma of butter and cheese are due to ethers and esters elaborated by micro-organisms, and that the failure to secure a satisfactory article often depends upon the defective growth of these varieties or to the presence of an unfavorable species. Since it has been possible to isolate and grow the required species the manufacturer has been enabled to secure butter and cheese of standard flavor, all extraneous organisms being eliminated by the use of sterilized milk. It is for this process that patents have been granted, and consumers of dairy produce will now be enabled to see that they secure the right brand. The attempt which was recently made to obtain protection for diphtheria antitoxin would point to the fact that bacterial products may some day come under the care of the Patent Office. We doubt, however, whether there is any probability of patents being granted for pathogenic bacteria, tho it is possible that as man's knowledge of and control over these varieties extend these, too, may be found to subserve some useful purpose."

ORIGIN OF ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.

THE cause of the electricity of the air, which appears in such intensity during a thunder-storm and which is always present in greater or less degree, has long been a mooted question, and the theories about it are almost numberless. It seems probable that the causes are not one, but many. An article by Dr. Poveau de Courmelles in the *Bulletin of the French Astronomical Society*, seems to show that in the African deserts sand friction is an important cause. Says Dr. de Courmelles:

"We have no sense organized to appreciate atmospheric electricity, but it is sometimes very intense. Friction of air or sand, so common in the Sahara, owing to the sirocco, must develop static electricity. The station at Biskra, well known as a sanitarium, owes its success to this production of electricity, and our investigations on atmospheric ozone justify it. A number of phenomena in this line have been observed by M. Fernand Wegler in the extreme south of Algeria and the Sahara.

"In August, 1895," he writes to me, "we were returning from Ouargla toward Ghardaia, and found ourselves in the neighborhood of the bridge of Zelfana, a very sandy spot. It was about 5 P.M.; the day had been very warm, when all at once the sky became dark, large low-lying clouds rolled up, and there was a tempest of wind and rain, so fierce that large pebbles were blown from the ground.

"Not being able to continue our journey, we lay down, enveloped in our cloaks. At the end of two hours, the storm having moderated, we rose. . . . I then perceived at the end of the cross formed by the pommel of our camels' saddles a luminous point of violet phosphorescence—evidently the escape of electricity from a point. Soon I happened to raise into the air the wooden stick that I used to urge on my camel, when I saw a new phosphorescence—a sort of blue flame like that of burning alcohol. When I moved the stick about the flame followed. When I lowered the stick the flame diminished and presently went out. The experiment was repeated by all the party with the same success, and one of them, by shaking his sword, produced a longer and more brilliant flame.

"Shortly afterward there was a very violent and intense flash of lightning, rare even in these regions, which . . . nearly blinded us, and whose effects we felt for nearly an hour.

"The quantity of electricity produced during a violent sirocco can hardly be exaggerated. At the least movement of our woolen cloaks a crackling of sparks was heard, like the noise of very thin glass breaking. If the hand was passed over the surface, actual electric shocks were felt, whose repetition became very painful to the elbow-joint. The tents themselves were electrified. . . .

"During this period of intense friction of silicious particles one with another, from the force of the sirocco, everything becomes electrified. The animals themselves become condensers, so to speak; at the least contact, rubbing a camel's body for instance, there are sparks, crackling, and commotions of variable intensity, generally quite appreciable.

"The odor of ozone is perceived plainly while the sirocco blows and disappears with it."

"It has seemed to us that it would be interesting—the question of atmospheric electricity being the order of the day—to note these phenomena, which have not yet been generally reported by travelers and observers, and which are to be seen only in regions little or not at all explored."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Tesla and Wireless Power Transmission.—A press despatch from Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 19th inst., represents Nikola Tesla as being hard at work at his experimental station just east of Colorado City. "He spends there the daylight hours, not stopping for luncheon, and frequently works after nightfall," says *Electricity*. "He has not yet ascended Pike's Peak, which may become important in his experiments. His time for four months past has been devoted to perfecting inventions for the application of wireless telegraphy. He is also absorbed in working out the problem of transmitting power long distances without the use of wires. He says he discovered several years ago the principle of power transmission. He is now at work to regulate that power. Mr. Tesla is satisfied with the results of his four months' work. He is pleased with the opportunity afforded in the upper-air strata round Colorado City. When he went there he expected to return to New York by September. He now says he will not return for two months or longer, unless on a hurried business trip."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EVERYBODY knows of the important traffic that has been going on since remote ages in elephants' teeth," says the *Revue Scientifique*. "In our own age we see rising a new traffic—that in human teeth. We refer to the artificial teeth that the New World is sending us to fill the voids left in our jaws. According to *L'Odontologie*, May, 1899, from June 30, 1897 to June 30, 1898, there were exported from the United States \$65,242 worth of artificial teeth, \$21,000 to France, \$19,000 to England, and \$14,000 to Germany. In 1896 the exportations were valued at \$38,243."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

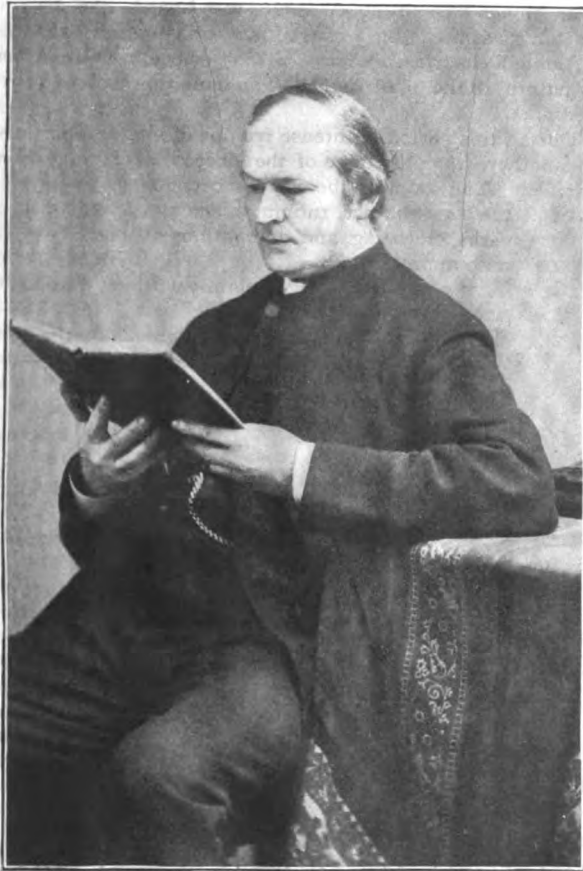
PHOSPHORESCENCE OF SEA WATER.—"This phenomenon," says *The Pharmaceutical Era*, "can not always be attributed to the presence of lower organisms that cover the surface of the sea in many places. After a storm it may frequently be observed from shore that the waves are covered by a feeble light, accompanied by a peculiar, pungent odor. Closer investigations have shown that ozone plays a part in these manifestations, but it is supposed that even ozone is incapable of producing in absolutely pure water such phenomena as have been observed. It is assumed, therefore, that the phosphorescence is a consequence of the oxidation, or combustion, of the organic impurities contained in the water."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DEAN FARRAR'S INDICTMENT OF PRESENT-DAY ENGLAND.

THE Dean of Canterbury is not usually set down as a pessimist, but his recent utterance in the British religious magazine *Young Man*, quoted in *The Christian Statesman* (August-September), exhibits anything but a bright view of the immediate outlook for religion and morality in Great Britain. He says:

"I am neither a prophet nor a prophet's son, so I will not undertake the rash task of venturing to make any prophecy about



DEAN FARRAR.

the future. But it has long seemed to me that things are in a state of unstable equilibrium, and that another century can not pass without the occurrence of some great European war, with all its terrible and heart-shaking catastrophes. Nor is it possible to be content with the state of things in England. The alarming spread of betting and gambling among workingmen and the youths of great cities—so that this ruinous vice helps to fill our prisons, and (in the north of England especially) has ruined the healthy influence of our games; the eager love of money, which leads to so much wild speculation and commercial dishonesty; the cruel indifference with which we degrade the helpless childhood of the world by deluging savage tribes with drink, the growth of Hooliganism, and crimes of brutal violence; the dominance of a selfishness which immerses itself in luxury, pleasure, and amusement, while a poverty more and more squalid waiters almost at the doors of the wealthy; the growth of a sullen and angry feeling of discontent among thousands of the poorer class; the decay of faith in the deepest and most awfully vital truth; the ever-abiding and infinitely loathsome curse of drink, which seems, among women at any rate, to be gaining rather than losing ground, and as Pope Leo XIII. says, 'drags unnumbered souls to perdition'; the tendency to substitute niggling nullities and fetish-worshipping superstitions for 'religion

pure and undefiled'—all these things give serious ground for disquietude."

The great men in religion and philanthropy and letters, says Dean Farrar, are all dying off, and are leaving no one to take their places:

"We have no poet who can stand for a moment beside Tennyson or Browning; no orator who can be distantly compared to Gladstone or Bright; no painter who reaches the level of Landseer or Millais, no writer nearly so powerful as Carlyle or Ruskin; no novelist—tho novels now flood the world at the rate of five a day—who is worth mentioning with Dickens, Thackeray, or George Eliot; no religious teacher whose influence is half so telling or ennobling as that of Maurice, F. W. Robertson, or Dean Stanley. If our age could not produce one dauntless or far-sighted man—a teacher like Savonarola, or Luther, or Wesley, or Whitfield; a philanthropist like Francis of Assisi, or Vincent de Paul, or Thomas Clarkson, or John Howard; a man who would willingly face bonds and afflictions, and cataracts of calumny, and not hold his life dear unto himself, and would count it a glory, for the truth's sake, to

'Stand pilloried on infamy's high stage,
And bear the pelting scorn on half an age:'

a man whose soul was so ardent with the light of heaven that he could flash conviction and reformation into depths of moral unreality; a man who could fling the fire of God, like arrows of lightnings, into the apparently impregnable strongholds of wickedness and shame—then we should feel a livelier hope for the immediate future."

ENGLISH CONCILIATION OF MOHAMMED'S FOLLOWERS.

THE English Government is apparently striving to gain the loyalty of her hundred and fifty million Mohammedan subjects by a considerate attitude toward their fondly held religious beliefs. One of the first fruits of this policy was the founding of the Gordon College at Khartoum, a Mohammedan institution endowed by the English Government through the advice of General Lord Kitchener.

The most recent indication of the new alliance is the establishment of another Mohammedan school at Sierra Leone, on the west coast of Africa. The institution was opened under the auspices of the acting governor, Major Nathan, C.M.G. Dr. E. W. Blyden, well known as one of the most ardent adherents of Islamism, was also present. The *New York Sun* (September 18) says editorially of this event:

"The ceremony began with a prayer in Arabic offered up by the imaum of the mosque, Alfa Omaru, who afterward gave a short account of the efforts to promote education made by the Sierra Leone Moslems. He referred to the years 1839 and 1841, when the Mohammedan religion was considered as a danger to the colony, when Moslems were persecuted and their mosques pulled down by excited mobs. Thanks, however, to an enlightened policy, matters were set right, and for more than fifty years the Moslems have enjoyed full toleration and the protection of the British Government. In 1872 the festival of the Lesser Bairam had been attended by the governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, with a military escort, and in 1879 another governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, had entertained seven hundred Moslems at Government House on the occasion of the Bairam Festival of that year. In 1891 Governor Hay handed over a fine property with commodious buildings to the Moslem community for educational purposes, accompanied by a grant for the payment of the teachers. These successive events were important epochs in the history of Islamism in West Africa, and the Imaum looked forward to the day when the present elementary school would become the stepping-stone to a college.

"Major Nathan, in his address in reply, dwelt on the advantages of the education to be given in the school, and particularly on the benefit it would bring to the people if the English language were taught, as it would qualify those knowing it to take part in the administration of the country. He cited as examples

the cases of Mohammedan judges in India and high functionaries in Egypt. At the same time he wished them to perfect themselves in Arabic in order that they might know what real Mohammedanism is. When they understood the Koran, he said, they would see that their religion was one telling them how to live, and not a religion of charms and gewgaws. Knowing English, they would have the literature and wisdom of the white man open to them; and with Arabic, they would be able to read not only the Koran, but the 'Makamat' of El Hariri, known already to some of them, and the 'Alif Lailat wa Lailah,' the translation of which English people read with pleasure. In concluding, Major Nathan urged them not to rest content until they had in Sierra Leone a Moslem college whence wisdom and knowledge might go forth over the whole of West Africa."

The Sun thinks the importance of the incident can hardly be overestimated:

"The news of the official encouragement given to the Mohammedan religion and the culture of its sacred language, Arabic, will in a very short time spread from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and the wisdom of the policy that dictated it will be justified by the resulting spread of British influence among the Moslem populations of North Africa. In all probability it will lead to a corresponding rivalry on the part of the French, whose hold on the Arabs of Algeria is none too strong, owing to mistakes in policy and the want of character of many of those appointed to office."

"The next century no doubt has many surprises in store, but whatever they may be, not the least strange will be the spectacle of the two Western nations that led in the crusades promoting, for political and territorial reasons, the creed they then tried to crush."

"With the success of this far-seeing policy of the British Government, the doom of the Khalifate at Constantinople may be regarded as sealed, and the day of its restoration to Cairo, the sacred El Kahira of the Arabs, is brought near."

"THE DYING OF DEATH."

DEATH as a motive is moribund, says Mr. Joseph Jacobs. It is dissolving in the sunlight of the modern Zeitgeist, and no longer can be held over the heads of trembling mortals as an incentive to religious orthodoxy. This change constitutes perhaps the most pronounced element in the difference which is to be observed between the modern age and medieval times. He says (in *The Fortnightly Review*):

"There can be little doubt that death was king through medieval Europe, and that he not reigned but governed. The power of the church consisted in large measure of the appeal it could make to this motive. The institutions of the chantry-priest, indulgences, and dispensations were in the most intimate connection with the financial side of the church's organization. In the sphere of art the *Danse Macabre* is almost the only secular subject, if it can be called secular, which attracted the imagination of the medieval artist. The greatest and most Christian poem of the Middle Ages deals entirely with the life after death, and we can see from Dante how vividly a man's fate after death is connected with any survey or reminiscence of his life in the sub-lunary world. Death and the Devil rule over them all; and even the most modern of the medievalists, Villon, expressed his sentiments in fullest detail in his last will and testament."

"With us of the modern world all this has changed, or is changing. The church in all its sections is devoting its attention more and more to this life than any other. Death is regarded no longer as a King of Terrors, but rather as a kindly nurse who puts us to bed when our day's work is done. The fear of death is being replaced by the joy of life. The flames of hell are sinking low, and even heaven has but poor attractions for the modern man. Full life here and now is the demand; what may come after is left to take care of itself. Ever since Spinoza laid down the proposition—'*Homo sapiens de nihilo minus quam de morte cogitat*' [The wise man thinks of nothing less often than of death], the world has become wiser in a Spinozistic sense. Death is disappearing from our thoughts."

"One of the main causes of this remarkable change in senti-

ment is the improvement in modern sanitation and hygiene, and the increased average duration of life. In the Middle Ages nothing was so uncertain as life. Duels and private wars, feuds and bandits, plagues and pestilences, made men uncertain of their lives from hour to hour. When men's position in life depended upon the strength of their right arm they ceased to be effective when they became 'stale' as athletes. Thus old age began for men early in the forties. The average age was younger, yet death came more frequently, so that his visits were the more and more unwelcome. When any day might be one's last it was natural to be always thinking what came after death. Nowadays death comes later, with more warnings of his approach, and takes us less by surprise. We are more willing to go, less eager to stay."

In fact, says Mr. Jacobs, the mass of men no longer attach importance to the subject of death, and the whole question is ceasing to touch in any vital way the ideals and thoughts of man:

"There are signs of this everywhere. The increasing popularity of cremation is one of them. Still more significant is the disappearance of hell from popular theology. 'That is all very well,' said the Scotch Calvinist, when he heard Dean Stanley, 'but gie me my hell.' But few will be found to reecho his cry. And with the disappearance of hell the divergences of the various creeds lose much of their significance; and so we have toleration, which so often wears the garb of indifference."

"The most significant of all, however, is the attitude of the church in all its branches. The old idea of the clergyman was of the man who prepared us for another life. This is being gradually changed to a conception of him as a social regenerator. Acts of corporeal charity are taking precedence of the sacraments. Other-worldliness is giving way to worldliness of another sort. At the root of half the Socialism of the day is the thought that this life is the only one with which men have practically to do. While heaven and hell could act as compensating balances, the inequalities of men's lives could be regarded with something approaching equanimity; it would all be made right in another world. But now this thought fails in efficacy, and as a consequence we are Socialists now."

"Generally speaking, the loss of belief in personal immortality may influence the character in two opposite directions. Either there will be a clutching after the goods of this world for oneself, and feverish activity of enjoyment of them; or, with the higher and better mind, there will be increased social activity and a striving to make things better all round. There are signs of both tendencies in contemporary life. The spread of the decadent spirit marks one form of the tendency. The wide interest in social schemes and regeneration may be regarded as a move in the other direction. How far either of these is consciously based upon what I call the dying of death, or may be traced to other influences, is a question not easy of decision."

"It is perhaps worth while recalling the fact that, once before in the world's history, death lost his power to influence. The nation that gave the conception of righteousness to the world managed to do so without bringing death into the account at all. One of the most striking things about the Old Testament is the complete absence of death as a motive from its pages. Recent research has indeed shown signs of the rise of the doctrine of personal immortality in some of the later Psalms, possibly under the influence of Persian thought. But, on the whole, the Old Testament is without any appeal to death as a motive. Death was dying two thousand years ago, but he revived to rule the world almost to the present day. Shall we see the revival? Who knows?"

The article has excited much comment. Some writers think the change of sentiment toward death should be attributed in a considerable degree to speakers and writers of the agnostic school, who have largely broken down the popular faith in the grisly terrors of hell. On the other hand, a writer in *The Observer* (Presb., New York) appropriates the credit of this change to the progress of Christianity itself. He says:

"We do not see in the suggestions of the writer . . . what appear to us to be reasons for this change of view. We would put first the modifying and ameliorating influence of Christian and general culture, which is no longer inclined to take harsh

views of nature and providence. This is a general tendency, recognizable in all avenues. It is regarded by some as a weakening of the moral and religious instincts, which view the large increase in religious interest would not seem to confirm. Perhaps such considerations as the following make death less terrible: Firstly, that physical death is a universal, and is seen to be a beneficent, law—as all general laws are. The sum of happiness in the world is greatly increased by it, and the sum of life's miseries greatly diminished. Secondly, that a beneficent law is in a large majority of instances beneficent in its operations—that while death is relentless it is not cruel. In nearly all cases it is peaceful and painless. Thirdly, in all classes there is an instinct of continuity and of the absence of violent change. The order of nature and of life proceeds quietly from year to year and from age to age. The intuition of continued existence is nearly universal. Very few, in their unconscious thought, look upon death as a break in the order and succession of their existence. The optimism and hope which render life endurable is always projected into the future. Christianity has taken up this sentiment and given it body and reality. It is reasonable to expect that the future life will be better than the present. All the analogies favor the expectation. Life is progress, a continual unfolding of capacities and powers. The inspired teachers exhaust their comparisons in describing the future life of man, and leave unlimited room for its exaltation when they say that eye hath not seen nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the imaginations of man. Reason confirms it. Endless progress taxes our best efforts to conceive of infinity. The thought that these generally, tho more or less unconsciously, prevalent sentiments may weaken the sanctions of religion, comes of the fact that in a coarser and harsher state of society and of thought the sanctions of fear alone could influence the masses. Fear only restrains the conduct; it does not change the nature. 'Love casteth out fear.'

WHAT WAS CHRIST'S ATTITUDE TOWARD "RELIGIOUS ERROR"?

THE great increase of new religious denominations in recent years has led Mr. W. R. Moody, retiring editor of *The Record of Christian Work* (Northfield, Mass.), to gather a number of expressions from prominent religious teachers as to these new "isms," whose "strange and perverted doctrines," he says, are peculiarly insidious, and "have blighted the spiritual life" of many once useful church-members. Among those who replied to his circular was Dr. Lyman Abbott, who writes:

"Christ never condemned any man for merely holding an intellectual error. He never, so far as I recall, indicated that His disciples should separate themselves from any man because of intellectual error. He never made the intellectual acceptance of any article of belief a condition of discipleship. He never even attacked with invective or rebuke the Sadducees, who were the unbelievers of His day, as He did attack the Pharisees, who were the false pretenders of His day; tho, when the Sadducees attacked Him, He showed with unerring spiritual sagacity their shallowness and shortsightedness.

"The only condition which Jesus Christ made of discipleship was a desire to learn of Him, that the learner might practise what he learned. The only condition of discipleship was that he should desire to be Christ's disciple; the only condition of following Him was that he should choose to follow wherever Christ led.

"I think the unprejudiced study of the four gospels will make good this general declaration."

Bishop Potter, of New York, says:

"In each form of craft and credulity there is the same mixture of some obvious truth with some cleverly disguised error, and the same hysterical following after it of simple souls. These, beguiled by some distorted fragment of a great fact in the history of mental and spiritual forces, soon find themselves harnessed to some alluring cult which involves homage to a new 'prophet,' or 'angel,' or 'mother,' who has learned the art of trading upon the credulity of others, or has been infected by some extravagant hallucination concerning themselves, as the subjects of special revelations, disclosures, or 'endowments' of power. The apostles' rule is the best, 'Try the Spirits'—at the bar of history,

reason, and recognized sciences; and in the process—whether in the pulpit, on the platform, or in print—cultivate, concerning all such things, the judicial temper."

Bishop Vincent, of Chautauqua, writes:

"There is only one way 'to meet error,' and that is with direct, simple, positive truth. Christ did not directly teach His disciples how to deal with 'error,' that is, with theoretical error, unless His example be taken as direct teaching. And, after all, how could He have more effectively told His disciples of all ages to let error in theory alone by teaching and living and illustrating truth? He gave testimony to the truth as applied to life. He wrought wonders of help and healing. He answered questions in such way as to make men think. He used figures of speech that children could understand. He spake with authority. He rebuked sin in men who professed righteousness. He was meek and lowly in spirit, emphatic in the denunciation of wrongdoing, of pretentious piety, uncharity, and hardness of heart. But He had little or nothing to say about human philosophizing and speculation. He preached the gospel of the kingdom, repentance, faith, obedience.

"It is my humble opinion that Christian teachers nowadays have little or nothing to do with 'error' or 'ism.' They should privately know its assumptions, the basal truth that makes it possible, the overemphasis that weakens or annuls that truth; and then they should intelligently, fervently, faithfully, persistently, proclaim *truth*, simple *truth*. Such teaching, by one who understands the real root of the error he would overcome, will do more than volumes of formal argumentation.

"Most 'isms' and 'fads' die of their own feebleness, if let alone. That is, if instead of argument or denunciation, the Christian teacher simply proclaims, and in his life illustrates, the simple truth as it is in Jesus. The best answer to heresy is truth, spoken with authority—the authority of one possessed and dominated by the Holy Spirit of truth. Christ's own ministry and the ministry of His disciples sustain this view."

Mr. Dwight L. Moody takes very much the same view. He writes:

"Statement of error is like dropping a seed. It often suggests what would otherwise never occur to a man. I once heard a man combat the very liberal views of two able men. The men who were supposed to be unsound were so much more able than the one who criticized them that I found unconsciously that my sympathies were being aroused in their behalf. This taught me a lesson that it is always a dangerous thing to attack *men* who hold error.

"It is for this reason that Christ's teaching was always constructive. He gave little attention to tearing down, because He knew that as light dispels darkness, so truth scatters error. His method of dealing with error was largely to ignore it, letting it melt away in the warm glow of the full intensity of truth expressed in love. But most important of all, let us remember the injunction of the Apostle Peter, 'Above all things, have fervent charity among yourselves.' Let us hold truth, but by all means let us hold it in love, and not with a theological club."

It is instructive to observe, says Mr. W. R. Moody, that altho representing many widely divergent religious positions, the writers generally agree that Christ dealt gently with those who differed from Him in their religious opinions, and sought rather to *win* them to Him than to drive them farther away.

Conversion of Nestorian Christians to the Roman Catholic Church.—In a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST (August 12) we mentioned the conversion of a large body of Nestorian Christians in Persia to the Greek Catholic faith. It is now learned that a still larger body of this sect, principally at Mossul and in districts adjoining Persia, have been received into the communion of the Roman Catholic church. A brief but significant announcement of this event is made in the following letter to the Pope from Mgr. Altmayer, Latin Archbishop of Bagdad and Delegate Apostolic of Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and Asia Minor:

"Holy Father: I am happy to be able to offer your Holiness

the first news of an event which will fill you with joy and for which your Holiness will join with us in loudly thanking the divine Goodness. The mission which two sons of St. Dominic . . . have been carrying on for the last three months in the midst of the Nestorian population, at the price of great fatigues, has won from Heaven the most consoling results, which will soon be made known to your Holiness by authentic documents. Fifty thousand Nestorian Christians have given their adhesion to the Catholic faith in the hands of these gallant missionaries, Fathers Rhetore and De France, of the residence of Van, while in the region near this city thirty thousand Gregorian Armenians have, thanks to the missionaries, also embraced Catholicism."

WHAT IS RELIGION?

AT a meeting of the Free Religions' Association a few years ago, one of the questions discussed was, "Has religion a scientific basis?" Objection was made to the wording of the question by a member, Mr. B. F. Underwood, on the ground that it would be as legitimate to ask whether society, or love, or language, or any other recognized phenomenon of life, has a scientific basis. Religion is a fact in the world, said Mr. Underwood, and must be recognized by the man of science, the historian, and the sociologist. The scientific basis of certain theories of religion is another matter.

Acknowledging, therefore, the indisputable fact of religion, Mr. Underwood (in *The Christian Register*, Unit., September 7) now asks, What is religion? He says:

"Manifestations of the religious sentiment may be studied by the physician and by the psychologist as well as by the ethical and social reformer. Those who confine their study of religion to the speculative part, to questions of origin and destiny, to theories in regard to the nature of God or the conditions of life beyond this bank and shoal of time, are not likely to have the broadest or most accurate knowledge of religion as a fact of human nature and as a factor in human progress. If the doctrine of evolution is true, it applies to religion as well as to ethics, language, art, society, government. . . . Not until men began to recognize power underlying or manifesting itself in phenomena, and began to feel their dependence upon it, to wonder about it, to fear, admire, and reverence it, could there have been religious belief or emotion.

"According to evolutionary thought, if I mistake not, a correct definition of religion, fundamentally considered, is the recognition of power to which man is subject and upon which he is dependent, with corresponding emotions. Religion is an expression of man's relation to the Ultimate of Being, whether shown in fetishism, henotheism, polytheism, monotheism, or agnosticism."

This definition of religion, however, is too general, Mr. Underwood thinks, to satisfy those who study religion from the present social side rather than from the philosophical side. It is desirable to view religion from many aspects, as it reveals itself to different minds. He gives the following definitions and thoughts on religion from some of the leading thinkers of ancient and modern times, from which one may gain a composite impression of the meaning of religion:

Coleridge defines religion as the union of the "subjective and objective." The subject is the Me; the object is Not Me.

A likeness to God, according to our ability," is Plato's definition of religion.

Religion, according to Kant, is "reverence for the moral law as of divine command."

"The union of the finite and infinite," says Schelling.

"Faith in a moral government of the world" (Fichte).

"Morality becoming conscious of the free universality of its concrete essence" (Hegel). This is interpreted to mean "perfect mind becoming conscious of itself."

According to Schleiermacher, religion is "immediate self-consciousness of the absolute dependence of all the finite on the infinite."

Jeremy Taylor's definition of religion is "the whole duty of man, comprehending in it justice, charity, and sobriety."

"Every man worships a conception of his own mind" (R. W. Mackay).

"Religion is a state of sentiment toward God" (F. W. Newman).

"Religion is the culminating meridian of morals" (Dr. James Martineau).

"Religions are many; reason is one. We are all brothers." This phrase is on the lips of every Chinese, and the Chinese bandy it from one to the other with the most exquisite urbanity" (Huc's "Journey through the Chinese Empire").

"Religion without morality is superstition which deceives the unfortunate with a false hope, and makes them incapable of improvement" (Fichte).

"The Thugs, the religious sect of professional murderers in Hindostan, are very strict in observing the ceremonial rules of their faith. . . . No Thug was ever known to offer insult, either in act or speech, to the woman he was about to murder" (Sleeman).

"Fashionable religion visits a man diplomatically three or four times—when he is born, when he marries, when he falls sick, and when he dies—and for the rest never interferes with him" (Emerson).

"A man is a Christian if he goes to church, pays his pew tax, bows to the parson, believes with his sect, and is as good as other people. That is our religion" (Theodore Parker).

"There is no pestilence in a state like a zeal for religion independent of morality."

"So pious as to be utterly intolerable" (H. W. Beecher).

"Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion" (Washington).

"Atheism leaves a man to sense, to philosophy, to natural piety, to laws, to refutation, all of which may be guides to an outward moral virtue, tho religion were not" (Bacon).

Shelley defines religion as "man's perception of his relation to the principle of the universe."

"The true religious philosophy of an imperfect being is not a system or creed, but, as Socrates taught, an infinite search or approximation" (Mackay's "Progress of the Intellect").

Is there any finer statement of the religious mood than that by Wordsworth in "Tintern Abbey"?

"And I have felt
A presence that disturbs me with the joy
Of elevated thought; a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply interfused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man,—
A motion and a spirit, that impels
All thinking things, all objects of all thought,
And rolls through all things."

Absolution by Telephone.—"A curious instance of the modern tendency of the Roman Catholic church to keep abreast of the age," says the *Chicago Tribune*, "may be found in a theological treatise just published in London, entitled 'The Sacraments Explained according to the Teaching and Doctrine of the Catholic Church.' The author is the Rev. Arthur Devine, Passionist, a recognized authority on orthodox Catholic theology. He says it has not yet been officially decided by the Pope whether or not confession can be heard and absolution given by telephone, but he is inclined to believe such action would be valid under certain circumstances. It is one of the requirements of valid confession and absolution that there should be 'a moral presence of the penitent with the confessor.' A written confession sent to an absent priest is not valid, but Father Devine says that 'a priest might give absolution by telephone, under condition, to a person taken suddenly ill, so as to be in imminent danger of death, and when he can not possibly reach the place where the person is,' in which case 'the penitent and confessor may be truly said to be conversing together, and consequently to be morally present to each other.' The idea of grafting a venerable rite upon the most modern of inventions will have a curious interest for Protestants as well as for Catholics."

It is said that a "Bible Trust" is one of the probabilities of the immediate future. The competition in selling Bibles has been so keen that a combination appears to be necessary so that prices will not be cut down beyond the point of a reasonable profit. Upon the whole, this activity is not a discouraging sign in the religious world.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

AS TO THE RESULTS OF THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

SPECULATION is already indulged in as to the possible results of the war in South Africa. Some English papers talk of a campaign of only six weeks' duration. Others are less optimistic, but doubt that the Boers will be able to obtain any but minor advantages, and these in the beginning only. Very few



A HITHERTO UNKNOWN MEISSONIER.

"The Morning of Waatelow (or its South African equivalent), 1900 (or possibly sooner)." Oom-Poleon reviews his "Oude Gaard" before the battle. —*Punch*.

are willing to believe that England could possibly be beaten, and most continental papers share this belief in England's ultimate victory. The reasons given are: Britain's immense resources, superior tactics, greater numbers; and, the British papers add, the inferiority of the Boer in intelligence. Mr. A. J. Wilson, the editor of the London *Investors' Review*, expresses himself, however, as follows to a reporter of the Paris *Temps*:

"Neither the Cape Colony nor Natal will be able to pay interest on its debt, which is in itself a serious loss to Great Britain. And then the gold-mines! Has any one considered how very necessary that gold is to us? Most of the mines will stop work, and the others will furnish the Boers with gold. And what about our trade? The war must disturb it. Moreover, we are morally beaten, however quickly our troops win. And no force we can muster can in future defend us against a dissatisfied people, who will have nothing to do with us. We can not hold far-away South Africa as we hold Ireland; and if we do, it will be a worse Ireland."

Mr. Wilson ridicules the Uitlander grievances, and declares that Cecil Rhodes is at the bottom of the whole business, as the Chartered Company is without any assets worth mentioning, and only possession of the Transvaal gold-fields can save the lords and millionaires who are shareholders from serious losses.

The Boers are hopeful enough. They have been nerving themselves for this conflict practically ever since 1881. The comments of the Afrikaner press on the Bechuana, Chitral, and Sudan campaigns by the British army have been to the effect that that army is little suited for an attack upon white nations. Nor are the Boers conscious of any inferiority to the British in mental qualities. "Daily contact with Englishmen has failed to produce in our people a sense of that intellectual inferiority which we are asked to exhibit," writes J. du Toit in the *Bloemfontein Express*. Another Afrikaner, in a letter to the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*, sketches the feeling in the Transvaal as follows:

"We here in Pretoria have never been able quite to understand the cause of your pessimism. To begin with, our frontier is one hundred miles from the British base of operations, and Pretoria is at least one hundred and twenty miles farther. The city is today a fortress which would inspire respect even in Europe. As far as our frontier the enemy can use his railroads. After that,

if they are lucky enough to get farther, they must use ox-wagons and mule-trains. What that means, only men who know South Africa can appreciate. This much I can tell you—the invading army will find nothing, absolutely nothing, in the way of provisions, fuel, etc., on its march. The larger part of the British army should consist of cavalry, and these will have their hands full to defend the infantry and trains. The summer here (from October to April) is better for an advance because there is grass enough for the animals; but the soldiers will suffer demoralization from the effects of the climate.

"But let us suppose the British reach Pretoria. A small force will be left to garrison the city. The rest of the Afrikaner forces will close around the besiegers as waters around an island, and another force will be needed to succor them. But where are the siege guns the English will need? We have fortress artillery, against which their field-guns will be useless. Are they going to load their siege-guns on ox-wagons? Pretoria is full of stores and can snap its fingers at a besieging force.

"We are confident that our German and French cannon are superior to the British guns. Trials have proven that. As for our Mauser rifles, they are decidedly better than the Lee-Metfords. Taken altogether, the struggle is by no means hopeless."

The Pretoria *Volkstem* expresses itself as follows:

"The plain, undeniable fact is that the Germans [in the Transvaal] and the Hollanders have openly placed themselves on the side of the Transvaal, and will stand by her in the hour of trial. The French, the Americans, Scandinavians, Russians, etc., are satisfied with the franchise as it is, and declare that they prefer freedom to the prospect of having to work still harder for the owners of London palaces. But even among the British there are thousands who are well content and desire nothing better than to be allowed to stay even if war should come. These people are workmen. Grievances they have, for our Government is no more perfect than others. But most British workmen in the Transvaal are much more interested in an eight-hour work-day than in British suzerainty."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

A serious typographical error is contained in our last number. The Transvaal has 30,000, not 50,000 men. The exact official figures are 29,897.—*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST*.

EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

IN Great Britain, considerable attention is still paid, in the discussion of the South African war, to the grievances of the Uitlanders and to the conventions of 1881 and 1884 and the degree of suzerainty deducible from them.

Gradually, however, both these aspects are becoming subordinate to the naked question: Shall the Boer or the Briton have supremacy in South Africa? Outside Great Britain, too, this is the issue as it now presents itself, and the sympathy is chiefly on the side of the Boers, there are not lacking, even in Germany and Holland, words favorable to the Britons. The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne), for instance, finds excuse for England's course. It says:

"Formally, the Boers are undoubtedly in the right; but, prac-



THE HOLLANDER'S COUNSEL.

UNCLE SAM TO OOM PAUL: Why don't you turn my friend John off the farm, as I did long ago? —*De Amsterdamer, Amsterdam*.

tically, they have put themselves in the wrong by failing to interpret rightly the signs of the times. . . . Measured by naked, merciless historical facts, the situation is as follows: the Boers either were incapable of satisfying the wants of that civilization which stormed in upon them, or they feared to satisfy the demands which were made. The golden treasures of their land should have guaranteed them wealth and power, for the foreigner, hungering after wealth, flooded the little country, and a period of economic life began such as even the North of America has hardly ever witnessed. The Boers had the alternative of managing the new movement or going under before it. The former they failed to do, hence they must witness an early destruction of their political existence. One chance only remains—armed resistance. Trusting to their rifles and their fleet horses, the Boers have made up their minds to throw the invader into the sea. Most likely they will find themselves mistaken."

Professor Delbrück, editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, also doubts that the Boer is to be preferred as the pioneer of civilization in South Africa in preference to the Englishman. Other German papers, and even Dutch papers, make similar admissions, tho all unite in saying that by the arrogance of the Briton the happy effects of his ability and intelligence are neutralized. Of course utterances on the other side are to be found in Germany, some of them very impassioned. In the *Gegenwart*, Berlin, an influential and by no means jingoistic weekly, Caliban demands to know whether the German Government has really, as the British assert, permitted Great Britain to take Delagoa Bay, the only outlet of the Transvaal, from Portugal. Boeckel, a member of the Reichstag, in a mass-meeting held in Berlin, expressed himself to the following effect:

Humanity and justice demand that we should come to the assistance of the Transvaal. Where is the sequel to that famous telegram which at one time prevented Ahab-Britain from stealing the vineyard of the Naboth-Boer? Whenever there is threatened a Slav race, Russia comes forward to defend it. Germany, however, apparently sits still while a brave tho small race of Teutonic stock is being crushed. But let no one be deceived. If the Transvaal is crushed, England will attack the German colonies in Africa.

The most jingoistic papers, such as the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, *Münchener Neuesten Nachrichten*, demand immediate mobilization. The most that the German Government seems, however, to be doing in behalf of the Boers is quietly to aid her merchants in their efforts to supply the Boers with arms and ammunition. The *Vossische Zeitung*, referring to a cargo of ammunition which the English vainly tried to stop at Delagoa Bay, says:

"The arms and ammunition were sent by the Mauser firm to the address of Mr. Andreae, a German subject. When the British Government undertook to stop this very important cargo of ammunition, the Mausers complained to the German Government. The latter immediately wired to the Portuguese Government, compelling them to let the consignment pass. The Portuguese, indeed, described the cargo as war contraband; but Germany maintained that, as no actual state of war exists, German goods consigned to German subjects must be allowed to pass; and the Reichstag landed her cargo without further interference."

The *Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, declares that Russia may think it worth its while to interfere. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says England is in a bad position because the Boer has "called the bluff"; and the *Temps*, a government organ in France, believes that it may be necessary to interfere later on.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, says:

"With all his astuteness, Krüger evidently failed to comprehend the character of his adversary. With the English, if you are willing to make concessions at all, you must do so at once; for it is their habitual practise to augment their pretensions as negotiations are prolonged. They always take what is offered and ask for more. Nor did Chamberlain fail to do so. He has continually shifted the ground of debate, tiring his adversary, and Mr.

Krüger continually accepted the proposition just preceding the latest one. At length he refused to continue the game."

The British recognize the possibility of foreign intervention, but they expect that the desire for peace which prevails in Europe will prevent any interference. *The Spectator* (London) says:

"But tho it may be admitted that Europe will not actually attack us in combination, it may be urged that Europe may combine to threaten, and that such threats might prove extremely disagreeable and embarrassing if they came at the moment of a temporary reverse. Possibly; but depend upon it if we resolutely refuse to yield an inch to any threats they will melt away. Danger only follows from such threats when they are taken heed of. If they are ignored because the threatened power realizes that they can not, and will not, be carried out, as we must know to be the case if we are not blind, they lose all their force. Let us never forget this. We must do, then, what is right and wise in the Transvaal without any thought as to what the powers may intend, determined, if intervention comes, to resist it to the utmost."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

COLONIAL AID TO GREAT BRITAIN.

GREAT BRITAIN recruits her defensive and offensive forces entirely by voluntary enlistment. As the navy alone absorbs 100,000 men, when a war of such magnitude as the present attempt to conquer the Boers occurs, more or less difficulty is encountered in securing the necessary number of recruits. There is accordingly talk of assistance from the colonies. The *London Outlook* says:

"The moment of peril to British interests in South Africa has brought offers of immediate and substantial military help from Canada and Australasia and elsewhere; from these homes of the British race where peace and prosperity have for basis the vital principle of those equal rights between white men of whatever race to secure which England is prepared to draw the sword in South Africa. . . . Why indeed, if they wish it, as they seemingly do, should not our colonial and Indian allies take upon themselves under British direction the brunt of the coming struggle in South Africa? The cause is theirs as well as ours, for without equal rights between the white races the empire is not worth a decade's purchase."

Concerning Australia, *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Advance Australia! is all the cry nowadays, and at the present moment of war feeling our cousins at the antipodes have come well to the fore with an offer of volunteers for service in South Africa. The six Australian colonies are preparing a scheme for a combined force, and New Zealand has offered a contingent of mounted rifles. Some of our meaner-minded contemporaries are inclined to sneer at the practical benefit that 200 men will be to us. But it may be pointed out that an expenditure of £20,000 in six months is not such a despicable offer after all, that 1,800 men have already volunteered from Victoria alone, that a similar contribution from the other five Australian colonies would give a total of 12,000 men, and that would be by no means an inconsiderable addition to the 50,000 we are sending out ourselves. We do not suppose, however, the Australian total will be so large. But the mass of Englishmen look rather to the spirit that prompts the offer than the actual assistance it will be."

A contingent may also be sent from Canada, and the comments of the Canadian press on this subject are not without interest to Americans. The *Toronto Monetary Times* says:

"South Africa, threatened by the Boers, needs defense now; our turn may come to-morrow; if we do not assist the Cape, Natal, and other British colonies of South Africa, how can we expect them to assist us in the hour of our need? It is no answer to say that the defense of the colonies should be left wholly to the parent state; that is not equitable, and might not always be possible."

The *Toronto World* says:

"In dealing with the United States on the boundary question Canada has the power of the whole empire behind her. Do we

adequately grapple with the significance of this fact? Just imagine where we would stand on that question if we were depending on our own resources. By this time the United States would be in possession of the whole Yukon. We would have little or no status as an independent nation. The United States would treat Canada just as it treats Venezuela, or any other small American state. Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian Government remember these facts when debating whether Canada shall send a contingent to South Africa."

The *Montreal Witness* expresses itself in a similar way. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, will do nothing in the matter without the consent of Parliament. The French Canadian papers are not over-enthusiastic in the matter, yet they are not opposed to the sending of the contingent.

The *Montreal Patrie* expresses itself in the main as follows:

Now, what is the good of going to the Transvaal? It is a little country with few inhabitants, and the British empire has immense resources to reduce it. Where is the necessity of interfering with Canadian troops? And why should Sir Wilfrid Laurier be accused of disloyalty? If the present government had decided to send men without consulting Parliament, the Tory organs would have attacked it just the same, declaring that the Liberals draw the country into a foolish business.

The *Presse* thinks the war may be over ere the Canadians are ready. Even the English-Canadian papers are not unanimous in saying that the contingent should be sent. The *Toronto Sun* wants to know whether Canada is in the position of a feudatory Indian prince, who has no voice in the matter, but must send troops when required to do so. It continues:

"When imperial confederation becomes a fact all members of the federation will, of course, be bound in questions of peace and war by the federal vote, and will be required, in case of war, to furnish their contingents; but then each of them will have a voice in the federal councils. Imperial federation, however, is not yet a fact. In the mean time, the subject is in an uncovenanted state, and our people in Canada are in danger of being drawn, by the irresponsible zeal of a few enthusiastic imperialists, into local quarrels with which they have nothing to do and in which, if the question were fully submitted to them, their consciences might lead them to incline to the other side."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN COMMENTS ON DEWEY'S RECEPTION.

THE comments of the foreign press on the reception given to Admiral Dewey are to the effect that we have rather overdone it. Dewey does not come in for any criticism, but the job he had to do is not regarded as a difficult enough one to justify so extensive a tribute as he has received. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"Should the United States in a far future, not very easy to imagine, achieve a Salamis or a Nile, it will puzzle even such experienced and highly trained demonstrators as the Americans to improve on their extravagance in celebrating the destruction of a few wooden ships by American ironclads out of all danger at the time. It is difficult to believe that Admiral Dewey appreciates the honor of being whistled at continuously by factories, and would not prefer to pay for his own house to having one subscribed for on his behalf."

The Speaker remarks that "the artistic and emotional side of the American temperament, due mainly to ethnic elements which are not Anglo-Saxon, helps to give to the victor of Manila such a welcome as London never gave to any mere English sailor." The same paper expresses the opinion that the people of the United States, despite their enthusiasm for Dewey, are not very anxious to take upon themselves the "White Man's Burden." It says:

"London is jingo to the end, because the mass of middle-class

Londoners never dream under any conceivable circumstances of having to fight; they pay the poor to do the fighting. New York sent its volunteers to Cuba, and enthusiasm is modified by experience. The indications seem to point to a reaction against imperialism in the November elections greater even than the movement of opinion which carried Mr. Gladstone into power in 1880. . . . Of more importance than any of these sectional manifestations is the strong reaction which British policy toward the Transvaal is causing among sober and representative Americans. The latest and ugliest manifestation of the jingo spirit warns the American people against the danger of close association with those whose polity produces such unlovely results. For all these reasons we venture to think that the Dewey celebration marks the end rather than the beginning of an epoch—or an episode."

The Journal des Débats, a paper which reflects more than any other the opinion of those who rule the destinies of France, says:

"We do not mean to say that the banner of the United States must necessarily be withdrawn from the Philippines as well as from Cuba. . . . But the moral results of the victory are not exactly equal to what the prophets promised. . . . One after another the victorious leaders of the war are divesting themselves of their martial clothes to show the politician, but the horse-sense of Brother Jonathan has not been entirely destroyed; he seems to interest himself in his little home ills as much now as before the war. The general impression certainly is that, after a period of high fever, Uncle Sam's pulse will get its normal condition."

The *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, does not think the Spanish fleet at Cavite was formidable enough to justify us in putting Dewey on the loftiest of pedestals, and prints in evidence the following news item from Hongkong:

"The two best vessels of the Spanish squadron at Manila were the *Isla de Cuba* and the *Isla de Luzon*. The Americans raised them, and sent them to the Cowloon wharf for repairs. They told the English captains sent with these vessels that the torpedoes were still in the bows, and advised caution. At Hongkong the dock authorities asked the captain of the German cruiser *Kaiser* to remove these torpedoes. The captain acquiesced, sending his specially trained torpedo men. What they found made them smile. In neither Spanish cruiser were the torpedoes loaded; nor had any attempt been made to prepare them for service. The torpedoes had stuck in the bows of the vessels so long that they could not be fired off. The *Isla de Luzon* did not even have 'war heads'; the *Isla de Cuba* had only two."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE VENEZUELA AWARD.

THE award given by the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal has not attracted much notice outside the two countries directly involved and this country. The Venezuelans, according to their minister in Paris, are not exactly pleased, but tacitly acquiesce in the verdict. According to the *London Standard*, Señor de Royas expressed himself as follows:

"It is, of course, not what we hoped for, but what can you expect in a contest between an elephant and an ant? One thing will result from it, namely, America will accept no more arbitrations with Europe. You will see America lay down a fresh international code, which she will apply to the Old World whether the latter likes it or not. The South American states, including Brazil, will rally round the United States for the purpose of effecting an economic union—a sort of zollverein. We shall try to establish a monetary union on the basis of a gold standard. These projects need not imply a hostile attitude toward Europe, but you should bear in mind that Europe stands in much greater need of us than we do of her. . . . To return to the question of the award, it is due to a great extent to the recognition of the Schomburgk boundary, against which Venezuela ought to have protested at the time. But Lord Palmerston was too strong for us, and we were then under the influence of gratitude toward England for the part she had taken in securing our independence. Otherwise we would have been perfectly justified in ordering that German adventurer and amateur surveyor across the border."

Great Britain is very much pleased with the result of the arbitration. The London *Speaker* points out that the award is of special interest for several reasons. It says:

"In the first place, it was unanimous, tho, perhaps, there is some truth in the not over-gracious comment attributed to the United States counsel that this unanimity was determined by a resolve to compromise rather than by any exact agreement upon a particular theory. In the second place, it is the first international dispute which has been settled by argument and evidence since the Peace Conference at The Hague, and Professor de Martens expressed a natural satisfaction in pointing out that the rules of procedure which Russia had drafted and the Peace delegates had adopted were on this occasion tried for the first time and found completely successful.

The Daily Chronicle does not doubt that the British Government will be satisfied with the award, and waive whatever claims of Great Britain were not recognized. It says:

"We suppose that Lord Salisbury himself, tho he began by naming the Schomburgk line as beyond the limits of dispute, and admitting arbitration only on the districts west and north of the Cuyuni, no part of which has been awarded to us, will be disposed to make the best of a decision which brings a long and tedious controversy to an end. However this may be, there can be no question that the Paris Arbitration, confirming as it does a principle of international conciliation to which the people of this country are becoming more and more attached, and removing another obstacle to the complete mutual understanding of Great Britain and the United States, will be heartily welcomed by the nation as a whole."

Many English papers believe that this happy ending to the Venezuela dispute will prove to the world in general that Great Britain has no desire to outrage weaker countries. Great satisfaction is caused by the news that the gold-fields are now in British territory. *Lloyd's Weekly* says:

"It is also highly satisfactory to note that the great gold-bearing portion of the disputed territory is pronounced to be British, for under our rule we may look for speedy and important trade developments. Last, but not least, the award closes forever the mouths of those critics who have all along insisted that arbitration would show that England had been trying to rob a small and defenseless state. We have got nearly all we claimed, while Venezuela is rebuked for her greediness, and must be content with very much less than was offered her in our many vain attempts to settle the long-standing dispute without appeal to other nations."

The Manchester *Guardian*, the British Mugwump *par excellence*, remarks that "both sides have shown by their actions that they knew there was no true frontier at all."

The Toronto *Sun* points out that Canada can learn a lesson through this affair, especially in the matter of civility. It says:

"At the time of the affair [President Cleveland's message] Toronto jingoism was in a flame. Great Britain was urged to resist in arms so intolerable an affront to the dignity of the empire; furious menaces were hurled at the Yankees, and cartoons, not only insulting, but filthy and disgraceful to our manners, were scattered over the United States and thrust into the hands of American politicians. It was no fault of Toronto jingoism that there was not an international rupture, followed, as it must have been, by an invasion of Canada. Lord Salisbury kept his head. The interest of Great Britain has been secured without detriment to her honor. The Americans, instead of learning to despise her, have been anxiously courting her alliance. Instead of a relapse into barbarism, as a war about a boundary question would have been, there has been a step forward in moral civilization."

The *Journal des Débats*, referring to this possibility of a rupture between the United States and Great Britain, says:

"The elements which aggravated the conflict some three years ago have disappeared. It is certain that in the United States nobody to-day goes off into a passion over the Venezuelan difficulty. The war with Spain, the colonial embarrassments which

followed, have changed the point of view from which the United States regards such matters. It would, of course, be imprudent to suppose that the Pan-American spirit, based upon the Monroe doctrine, has disappeared. There are symptoms which prove that this sentiment will again be uppermost. But for the present, due to the campaign carried on by the English press and imperialistic tendencies, it is overshadowed by another sentiment—the Pan-Anglo-Saxon."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STARTLING DEMANDS OF THE SPANISH CATHOLICS.

THE hierarchy of Spain has attracted wide and unfavorable notice for its recent political demands upon the Spanish Government. These demands are considered by many Catholics outside of Spain to be excessive, and inasmuch as a veiled threat of a Carlist uprising is assumed to accompany the demands, they are open to the charge of being, in spirit at least, a violation of the Pope's injunction to be loyal to the present dynasty. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) analyzes the demands as follows:

"According to the views expressed at Burgos, the Spanish church, to quote the words of a French king, simply says: 'L'état, c'est moi!' The grave crisis of Spain, we are told, is due to her 'excessive Liberals,' and, further, that 'the chief error of Liberalism is that it substitutes individual discernment for the authority of the church.' The church, therefore, makes the following cardinal demands: Complete independence of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which means that none of its members, under any consideration whatever, shall be judged by secular courts; re-establishment of all clerical privileges; abolition of the legality of marriages not sanctioned by the church; non-interference of the secular authorities with any legacies or grants obtained by the church; prohibition of religious association to non-Catholics. Thus the church makes demands which are altogether incompatible with modern life. The spirit of these demands is all the more easy to discern when we read that 'the increasing impudence and audacity of Protestantism, which raises its temples and opens its schools in the presence of Catholic sanctuaries and schools, in the capital as well as in other places of Spain, is a direct violation of the constitution.'"

The *Journal des Débats* points out that the church is in all this at variance with a large part of the Spanish people, and is evidently overreaching itself.

The *Epoca* (Madrid) seems to see no chance of successful resistance to the demands. It says:

"A legal, peaceful resistance, prolonged by the Catholic Party for ten years, such as we have witnessed in the famous *Kultur-Kampf* in Prussia, is altogether out of the question in Spain. Civil wars have so accustomed us to deeds of violence that all resort to it, those who wish to be confessors and seek martyrdom (forgetting their own tendency to become oppressors), as well as those who, with excessive shouts for liberty, want to expel the nuns and close the convents."

The attitude of the Spanish clergy is not likely to make the opponents of the church in other parts of the world less watchful than before. Thus, *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says that "one would like to hear Cardinal Vaughan on this conference, considered as an example of Roman Catholic discipline, harmony, and loyalty to the state." The same paper discovers a discrepancy between the opportunism of the Roman Catholic church in every country of the world and the Pope's demand for the restoration of temporal power. It says:

"There seems, to say the least of it, something undignified in the spectacle of the Pope, who claims to be the representative and vicegerent on earth of Him who said, 'My kingdom is not of this world,' sulking by turns, and by turns raising protests and lamentations because he has had, at length, as king, to share the fate of all dynasties which have gone before. If Leo XIII. is prepared, for the sake of peace, to throw over the political claims of others, why should he so persistently cling to his own?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The following, dated June 26, 1899, has been received from Commercial Agent Atwell, of Roubaix:

A new method of treating bronchial and pulmonary diseases has recently been called to the attention of the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Mendel. The treatment is specially recommended for tuberculosis. He injects daily into the bronchial tube essence of eucalyptus, thyme, and cinnamon, held in solution in olive oil. The oil in descending slowly comes into contact with the walls of the tube and the upper lungs. The gas that is set free saturates the air in the lungs and acts on the mucous membranes as far as the air penetrates. Dr. Mendel has thus far treated sixteen tuberculosis patients and two suffering from simple bronchitis. In all these cases he has noted, after a treatment of one or two weeks, a lessening or complete cessation of the cough and expectoration, as well as a return of sleep, appetite, and strength.

The Department has received a note from Ambassador Cambon, dated Washington, July 15, 1899, to the effect that an international congress of public assistance and private beneficence is to meet in Paris from July 30 to August 5, 1900. The French Government is to be officially represented, and foreign governments are requested to send delegates to the congress. A circular issued by the promoters has the following extracts from the general regulations of the congress:

"The questions discussed during the sessions of congress will be the subject of printed reports, which will be distributed to members at least fifteen days before the opening meeting. So far as possible, each question will be treated by French writers, foreign writers, and general writers. These writers will be chosen by the commission of organization. Other questions relating to public assistance and private beneficence may be submitted for discussion. Authors are requested to send papers to the general secretary three months before the opening of the congress.

"The congress comprises four sections: (1) childhood; (2) the sick, the infirm, the incurables, the aged; (3) the able-bodied poor, other relief than that of assistance by furnishing work, general questions; (4) works of assistance by furnishing work. Other subjects to be considered are: The working and efficacy of relief at the home; compromise between public and private assistance; treatment and education of children in reform schools, schools of correction, etc.; character of works of relief by furnishing work;


should these not be considered works of private beneficence? assistance to indigent consumptives (measures of relief, whatever the medical treatment may be).

"The language of the congress will be French. Only members are permitted to submit communications, to be present at the sessions, or take part in the discussions. The fee for membership is 20 francs (\$3.86). It is to be devoted to payment of the publication of the lectures, etc., delivered in the congress."

The adhesion of all persons interested in relief work, public or private, is requested.

Consul Brittain writes from Nantes, July 10, 1899:

There have recently been many inquiries for the names of the leading firms in the United States that manufacture various kinds of machinery. A number of sales of American machinery have been made during the past year. Heretofore, considerable machinery used by the shipbuilders of Nantes has been purchased in England. English manufacturers have two advantages over those of the United States—first, their nearness to this market; second, the advantages accruing from the minimum tariff rate. For machine tools weighing over 1,000 kilograms (2,204 pounds), the maximum duty is 15 francs (\$2.89), the minimum 10 francs (\$1.93) per 100 kilograms (220.46 pounds); weighing from 250 to 1,000 kilograms (550 to 2,204 pounds), maximum 20 francs (\$3.86), minimum 16 francs (\$3.08); small tools, weighing less than 250 kilograms, maximum 70 francs (\$13.50) and the minimum 50 francs (\$9.65) per 100 kilograms. The difference on structural iron or that used for shipbuilding is not so great, the maximum being 6 francs (\$1.15) and the minimum 5 francs (.96 cents). The recent augmentation in prices and the scarcity of a visible supply of structural iron in this part of France make this an opportune time for the American manufacturer to invade this market. The nearness of the English manufacturer has given him an easy victory in the past, but the shipbuilders of the Loire have come to the conclusion that if the American iron manufacturers can sell iron in England and in English colonies, it is at least worth while to get our prices. I believe if the American manufacturer were on the ground with prices and terms he could capture some orders. There are three shipyards at Nantes, where there were constructed last year forty-two iron vessels, varying in tonnage from 300 tons downward. At St. Nazaire, 30 miles west of Nantes, there are extensive shipyards, where some of the largest vessels in the service of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique were built. About two weeks since, a large war-vessel for the Government of Japan was launched at St. Nazaire. American manufacturers of structural iron would do well to correspond with Julien Janoe, of Nantes, an extensive dealer, who is anxious to obtain American prices on bar, structural, and plate steel and iron.



SINGER SEWING-MACHINES.

Every American warship carries a sewing-machine as a part of its regular equipment; besides this there are usually one or more sailors on each vessel who purchase hand machines and act as "ship's tailor," thereby earning a tidy sum by making or repairing clothing for their mates. Here, as in every other occupation using a sewing-machine, **The Singer** has the preference over all others because of its simplicity, its reliable construction, and its good work under all conditions. While powerful warships and great guns are good things for the Nation at some times, Singer Sewing-Machines are essential to its people all the time, whether afloat or ashore.

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When ordering, state color wanted.
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The Susacuac Weaving Co.

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Turkish Baths for 3 Cents.

THE best of all bath cabinets is now sold at maker's prices direct to the user. Sold even lower than the inconvenient affairs that are advertised for this service. A tight, double-walled room, rubber coated inside and outside, and fitted with a door. Made so that merely tipping folds it into a six inch space. Handsome, convenient and strong.

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Fresh and fruity. Made from the pick of the choicest beef—deliciously seasoned. Put up in convenient packages, enough for two big pies.

Drop postal for book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

3 B

ARTIFICIAL DIGESTION.

Science has made great strides in the last century. The achievements in the science of the preparation of foods are truly wonderful.

A chemist who has been making a series of experiments with a view of rendering cereal foods easy of digestion, has discovered that uncooked, or improperly cooked, cereals were to a great degree responsible for chronic stomach troubles from which countless thousands suffer.

These experiments show that by a certain treatment, the grains can be artificially digested, and the starch which abounds in cereals converted into dextrin, thus not only rendering the combination of grains, which is called Granola, easy of digestion, but giving it that rich, nutty flavor that every one so much enjoys.

This achievement marks a new era in the scientific preparation of foods, and a series of experiments in the greatest laboratory of hygiene in this country convinces the makers that Granola is one of the greatest discoveries in the food line that has been produced in this century.

These experiments not only show that Granola can be digested by the weakest stomach, but that its manner of preparation and the grains that enter into it, give this palatable food three times the nutrition and strengthening properties of beef, making it the most economical and nutritious food in existence.

Granola needs no preparation by the cook, all it requires is the addition of a little milk, and a delicious meal is ready in a second at a cost of one cent a person.

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PERSONALS.

LORD WOLSELEY, has gained promotion more rapidly than any other British officer. The following are the various steps with dates: Ensign, 1852; captain, 1855; major, 1858; lieutenant-colonel, 1859; colonel, 1865; deputy quartermaster-general, 1867; assistant adjutant-general, 1871; major-general, 1873; quartermaster-general, 1880; adjutant-general, 1882; general, 1883. He received £25,000 for his services in Ashanti, and £20,000 for his conduct of the Egyptian campaign. He was the youngest captain in the army, having reached that rank after only three years' service.

SARASATE, the Spanish violinist, was born in Pamplona, Spain, March 10, 1844. While a very little boy he was taken to Paris, and at the age of twelve was entered to study music at the Conservatoire. In 1859 he began a series of successful tours, visiting all parts of Europe and North and South America. He has composed a number of brilliant fantasies, and has brought out several delightful arrangements of Spanish airs.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON, whose yacht, the *Shamrock*, raced with the *Columbia* for the America cup, is a man who has worked himself up from the very bottom. In his youth he made a trip to America in which he gained nothing but experience. After his return to England he opened up a little provision store with \$400 which his parents, working-people, entrusted to him. He knew how to catch trade, he knew how to keep it, and, what has proved of great value in the winning of his fortune, he knew how to select his assistants. No sooner had his first store proved profitable than this ability became apparent. He obtained capable assistants, and opened another store, and then another and another. He went to London eventually, and opened stores there until he had 60 in London alone, and, spreading over the kingdom, he entered every considerable town until at last there were 420 Lipton stores in Great Britain.

THE VERY REV. CHARLES WILLIAM STUBBS, Dean of Ely, is coming to America. He will deliver a series of lectures and will occupy the pulpit of several Episcopalian churches. Since 1864 the dean has been in charge of the beautiful cathedral of Ely, which is so attractive that it tempts many American tourists from the beaten path between London and Liverpool. As a speaker the dean is remarkable for profound earnestness, exceptional clarity of statement, close and rapid reasoning, and a deep pathos, which alternates with blithe and happy humor. His chief hobby is the condition of the masses, and his pen and voice have always been devoted to the improvement of the condition of British artisans. He is a Christian Socialist, and quite a radical in politics. A fast friend of democracy, he will come to America to investigate the workings of our system of government.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Circus.—**MRS. KIDDLER**: "Why, children, what's all this noise about?"

LITTLE JAMIE: "We've had gran'pa and Uncle Henry locked in the cupboard for an hour, an when they get a little angrier I'm going to play 'going into the lion's cage.'"—*Tit-Bits*.

A Superfluous Suggestion.—"I would lay the world at your feet," he exclaimed. But she looked at him icily and returned: "I see no reason for troubling you, Mr. Doddy. Unless the law of gravity has been unexpectedly repealed, the earth is there already."—*Washington Star*.

Why St. Patrick Didn't Sign.—"Oi say, father," said little Timmie O'Brien, "whoy didn't Saint Patrick sign the Declaration of Independence? Didn't they ask him?" "Yis, Timmie, they asked him all right," said Mr. O'Brien, "but, ye see, he t'ought th' man that brought it to him

**YOU
REMEMBER
ME.**

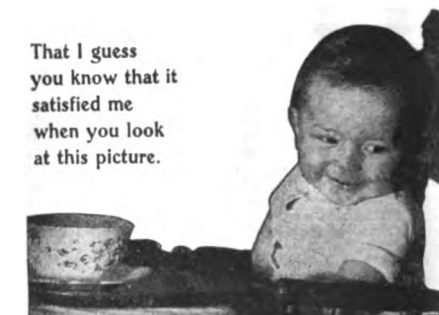
I Was Hungry
for my Wheatlet



But it
was so good
when
I got it



That I guess
you know that it
satisfied me
when you look
at this picture.



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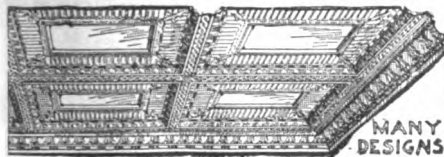
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was wan o' these autygraft hunters, an' he chucked him out o' the house."—*Harper's Bazar*.

Why He Died.—INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT (suspiciously):—"How did your husband happen to die so soon after getting insured for a large amount?"

WIDOW: "He worked himself to death trying to pay the premiums."—*Household Words*.

How He Knew.—HOTEL MANAGER: "I see you have given our finest suite of rooms to a man named Bilkins. Are you sure he can pay the charges?"

CLERK: "Yes, he's rich enough."

MANAGER: "How do you know?"

CLERK: "He is old and ugly, and his wife is young and pretty."—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

An "Alleged Husband."—CITY EDITOR: "Mr. Strong has been in to-day, and he had murder in his eye. How in time did you come to speak of Mrs. Strong's 'alleged husband' in that paragraph about her accident?"

J. FRESH:—"I did it to steer clear of a libel suit. You know you told me always to say 'alleged thief,' 'alleged murderer,' and that sort of thing."—*Boston Transcript*.

A Dog's Pedigree.—"Has your dachshund a pedigree?" "Pedigree? Look at him; it makes him sag to carry it."—*Chicago Record*.

Current Events.

Monday, October 16.

—The Boers mass their forces around Kimberley, and detachments of burghers cross the border line into Natal.

—General Magbanna, with twelve thousand Filipinos, prepares to attack Iloilo.

—The President makes patriotic speeches in Iowa and Wisconsin, and attends a great reception and banquet at Milwaukee.

—W. J. Bryan begins a stump tour of Kentucky, in company with William Goebel, candidate for governor.

—The first yacht race for the America's Cup results in an easy victory for the *Columbia*.

Tuesday, October 17.

—The English Parliament meets in response to the Queen's summons, and the members of the Commons are enthusiastic in support of the Government's action in the Transvaal.

—Advice from South Africa confirms the reports of a battle at Mafeking, in which 300 Boers and 18 Englishmen were killed.

—At an anti-imperialist convention in Chicago, Carl Schurz and others attack the policy of the Government in the Philippines.

—The Unitarian National Conference is addressed by Senator Hoar at Washington.

—The second race for the America's Cup results in the disabling of the *Shamrock*, and consequent victory for the *Columbia*.

—Rev. Dr. Faunce is officially installed as president of Brown University.

Wednesday, October 18.

—Advanced outposts of the British and Boer forces engage in action near Ladysmith, Natal.

—General Otis receives messages purporting to come from General Pío del Pilar, offering to sell out his army and deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans.

—The President makes the last speech of his tour at Youngstown, O., and returns to Washington, after a trip of 5,000 miles.

—Dr. Arthur Twining Hadley is inaugurated the thirteenth president of Yale University.

Thursday, October 19.

—The Boers capture Vryburg, on the Cape railway, one hundred miles south of Mafeking. Five British transports leave Southampton for South Africa.

—The Anti-Imperialist League elects George

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They are made of tough clear glass, clear as crystal.

They fit the lamps they are made for. Shape controls the draft. Draft contributes to proper combustion; that makes light; they improve the light of a lamp.

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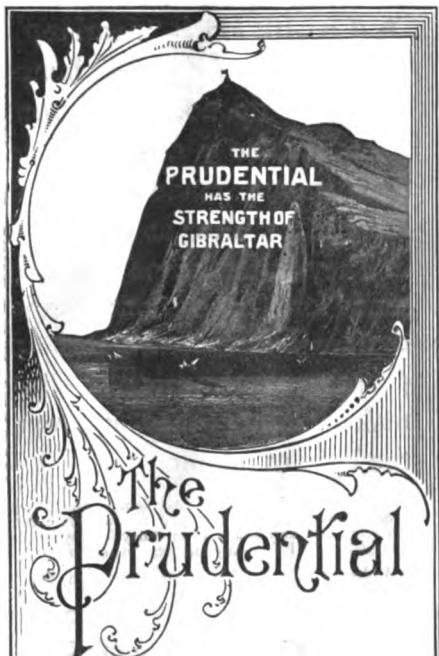
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Boutwell, of Massachusetts, president, and selects Chicago as headquarters.

W. J. Bryan begins a campaign trip through Ohio, accompanied by John R. McLean.

—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, reads a paper before the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Friday, October 20.

—The forces of the South African Republic and Orange Free State attack the British at Glencoe Camp, in Natal, and are repulsed after several hours of hard fighting; the losses on both sides are heavy, General Symons, the British commander, being severely wounded.

—The *modus vivendi*, arranged by Secretary Hay and Mr. Towers, British chargé d'affaires at Washington, and providing for a temporary adjustment of the Alaskan boundary, goes into effect.

—The *Columbia* wins her third consecutive victory from the *Shamrock*, thus retaining the America's cup in this country.

—The national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union begins at Seattle.

Saturday, October 21.

—The British forces under Generals White and French carry the Boer position at Elandslaagte, Natal.

—Secretary Long assigns Admiral Dewey to special duty at the Navy Department; the Admiral cancels his engagements to visit Atlanta and Philadelphia on account of ill health.

—The delegates to the International Commercial Congress are received by President McKinley at the White House.

—Governor Roosevelt makes an address at Cincinnati, O., in support of the policy of the administration in the Philippines.

—It is announced at Washington that negotiations for a revision of the Treaty of Berlin are in progress between the three powers interested in the government of Samoa.

Sunday, October 22.

—Further details of the battle at Elandslaagte show that the British won an important victory, the Boer commander, General Kock, being among the killed.

—Two more British transports sail from Southampton, carrying British troops to South Africa.

—Admiral Dewey states that he "would not consent to become a candidate for President, if nominated by both political parties."

—A mass-meeting in aid of the movement to erect a monument to Parnell in Dublin is held at New York, and addressed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other prominent speakers.

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attest the honesty of this modern method of piano-selling. We warrant our Pianos and Organs for 25 years. Back of that Warranty is a business worth over a million dollars.

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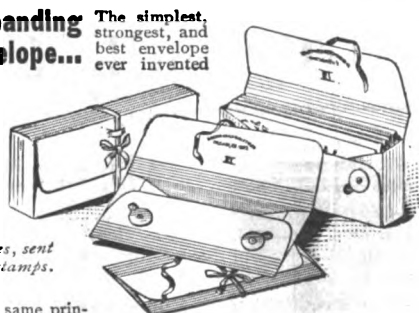
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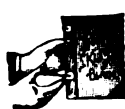
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4 1/4 x 14 1/4	\$2.50	\$2.75
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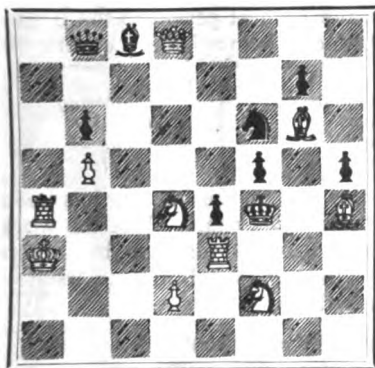
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 424.

BY F. HEALY.

(Reichelm calls this a "perfect comp de repos.")

Black—Nine Pieces.



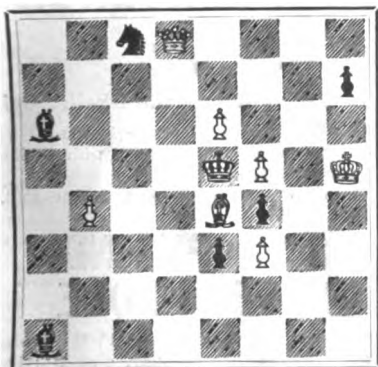
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 425.

BY J. PECH.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 418.

Key-move, Q—R sq.

No. 419.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Q—Kt 4 | 2. Q x B P, ch | 3. R x P, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. K x Q | 3. Kt—Q 4, mate |
| 1. | 2. K—K 3 | 3. Q x K P, mate |
| 1. | 2. Kt—B 3, dis ch. | 3. R x Kt P, mate |
| 1. K x Kt | 2. K—K 3 | 3. B—B 4, mate |
| 1. | 2. | 3. B—Q 7, mate |
| 1. | 2. K—Kt 5 | |
| 1. P x Q | 2. B x P | |
| | 2. K x R | |
| | 2. K x Kt | |

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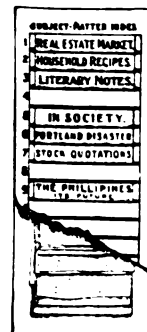
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THE AMERICAN BEATS THE FRENCHMAN.

In the first round Janowski beat Pillsbury. We give the second game, in which the Parisian, putting up a very strong fight, was compelled to resign after 72 moves.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	PILLSBURY. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	37 P x R	O x B P
2 P-Q 4	P-K 3	38 P-B 4 (h)	P-R 5
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q R 3 (a)	39 R-K Kt 2	R-B sq.
4 P x P	P x P	40 R-K B 2	Kt-B 3 (i)
5 Q-Kt 3	P-Q B 3	41 R x P	O-Kt 8 ch
6 Kt-B 3	B-Q 3	42 K-Kt 2	R-Kt sq ch
7 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3 (b)	43 R-Kt 5	R-K sq
8 P-K 4	P x P	44 Q-Q 4	Kt-Q 4
9 Kt x P	B-K 2	45 R-K 5	R-Kt sq ch
10 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt	46 R-Kt 5	R-K 8
11 O-K 3 ch	B-K 3	47 K-R 2	K-B 2
12 B-Q B 4	Castles (c)	48 O-R 8 ch	K-B 2
13 B (B 4) x B	R-K sq	49 Q-Kt 7 ch	R-K 2
14 B x B (d)	Kt P x B	50 R-Kt sq (k)	O-Q 6
15 Castles KR	P x B	51 Q-R 6	R-R 2
16 K-R-K sq	Q-Q 4	52 R-Kt 7 ch	R x R
17 Q-R 6	Kt-Q 2	53 Q x R ch	K-Kt 3
18 R-K 3	R-K 2	54 Q-Kt 4	O-R 2
19 Q-R-K sq	O-R-K sq	55 P-B 5	O-B 2 ch
20 P-Q Kt 3	R-Kt 2	56 K-R sq	O-K 4
21 Kt-R 4	O-R-K 2 (e)	57 Q x P	O-K 8 ch
22 Q-B 4	O-K R 4	58 K-R 2	O-K 4 ch
23 P-K R 3	O-Q 4	59 O-Kt 3	O-B 3
24 P-Kt 3	K-B sq	60 R-K 2	P-R 4
25 Kt-B 3	K-K sq	61 Q-B 2 ch	K-R 2
26 Kt-R 4	K-Q sq	62 R-K 6	K-B 2
27 Kt-Kt 2	K-B sq	63 Q-K 2 ch	K-R 2
28 R-K 4 (f)	P-K 4	64 O-K 5	Q-R 4
29 P x P	P x P	65 O-Q 4 ch	O-Kt sq
30 Q-K 3	R(K 2)-B 2	66 O-Kt 6	O-Q 2 (l)
31 Kt-R 4	R-B sq	67 O-Kt 6	O-Q 2 (m)
32 R-K 2	R(Kt 2)-B 2	68 O-K 8 ch	K-B 2
33 R-Q 2	O-K 3	69 O x Q ch	K x Q
34 P-Kt 4	R-Kt sq	70 K-Kt 3	P-Kt 4
35 K-B sq	P-K R 4	71 P-R 4	Kt-B 2
36 Kt-B 3	R x Kt (g)	72 R-K sq	Resigns.

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kameny in *The Ledger*, Philadelphia.

(a) The usual play is Kt-K B 3, which is preferable to the text move.

(b) Against Lasker, he played B-K 2, which was answered by B-B 4. The text move is more aggressive.

(c) Had he played Q-Kt 2, then B x B and eventually Q x Q would have left Black with a weak K P. The text move in connection with R-K sq is quite ingenious, but not altogether satisfactory.

(d) He could not play B x P ch followed by Kt-K 5 ch on account of K x B, R x Kt, and B x B, winning a piece. The text move is quite forcible.

(e) Q x Q P could not be played on account of Kt-B 5.

(f) Threatened Q-K 3 and eventually Kt-B 4. Black can not save the K P without moving P-K 3, which, however, isolates that Pawn.

(g) The sacrifice of the exchange was pretty nearly forced. White threatened Kt-Q 6 ch and Kt x R as well as Kt-R 6.

(h) An important move, White having the R-K Kt 2 continuation in view, forcing away the Black Rook from the open K Kt file.

(i) P x P would have been answered by R x P, leading to an exchange of Rooks, and White wins the R P.

(k) A powerful move. Black can not afford to exchange Queens.

(l) Q-R sq would have been answered by P-B 6, and Black could not play Kt x P on account of Q-B 4 ch and Q x Kt.

(m) Q-B 2 ch would have been answered by Q-Kt 3. If Black then moves Kt-B 5, White plays R-K 4, and the exchange of Queens follows.

LASKER "PLAYS" WITH MAROCZY.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

MAROCZY. White.	LASKER. Black.	MAROCZY. White.	LASKER. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	15 P x P	Kt x P
2 Kt-K B 3(a)	Kt-K B 3	16 Kt x Kt ch	B x Kt
3 P-B 4	P-K 3	17 Kt-K 5	Q R-Q sq
4 P-K 3	P-B 4	18 Q-B 2	P-R 3
5 Kt-B 3	Kt-B 3	19 B-K 4	B x Kt (c)
6 P-Q R 3	Q P x P	20 P x B	B x B
7 B x P	P-Q R 3	21 Q x B	Kt-Kt 6
8 Castles	P-Q Kt 4	22 Q-Q R 4(d)	Kt x R
9 B-K 2	P x P	23 B x Kt	Q-B 3
10 P x P	B-Kt 2 (b)	24 O-K 4	K-Q 4
11 P-Q Kt 4	B-K 2	25 O-Kt 2	O-B 5
12 B-Kt 2	Castles	26 B-B 3	R-B sq
13 B-Q 3	Q-Kt 3	27 B-Kt 4	Q-Q 6
14 Kt-K 4	P-Q R 4	28 Resigns.	

Notes.

(a) Maroczy reverses the moves, but doesn't get along with it very well.

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(b) Already, Black has the better development.
(c) Notice how Lasker wins the exchange.
(d) If R on Q R sq moves, Kt-Q 7 forking Q and R.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

Apropos of the proposed testimonial to J. H. Blackburne, the distinguished English master, *The Times*, Philadelphia, publishes a "short and sharp" example of his play. Mr. Blackburne has been one of the Masters for thirty-seven years. Here follows what Herr Reichelm calls one of Blackburne's "bits of Morphy":

BURT.

White.

1 P-K 4
2 P-K B 4
3 Kt-K B 3
4 B-B 4
5 P-Q B 3

BLACKBURNE.

Black.

P-K 4
P x P
P-K Kt 4
B-Kt 2
P-Kt 5

"White's attack, that now follows, is inadequate to the piece-sacrifice."

6 Q-Kt 3
7 B x P ch

P x Kt
K-B sq

"The next capture makes matters worse, but

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8 B x Kt R x B
9 Castles.

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WHITE (10 pieces): K on K R 3; Q on Q R 4; Bs on K R 4 and 5; Kt on Q B 5; R on Q Kt 5; Ps on K 4, K B 3, K Kt 2, and K R 6.

BLACK (9 pieces): K on K sq; Q on Q 7; B on Q B 2; Kt on K R 2; Rs on Q Kt 2 and Q R 7; Ps on K 2, K B 4, K Kt 3.

White mates in six moves.

The great Frenchman solved it without touching the pieces, but it took him the stipulated hour. Ambitious solvers, who have not seen this problem, will have a chance to measure their powers against one who, after Paul Morphy, was, perhaps, the greatest genius over the board that ever lived.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

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"Nuremberg, 1896, Lasker, 0; Janowski, 1.
"London, 1899, Lasker, 1½; Janowski, ½."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

FEWER surprises have developed in the early operations of the South African conflict than other recent wars might have led one to expect. The gallantry both of Boer and Briton has called out the warmest praise, but is directly in line with *ante-bellum* predictions; the deadly accuracy of the Boer rifle fire comes fully up to the mark of previous British experience; the superiority of the British artillery is held to justify the oft-urged claim that a good artillerist must have years, not weeks or months, of training; and, finally, the early successes of the Boer forces, tho they came as a surprise after the first reports of British victories, yet were what nearly every paper in the country predicted when the Transvaal sent its ultimatum to Great Britain. As to results after the British reinforcements reached the front, various surmises are rife. In the mean time, the progress of the war has brought out many facts and reflections of unusual interest, some of which we present below:

Uphill and Downhill Fighting.—"The battle near Glencoe, in Natal, raises once more the interesting question whether an assault on a hill or mountain is really uphill fighting, in the sense of being unusually difficult or dangerous. Many striking facts in history indicate that, except for the mistaken consciousness of advantage which is felt by the force posted on high ground, the army moving up to the assault has decidedly the better position. . . . In the fight at Majuba the British held the strongest kind of natural fortress, hundreds of feet above the camp of the Boers. At Glencoe the positions were reversed. In each case the attacking force won the day, and the army on the summit of high and rugged hills lost more heavily than the soldiers who climbed up to the assault. . . . The same inference may be drawn from other famous fights. At Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain the Confederates were much easier to beat than they had proved themselves a little before at Chickamauga. The Union army found its losses lightest and its success easiest when it came

to the scramble up the steep slopes which the enemy had looked upon as a natural defense. . . . At Santiago, where the Spaniards fought well and stubbornly under cover of entrenchments on the crest of a hill, they suffered almost as heavy losses as the Americans who attacked from the valley of the San Juan. In proportion to the numbers engaged on both sides the Spanish had more men killed and wounded. By all theories of the advantage of elevated positions, that ought not to have been possible. . . . The besetting fault of soldiers is to shoot too high. That is the mistake of all armies. It is very difficult to train men to aim low enough, in their excitement and eagerness, to at least be sure of reaching the enemy's lines. For every bullet which strikes too near the man who fires it in battle, twenty or more pass over the foe. That is universal experience. No troops are wholly exempt from the tendency to aim too high. Is it not easy to see how such a fault is made worse by a position on the crest of a hill or mountain? The troops placed there find it harder than ever to resist the inclination to shoot too high. Great pains must be taken to get the bullets down far enough to hit men advancing up the slope. On the other hand, the attacking force, under such conditions, is apt to do less high shooting than it would on a level. An ordinary degree of error, of the usual kind, would tend to place the bullets fired about where they would be most effective. This is the reason, it seems probable, that positions on hills and mountains are evidently no protection against severe defeat and abnormally heavy losses. The rifle makes uphill fighting more effective than firing downward."—*The Cleveland Leader.*



GENERAL CRONJE.
In command of the Boers on the Western Transvaal border.

Points for Our War Critics.—"The two great objects of attack by the critics of the Administration during the war with Spain and since the Aguinaldo insurrection in the Philippines were and have been, first, 'embalmed beef,' and, second, the censorship of news reports from Manila by General Otis. The accusations regarding 'embalmed beef' were made with such a prolonged howl, in which even many deluded Republican newspapers joined, that at one time the enemies of the Administration were rejoicing in the hope that they would destroy all chances of a Republican majority in the Congress elected last year. . . . That was the first accusation. Two commissions disposed of it as false and silly; and now comes the sequel. The British Government has purchased or is now purchasing millions of pounds of that very canned beef which a vast number of the howling newspapers included in the 'embalmed beef,' as a ration for its troops in South Africa. The enemies of the Government followed up this exploded accusation with a loud outcry against General Otis for his censorship of the news at Manila, tho he proceeded in strict accordance with the wise military custom of guarding his operations from the knowledge of the enemy and from misconstruction and misrepresentation at home. How is it now with British military operations in South Africa? Never has there



LIEUT.-GEN. SIR F. FORESTIER
WALKER,
In command in Cape Colony.



COL. R. S. BADEN-POWELL,
Who raised a regiment of
"Rough Riders"
In command at Mafeking.



COL. F. M. H. DOWNING,
Commanding the Artillery in
Natal.



MAJ.-GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD
HUNTER,
Chief of Staff in Natal.



W. P. SCHREINER,
Premier of Cape Colony.



SIR W. F. HELY-HUTCHINSON,
Governor of Natal.



F. W. REITZ,
Secretary of State of the
Transvaal.



MICHAEL DAVITT,
Who resigned from Parliament
as a protest against the war

MEN WHO ARE MAKING HISTORY.

been a sharper censorship than that now exercised by the military representatives of the British Government. . . . Suppose, for instance, that as a consequence of General Shafter's first battle in Cuba his army had been compelled to retreat from the strategic position at which it gave battle, and retire so rapidly that the wounded were left in the hands of the enemy, the commanding general himself being among the mortally wounded, and soon afterward dying a captive in the enemy's camp, what would have been the consequence here? What a howl the newspapers would have raised against him and the Government if the full and precise facts as to the battle and the retreat had been kept concealed as to the details of the Glencoe battle and retreat are now hidden by the British censorship in South Africa! We give the English people credit for the reserve with which they accept the cautious silence of their Government, as requisite in view of the exigencies of war. The facts will all come out in due time, but so far as the immediate urgency of the war is concerned it is now requisite only that they should be known to the responsible government. The lesson of this relation is too obvious to make it necessary that we should draw it for any reasonable man."—*The New York Sun*

Scene of the Natal Battles.—"Ladysmith, the headquarters of General White, the British commander, is 119 miles beyond Pietermaritzburg and 3,284 feet above sea-level. It is a small place of only 4,500 inhabitants, but is an important junction. One railroad line branches out here for the Transvaal on the north, another for the Free State on the west. In both directions there is more mountain-climbing. Harrismith, just over the Free State border, has an elevation of 5,250 feet, Van Reenen's Pass an elevation of 5,500 feet. To the south is Mount Tintwa, 7,500 feet, near which is Tintwa Pass. From these places and passes farther north the Free State burghers may advance so as to enclose Ladysmith on three sides. On the other road toward the Transvaal are Elands Laagte, Waschbank, and Glencoe, all centers of recent operations, and Dundee, where the first battle was fought, is about five miles east of Glencoe on a spur. The entire distance from Ladysmith to Glencoe is forty-two miles by

rail, and the height of the latter place above sea-level is 4,303 feet, a rise of 1,019 feet above Ladysmith. Elands Laagte, battle of October 21, is approximately eighteen miles beyond Ladysmith; Waschbank, where a bridge is said to have been destroyed, is about fourteen miles farther, and from Waschbank to Glencoe is about ten miles. . . . It is clear from this survey that the British have had a very difficult position to hold. Numbers, the country, the transportation problem, have all been against them, and in building up an army they have been compelled to rely almost entirely on outside sources. The ordinary defenses of the colony consist of mounted police numbering only 490 Europeans and a volunteer force of 1,391."—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

Will We Finance the War?—"The South African war is having some effect in all the money markets of the world, New York on the whole faring better than any other great financial center. . . . Abroad,

both in London and on the Continent, there has been a very noticeable rise in money rates. The Bank of England, to be sure, shows no intention to raise its rate above the five per cent. now charged; but it is established that rate by two advances in one week—something that has not occurred before in a quarter of a century. The present rate, in fact, is exceptionally high—



MAP OF THE NATAL CAMPAIGN,
Showing Ladysmith, Elands Laagte, Glencoe, and
Dundee.

higher than it has been before since the Australian crisis in 1893. On the Continent the rise in money has been general and sharp. The Bank of Belgium has established a five-per-cent. rate, having reached it by three successive advances since the first of the month. The Bank of Berlin's present rate is six per cent., which, as that institution always charges one per cent., means seven per cent. for money; and since the first of October the Dutch rate has been put to five per cent., the Swiss rate to five and a half, and the Austrian to six. It is easy to see, then, that the financial situation on the Continent is, to say the least, strained. The pinch will come when the British Government begins to borrow on South African account. That it will have to borrow is a practical certainty. The lowest estimate of what it will cost to reduce the South African Republic is a hundred million dollars; the actual cost might easily be fifty millions more than that. . . . The hope most commonly expressed by the English authorities is that France and Russia will relieve the pressure.



MAJ.-GEN. SIR W. P. SYMONDS,
Mortally wounded at Glencoe,
died at Dundee.

It is possible that the former, with some \$385,000,000 on hand and without a very active trade, might do something. But Russia is in no little financial trouble of her own, as Berlin has lately withdrawn large sums that were previously employed in financing the industries of that country. Both St. Petersburg and Moscow have been passing through severe banking crises. All this increases the probability that it is we who will be called upon to furnish a considerable part of the funds needed to carry on the South African war. The relief, in that case, will be through gold exports from New York, and it will of course be

given at our own price. It is but natural, therefore, that our market should be sympathetically affected by the stringency abroad. The relief to be given will be distinctly in the form of a loan, as the balance of trade is still largely in our favor and the cotton-exporting season is beginning to be active; and for that loan we shall be well paid. But it will mean no easing of money rates at home so long as the war continues."—*The Providence Journal*.

"In the event of a European war, no matter who the victor may be and no matter who the vanquished may be, the clearing house for the world will be removed from London to New York, the cotton market from Liverpool to New Orleans or Memphis, the spindles from Lancaster to the Southern States, and the route to the Orient will be from the United States ports through a transisthmian canal via Hawaii, Guam, and Luzon. A European war will merely hasten the inevitable."—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal*.

BEST BOOKS ABOUT SOUTH AFRICA.

A SOMEWHAT extensive literature relating to the Boers and British in South Africa has grown up since the convention of 1884 between England and the Transvaal. A list of nearly a score of the most valuable works, given by Mr. Marriion Wilcox in *Literature*, includes the following:

Theal's "History of South Africa under the Administration of the Dutch East India Company" (London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., 1897).

Discusses the period which began with the landing of Jan van Riebeeck, April 7, 1652, and extended to the surrender to the English troops, September 16, 1795, with an interesting account of Huguenot emigrants to the colony.

By the same author: "The Portuguese in South Africa" (London: Unwin, 1896) and "South Africa" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1894).

Keltie's "The Partition of Africa" (London: Stanford, 1893).

Gives a connected narrative of the remarkable events which have led to the appropriation of the bulk of Africa by certain of the powers of Europe. Maps illustrate the growth of knowledge concerning the central and south-

ern districts, as the continent has been gradually explored, and show at a glance some of the important facts in relation to temperature, vegetation, and population.

Bigelow's "White Man's Africa" (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1898).

Has chapters on Jameson's Raid, Kruger, the Portuguese, President Steyn of the Orange Free State, the Dutch feeling to England, Natal, the British and Boer governments, etc.

Bryce's "Impressions of South Africa" (New York: The Century Company, 1897).

Olive Schreiner's "The South African Question" (Chicago: Sergel, 1899).

Of the early white settlers in South Africa she says: "The bulk of these folk were Dutchman from Holland and Friesland, with a few Swedes, Germans, and Danes, and later there was intermingled with them a strong strain of Huguenot blood from France. These men were mainly of that folk which, in the sixteenth century, held Philip and the Spanish empire at bay, and struck the first death-blow into the heart of that mighty imperial system whose death-gasp we have witnessed to day. A brave, free, fearless folk, with the blood of the old sea-kings in their veins."

Hillier's "Raid and Reform" (London: Macmillan, 1898).

This author, who fought, hunted, and traveled with the Boers for sixteen years, says: "I know them to be possessed for the most part by kindly if rugged natures. They have much in common, both in its virtues and defects, with the old Puritan side of the English character, and they possess much of that grit which is inherent in the British race. There is, I believe, no European race to-day more nearly allied to the British in strong natural characteristics than the Dutch of South Africa. But the isolation of two hundred years has weaned a section of them from civilization, and ignorance and the prejudices arising from ignorance have been the chief cause of all our troubles with them."

"Sketches and Studies in South Africa," by W. J. Knox Little (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1899).

Presents a British view of the Boer characteristics.

"Oom Paul's People," by Howard C. Hillegas (New York: Appleton, 1899).

Reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 14.

Vincent's "Actual Africa" (New York: Appleton, 1895).

"A History of the Colonization of Africa by Alien Races," by Sir Harry H. Johnson (Cambridge: The University Press, 1899).

Brown's "On the South African Frontier; the Adventures and Observations of an American" (New York: Scribners, 1899).

Stratham's "Paul Kruger and His Times" (Boston: Page).

Wilmot's "History of Our Own Times in South Africa" (London and Capetown: Juta).

Brown's "Guide to South Africa."

Knight's "Rhodesia of To-day."

Bent's "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland."

White's "Development of Africa."

More Convicts Wanted.—Georgia has discovered that the same prosperity that produces, in Illinois at least, less criminals, creates a demand for more convicts. As Georgia leases its convicts, this restriction of the supply, with an increase of the demand, reveals one of the ways by which prosperity raises prices. Further explanation of this economic situation is given in *The Social Democratic Herald* of Chicago as follows:

"An Atlanta despatch to the *Macon Telegraph* records a big boom in state convicts in connection with a curious transaction that recalls the days of slavery. It seems that Jim Smith has sold his total 'holdings' of leased convicts to Jim English at a handsome profit. What sum he got for this fine bunch of fifty able-bodied men *The Telegraph* is unable to state, but we are assured it was a good price, and convicts of all kinds are in strong demand. These men have been put to work in the Durham coal-mines, where there are now three hundred convicts, 'and more are wanted if they can be had.' While Mr. Smith has sold out his state convicts, he continues to work his misdemeanor convicts, which he hires from the Oglethorpe county commissioners at reduced rates on account of their short terms. He has about a hundred of these and wants as many more on his plantation. The activity in coal, iron, and lumber has caused an unusual demand for this class of labor, and the present system of leasing the convicts seems to be generally successful. When the new law went into effect the lessees were paying only \$11 a head per annum for convicts, but when the latest bids were opened few of the convicts brought less than \$100. They seem to be profitable as chattels. The convict market is quoted firm."

CANADA'S ARGUMENT IN THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

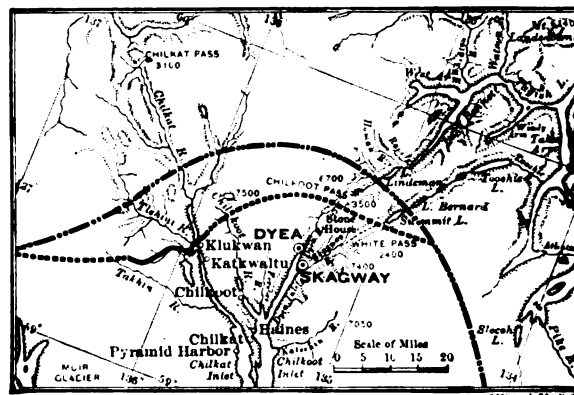
IN view of the report that Secretary Hay and the British chargé d'affaires, Mr. Tower, have agreed upon a temporary Alaskan boundary line, with the prospect of an early effort to mark out a permanent one, it is important to have a clear understanding of Canada's claims (The American claims were reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 10). The temporary line, it is reported, runs twenty-two and a quarter miles above Pyramid Harbor, which is regarded under the treaty as tidewater mark, so the Canadians are not allowed to reach any point on the Lynn Canal. Moreover, there is no permission given for a free port, or for the free transfer across American territory of Canadian goods, except of miners' belongings. At Klukwan, too, instead of placing the line directly at the town, which marks the head of canoe navigation, as it is said that the British sought to do, it has been located several miles above, directly at the junction with the Chilkat River of the important tributary, Klehini. This maintains the Indians at Klukwan under American jurisdiction without question, and also provides a natural and unmistakable boundary line in the shape of a considerable river. This arrangement is expected to avert local friction until a permanent boundary can be fixed.

What is considered the strongest and most plausible presentation yet made of the Canadian side of the case is given in a recent interview with a representative of the *Chicago Tribune* by David Mills, Minister of Justice for Canada. Mr. Mills first corrects the impression, current not long ago, that Canada had refused to arbitrate; and insists that it is the United States which refused to arbitrate, and that too in a matter pertaining to the same region involved in the Bering Sea controversy, wherein Canada consented to arbitrate tho she considered her claims as indisputable as we now consider ours.

Canada bases her argument, according to Mr. Mills on the following paragraphs of the treaty of 1825 between England and Russia, defining the Alaskan boundary:

"ARTICLE III.—The line of demarcation between the possessions of the

high contracting parties, upon the coast of the continent, and the islands of America to the northwest shall be drawn in the manner following. Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called the Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 50 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude (Meridian of Greenwich), the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude, from this last-mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to



PROVISIONAL BOUNDARY LINE.

The upper line is the boundary claimed by the United States. The provisional boundary is shown by the solid line. It will be continued to the present boundary as shown by the dotted line.

the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude of the said meridian, and finally from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean, shall form the limit between the Russian and British possessions on the continent of America on the northwest.

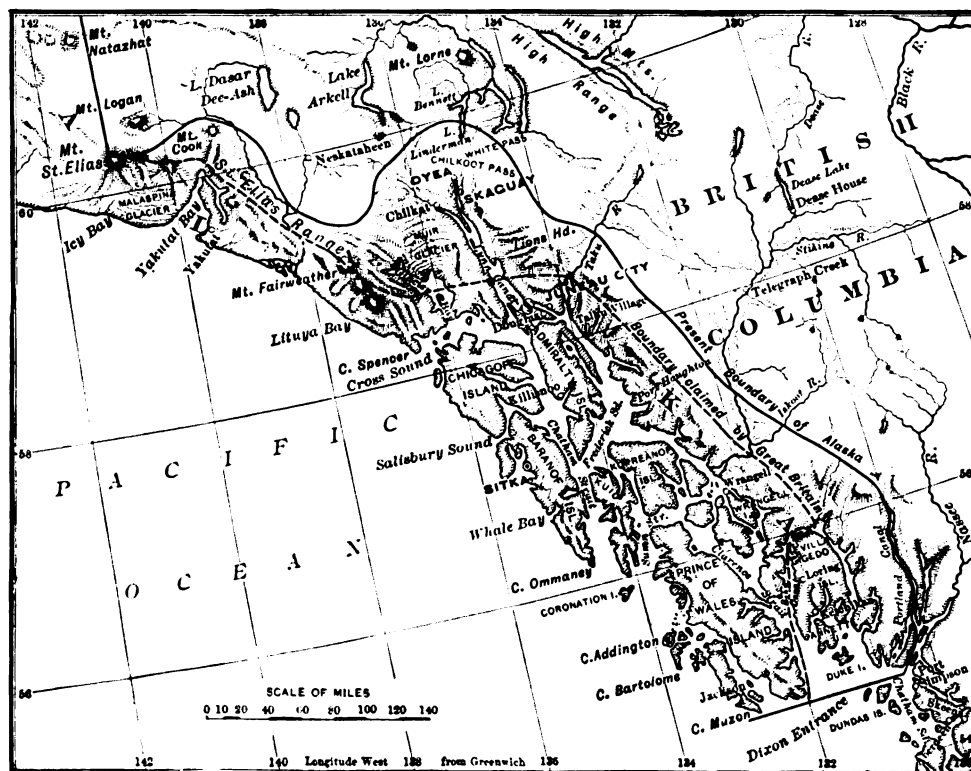
"ARTICLE IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article it is understood

"1st. That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia

"2d. That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The first paragraph, Mr. Mills argues, is plainly wrong, for the "said line" can not "ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel" to the 56th degree. It would have to go 100 miles east first, which is something the treaty says nothing about; and, again, Portland Channel, Mr. Mills says, does not reach to the 56th degree. Then, too, if the line were drawn according to our claim, Section 1 of Article IV. would be superfluous and meaningless. If the treaty means Clarence Channel instead of Portland Channel, however, it becomes clear and logical at once. The location of the line farther north, however is the principal bone of contention, for if Canada's interpretation of the treaty is right, the thriving towns of Dyea and Skagway are hers; if wrong, they are ours. Mr. Mills says:

"By the third article the line of demarcation is to follow the summit of the mountains, situated parallel to the coast as far as the intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude; and the fourth article provides that whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th



MAP OF THE DISPUTED ALASKAN BORDER.

Pyramid Harbor is at the head waters of Lynn Canal.

degree of north latitude, shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

"It is too clear to require argument that the limitary line was to follow the coast range, and the summit of that coast range, whether high or low, was to be the boundary when it was not more than ten leagues from the coast. In many places inlets extend through canyons through the mountains, and so much of each of those inlets as would be cut off by a line drawn from the summit of the mountain upon the one side to the summit of the mountain upon the other is Canadian territory. The line can not be removed farther inland, because there may be a gap in the mountains into which an arm of the sea extends. The coast range approaches these inlets on each side in most cases, near the waters of the ocean. When you pass the Lynn Inlet, it will be found that the coast ranges embrace peaks from 10,000 to 18,000 feet high, and it does seem to me preposterous to contend that the provisions of the treaty can be applied by drawing a line in the rear of those mountains, as certainly would be done if the boundary passed around the head of Lynn Inlet.

"It is, I think, manifest that the framers of the treaty assumed that harbors, inlets, and arms of the sea would be found, when the boundary was drawn, within British territory, and certain provisions of the treaty were entered into upon this assumption."

As a proof of this contention, Mr. Mills cites another article of the treaty which proves, he thinks, that its framers considered the heads of the inlets British waters:

"By Article X. every British or Russian vessel navigating the Pacific Ocean which may be compelled by storms or by accident to take shelter in the ports of the respective parties shall be at liberty to refit therein, to provide itself with all necessary stores, and to put to sea again without paying any other than port and lighthouse dues, which shall be the same as those paid by national vessels.

"It is as plain as anything can well be that the contracting parties assumed that when the separating line came to be drawn, under the treaty, that there would be in some places harbors and inlets remaining on the British side of this boundary line, and Russia stipulated for the right of Russian navigators to use them, and for her ships to take refuge in them, as she had conceded a like right to the subjects of His Britannic Majesty. These would, indeed, be strange treaty stipulations, if upon the whole length of this boundary, from the 56th degree of latitude to Mount St. Elias, it never crossed an inlet, and at no point touched the sea. This is, in my opinion, a conclusion which no one who will candidly examine the treaty can reach, and I ask a fair consideration of our side of the dispute by the people of the United States, to whom justice is far more important than success."

As to the temporary line which has been marked out, the agreement is much more favorable to the United States, thinks the *Minneapolis Times*, than Canada's extravagant claims would lead one to expect. That it is fair and satisfactory to both sides, too, says the *Chicago Times-Herald*, is manifest from its prompt acceptance by the representatives of both countries. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, indeed, goes so far as to predict that this temporary line will in the end be accepted as the permanent boundary. Few other papers share this opinion, however. Neither side, the *Chicago Evening Post* points out, has yielded an iota of its theoretical claims, and the prospect of a permanent solution can not be said to be greatly improved. Far from improving with time, the *New York World* argues that the boundary dispute will grow in acrimony as the mineral resources of the disputed territory grow in richness. The American press regard arbitration of the dispute with much favor; but the Canadian demand that before arbitration is begun we shall give Pyramid Harbor to Canada in exchange for Dyea and Skagway, which are held to be ours already, is considered a somewhat staggering proposal. "Instead of conceding Pyramid Harbor as a preliminary to arbitration," says the *Washington Star*, "our Govern-

ment would hardly be forgiven for even assenting to an arbitration which should by any possibility result through the final verdict in the loss by us of this port." The *Philadelphia Inquirer* considers Canada's proposition "so preposterous that it is difficult to believe that those who put it forward do so in good faith, that they have any idea that it will be taken under serious consideration." In view of the fact that quarrels are always possible and that England is the only European nation which has a foothold on this continent, the *Baltimore American* avers that "it would be the height of folly to present that country with a port on our Western border, where she could rally her fleets and send them out to destroy our commerce and wreck our seacoast cities." The *Philadelphia Ledger*, however, takes an optimistic view of the outlook. England must humor the colonies now, says *The Ledger*, because she needs their support in the Transvaal campaign, but the boundary dispute will drag along, as such disputes do, and "when the exigencies of Great Britain are not quite so pressing, it is believed she will find it convenient to abandon the desire to build a naval station on American territory, if such be her present purpose."

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL HENRY.

THE loss of so able and well-trained an officer as Gen. Guy V. Henry at a time when the country is in so great need of such men in administering the government of its dependencies is received by the press with many expressions of regret. The *New York Times*, for example, says that the news of his death "is an announcement of public and general concern, because work in the case of such a man means public service of the very highest importance, and especially means this just now, when the combination of qualities which General Henry has shown is more urgently needed than it has ever been before in our national history. 'In such an emergency,' as Burke said, 'the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied.'"



BRIG.-GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

The following events in General Henry's active and efficient career are gleaned from the columns of the daily press:

He was one of the best known and most brilliant of the army officers who have worked their way up to high rank since the Civil War, and was military governor of the island of Puerto Rico for some months in succession to Major-General Brooke, now governor-general of Cuba. He was born at Fort Smith, Indian Territory, in 1839. He was the son of Major W. S. Henry, and grandson of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, who was also Vice-President of the United States. He was graduated from West Point just in time to take part in the Civil War. General Henry began his service as second lieutenant of the First Artillery. He was brevetted captain in 1863 for gallant and meritorious services in action near Pocatigo River, S. C.; brevetted major in February, 1864, for gallantry in the battle of Olustee, Fla.; lieutenant-colonel in 1864 in front of Petersburg, Va.; and colonel in March, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He received a brevet as brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1864, for his services in the Petersburg

campaign. He was three times mentioned in despatches, twice during the Civil War and once by General Cook, during the Rosebud campaign, in 1876. In the Wounded Knee campaign of 1890 and 1891, as major of the Ninth Cavalry, he rode with three troops of his regiment to Wounded Knee, from Fort Robinson, 118 miles, in a little over twenty-four hours; and on another occasion, by a forced march, rescued the Seventh Cavalry from a very perilous situation, it being surrounded by Indians. At the breaking out of the war with Spain he was made brigadier-general of volunteers and went to Cuba, arriving in time to participate in the final scenes before the surrender of Santiago. When General Shafter meditated a final attack upon Santiago in order to carry the city by storm, General Henry was detailed to command the brigade operating on the west side of the harbor entrance, and which would have had to carry the batteries and trenches west of the Morro. General Henry afterward went with General Miles to Puerto Rico, and upon the occupancy of the island by the American forces was made military governor. His health for the past six years has been precarious, and his death was probably hastened by the exposures of service in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

THE MODERN JEW—HIS STRENGTH AND HIS WEAKNESS.

IN *The Nineteenth Century*, *The Contemporary Review*, *The North American Review*, and *Chambers's Journal*, Mr. Arnold White, author of "Problems of a Great City" and "English Democracy," has discussed with knowledge and conscience the Jewish question, in the light that impartial research has thrown upon the latter-day Israel; and now he crowns his work with his more adequate volume, "The Modern Jew," wherein he presents his case with the equity and the sympathy which were to be expected from the friend of Baron Hirsch and Sir George Lewis.

Mr. White writes of the waxing power of the Jewish race, of their "aloofness" from the nations with whom they dwell, and of the waning patience of the peoples among whom they have established themselves. He concludes that antisemitism is manifestly on the increase, that there are no grounds for anticipating any diminution in the intensity of repugnance displayed by the populations of Europe toward Israel in exile. In France hostility toward the Jew has become synonymous with loyalty to the *patrie*, altho France was the pioneer of Jewish emancipation. In Germany, Hungary, and Austria, where the Jews have acquired, by mortgages over the land, so fast a grip of the national life that nothing but revolution can shake it off, the Jew hatred is as bitter (tho expressed in more measured terms) as in France. In Russia, the government itself organizes and executes an anti-semitic policy. Even in England, "dangers may be predicted from facts which may be unwelcome but can not be denied." Says Mr. White:

"Each immigrant foreign Jew, settling in this country [England] joins, not the English community, as the Huguenots and Hollanders, refugees from the Roman Catholic persecutions of the seventeenth century, joined us—but a community proudly separate, racially distinct, and existing preferentially aloof. . . . Their proudest consciousness lies in the conviction that Jehovah has set them apart among the nations, and destines them to a future more glorious and responsible than any that awaits the less gifted and favored followers of the Nazarene."

"So long," says Mr. White, "as one half of Europe worships a Jew, and the other half a Jewess . . . the Jews will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, the most interesting people in the world."

A race that baffled the Pharaohs, foiled Nebuchadnezzar, thwarted Rome, defeated feudalism, circumvented the Romanoffs, balked the Kaiser, and undermined the Third French Republic,

presents ample material for legitimate curiosity. Under secular exposure to the persecutions of ignorant peoples and a sullen priesthood, Jewish tribulations and Jewish triumphs alternately compel the attention of mankind. We quote again:

"Intellectual superiority, Oriental subtlety, and the training of sorrow accredit the Jews with a complex and mysterious power denied to any other living race. They are found in all nations, but, like the Gulf Stream, they remain apart from the ocean around them. . . . Altho the only truly cosmopolitan people in the world, with the exception of the Gitanos, they reflect, like the chameleon, the texture and the tint of the rock on which they rest."

England has a Jewish aristocracy, a type unrepresented in America or in Russia. Mr. White extols the advantages, intellectual and artistic as well as material, that England derives from the presence of this class:

"In America the Jew is . . . caricatured in the comic papers, and excluded from society. The difference between the English and the American treatment of the Hebrew community is almost wholly due to the absence of a wise and capable Jewish aristocracy in America, as devotedly attached to the great republic as the great Jewish houses of England are attached to their Queen and country. . . . The good Anglicized Jew springs from three or four generations settled in England, and is as proud of the traditions of Trafalgar, or of the sovereignty of Shakespeare, as any of the legitimate descendants of the people whose names are enrolled in the Domesday Book."

But in England there is also, according to this writer, the familiarly obnoxious class of Jews—foreign Jews mainly; a class that seems to be impregnable to those considerations which require a certain modicum of refinement on the part of every man and woman who would mix with the decent people about them. These somewhat grotesque descendants of the men who rolled back the invasion of Sennacherib from the walls of Jerusalem, fill the stalls of fashionable theaters, and infest the best rooms in first-class hotels. This is the class, says Mr. White, that presents conditions of social peril, "not because of their enjoyment of life, nor their capture of the good things that are going, but from their hide-bound refusal to discharge the responsibilities as well as to accept the privileges of money-making."

There are few countries in the world where the Jews are hated as they are in Austria; and this aversion is found there in every class of society, from the highest to the lowest. In commerce, and all money-making, the Jew beats the Austrian all along the line. He finds his strength in the Austrian's weakness. He keeps his object in view, and presses steadily on. "It is enough to walk along the street, between eight and ten o'clock in the morning. No Austrian is in a hurry. Business can wait! The office will not run away! If you see a man walking fast, look well at him—he is a Jew." Even in Spain, in the fifteenth century, nothing could be done without the mediation of a Jew:

"It is interesting to note that the cruelty of Spain and the Dominicans toward the Jews in the fifteenth century enlisted the sympathies of pious Jews throughout the civilized world in favor of the United States in the recent Spanish-American war. . . . Jews have long memories, and as a race are not unjust. The capture and destruction of the Spanish fleet appealed to their historical imagination, and satisfied them that the mills of God grind slowly, the ruin of Spain was an equitable adjustment of her debt to Israel."

Yet Mr. White is unable to avoid the conclusion that, where the nations are being destroyed by the Jews, they deserve to be destroyed; that weakness, self-indulgence, stupidity, lack of education and of common foresight, and indifference to the trust that each generation holds for its successor, are the real reasons why the Jews are victorious and the non-Jews are vanquished in the field of the world. "There are some states and races against whom the Jew is powerless. On the Yankees of the Eastern

States, the Scotchman, the Armenian, the Auvergnat, the Greek, he makes no impression; he bites a file."

Not less than eight millions of the world's Hebrew population, we are told, drag out an existence of tribulation and anguish. Their numbers are steadily increasing. Extermination is out of date. Exile is impossible to a people who are already exiles, wherever they may live. Yet in contrast to this sea of human misery is the phenomenon of a wellnigh omnipotent community of opulent Hebrews in all the capitals of Europe. Supreme in international finance, no nation can take any serious step without first securing the concurrence of Israel. When Germany demanded the control of Greek finance, the "Concert of Europe," if unanimous about nothing else, were agreed in placing the finances of Greece under what is virtually Jewish control. Cosmopolitan finance is only another name for Jewish finance.

The present author affirms that the march of the great Jew houses toward the capture of the wealth of the world advances in geometrical progression; that the day is not far distant when the nations of Europe may suddenly discover that everything belongs to their Jewish sojourners, "and that democracy has ignorantly labored for Jewish supremacy. The beginnings of modern anti-semitism are due to the new appreciation of the growing financial power of the Jewish race." He says:

"English and American public men are so anxious to avoid the imputation of antisemitism that they never refer to any matter with which the Jews are concerned—such as immigration, education, or charities—without going out of their way to express a sense of the extraordinary value of the Jewish element in the population. . . . Still, the dislike of the Jews, jealousy of their power, and a sense of the appalling vigor of their competition, have already combined to produce a state of hostility in Great Britain, which runs into many channels of the national life."

ILLINOIS AND THE GLUCOSE TRUST.

AN anti-trust law that can survive the scrutiny of the courts has proved to be such a rarity that the recent decision of the Illinois supreme court against the glucose trust has called out considerable remark. The Glucose Refining Company, as the trust is named, had been buying up all the concerns engaged in the manufacture of glucose, the small manufacturers agreeing by the terms of the sale not to manufacture glucose within 1,500 miles of Chicago. As glucose can only be made profitably within the "corn belt," all of which lies within 1,000 miles of that city, it was practically an agreement not to manufacture glucose at all. This was held to be in effect a total or general restraint of trade, void not only by statute but at common law. An interesting feature of the decision was the ruling that "it makes no difference whether the combination is effected through the instrumentality of trustees and trust certificates, or whether it is effected by creating a new corporation and conveying to it all the property of the competing corporations"—so that this method of evading the anti-"trust" laws is, in Illinois at least, unavailing. The court said of the company's attempt to acquire all the glucose concerns:

"The material consideration in the case of such a combination is, as a general thing, not that prices are raised, but that it rests in the power and discretion of the trust or corporation taking all the plants of the several corporations to raise prices at any time if it sees fit to do so. It does not relieve the trust of its objectionable features that it may reduce the price of the articles which it manufactures, because such reduction may be brought about for the express purpose of crushing out some competitor or competitors. . . . The test is whether the necessary consequence of the combination is the controlling of prices or limiting of production or suppressing of competition in such a way as thereby to create a monopoly. Necessarily when corporations thus situated unite together all their properties in one new organization, and permit the latter to operate their properties, competition will be sup-

pressed, and the new corporation will possess the power to limit production and control prices."

The plaintiff in the case was a minority stockholder, who objected to having his property disposed of without his consent. "But," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the language of the court makes it clear that, even if all the stockholders of the minor corporations had consented to the sale of their property, it would have made no difference. The transaction would still have been a fraud on the public, and the State could have had it annulled." This decision, says the Kansas City *Star*, "ought to be a death-blow to all trusts, unless they are invulnerable." The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says: "Its significance is very great, for it strikes at the root of the modern trust." The Chicago *Times-Herald* thinks that the decision is, in fact, so strong as to be dangerous, for it is "so sweeping that it puts in imminent jeopardy every form of combination of capital for business purposes in Illinois." The Chicago *Record*, while admitting the possibility of this danger, thinks that it exists as yet only in theory, and says that "it will be time enough to complain that the decision is a blow at industrial progress when it is actually applied to some aggregation of capital the effect of which is not to limit production but to increase it, to the benefit of all concerned." The Chicago *Journal* points out that in the mean time the court decision has made plain the path of duty for the attorney-general and the State's attorneys of the different counties. "After the supreme court has shown its ability to recognize a trust, even in the guise of a single corporation," says *The Journal*, "they [the prosecuting attorneys] should be able to interfere with a reasonable hope of prevention. Will they do it?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF we bought the Philippines from Spain the goods should have been marked C. O. D.—*The New York World*.

ONE beauty about yacht-racing is that it makes all other forms of amusement look economical.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

IT may be yet necessary to send a special commission to Spain to ask Toral why he surrendered.—*The Philadelphia Bulletin*.

IT is understood that Canada will also relinquish her claims to Boston, New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.—*The Detroit News*.

IT is pointed out that if towns in Luzon were not abandoned there would be no telling where to find the enemy.—*The Chicago Record*.

IF we correctly understand Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that rascal Kruger was actually trying to push Great Britain off the earth.—*The Indianapolis Sentinel*.

WE are indebted, after careful and patient enumeration, to 157,000 contemporaries for the pleasant information that *Columbia* is still gem of the ocean.—*The Baltimore News*.

IT might be proper to announce at this time that the most effective campaign literature is still published by the United States Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington.—*The Detroit News*.

ROUGH ON MONTANA.—An extraordinary session of the Montana legislature is bruited. They must mean by that a session in which none of the members is accused of bribery or of receiving bribes.—*The Omaha Bee*.

IN the mean while one of the few men in the United States who seems not to have lost all sense of humor and of proportion, and to have escaped the prevailing Dewey-mania, is Admiral George Dewey.—*The Chicago Commons*.

BRITISH DISCOVER THE TRICK.—It is definitely and authoritatively stated that the Americans put something into the water in order to prevent the *Shamrock* from winning. The news has leaked out that the something was the *Columbia*.—*The London Globe*.



OOM PAUL: "Well, whatever happens, they'll never Hobsonize me."—*The Chicago Daily News*.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE REWARDS OF LITERATURE AGAIN.

THE controversy started by Sir Walter Besant concerning the rewards offered by literature as a profession (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, August 5 and 26) has led to a symposium upon this subject in *The New Century Review* (October), in which nearly a dozen well-known British authors express their views. It will be remembered that Sir Walter was highly optimistic in the view he took of the literary rewards which a writer of fairly good endowment might justly look for, while his opponent, "Author," took an almost opposite view, and claimed that unless the literary aspirant had an assured income for ten years, he was likely to starve or die of blighted hopes. The writers who express their opinions in *The New Century Review* are rather divided in opinion. One of the optimists, Mr. F. Frankfort Moore, says:

"I feel inclined to go quite as far as does Sir Walter Besant in his estimate of the possibilities of writing as a profession. Thanks to the intelligent efforts of Sir Walter Besant himself, literature has now become a profession. . . . The best-informed men find it to their advantage to be associated with journalism. Twenty or twenty-five years ago it would have been ridiculous to compare the people who wrote with the representatives of recognized professions; but now it is perfectly fair to do so, and the results of such a comparison will, I think, bear out all that Sir Walter Besant has said on the subject of authorship. If one spends the same amount of time and money in qualifying for the profession of writing that one spends in qualifying for the church or the bar, one may reasonably expect equal pecuniary rewards. I should like to know how many professional writers there are who, twenty years after taking a good degree at their university, are receiving no higher salary than that of a country curate, or, for that matter, a country rector. And what about the bar? Many are 'called,' but few are chosen as the recipients of briefs within the first six or ten years of their calling. And even all the Q. C.'s in the House of Commons are not made judges, however unconsciously they may support their own party. I say that my experience leads me to agree with Sir Walter Besant when he affirms that a writer's chances of success in life are quite as great as those of a clergyman or those of a barrister."

Mr. Edwin Oliver gives his opinion "more from the editorial standpoint than from that of the toiler on the cobble-stones of Grub Street." He says:

"From this vantage-ground, I am enabled fully to agree with Sir Walter Besant that literature offers to the educated youth a quicker and more substantial means of livelihood than any of the other reputable professions. It, of course, largely depends upon the aspirations of the youth. If he sets up the income of Mr. Kipling or of Mr. Pinero as his minimum, he has as much chance of reaching his goal as the average curate has of occupying Lambeth Palace, or the ordinary law student of spreading himself upon the woolsack; but if he be satisfied to earn a modest two hundred [pounds] a year for the first decade of his apprenticeship, he may start upon his career with every chance of achieving this desideratum. And what is the requisite stock in trade? A facile, grammatical use of his mother tongue, a sublime confidence in his own worth, and the sagacity of the tally-man in gauging the tastes of his constituency. Given these qualities, the market is limitless at the present day, and the rawest salesman is sure of a hearing of sorts, for there is no greater fallacy than the belief that manuscripts from a novice are returned unread. In the majority of cases, the paramount difficulty which besets an editor is that of obtaining the class of matter which his public wants—or rather what he, more or less erroneously, thinks his public wants. With this object in view, he religiously wades through tons of typewritten dross, on the off-chance of finding one small vein of the true metal. Having found it, he may be relied upon to work it out to its fullest capacity."

Mr. G. B. Burgin says that perhaps the mediocre butterman may be able to make a better living than the mediocre writer,

and many die by the wayside; but still this is true in any calling, and the Spartan will in the end usually succeed:

"If authors do not succeed, it is because the luck is against them, or they have not that ineffable something which makes for success. George Meredith did not howl because the world did not read him for many years. He 'stonewalled' and waited. At last the world heard him. I take it, however, that the great gratification of his old age is the fact that he knows his work to be good, and whether the world reads it or not is a secondary consideration. The reward of literature should be the knowledge that the man has done the best that is in him to do. Unfortunately, authors must live. Many of them write to live and do not live to write. Instead of doing their best, they are waiting for the public to say, 'Friend, come up higher.' If the public does not say this, they can always fall back on Mr. Bumble's opinion that 'the public is a bass.' An author's capital is his brains. If the assets are not ample enough to cover his obligations, he fails. Let him try something else. He may be certain of one thing, however. If he starts by thinking of the rewards for his work instead of the work itself, he is certain to fail."

Mr. George Knight thinks that literary success is quite as much nowadays a matter of alert pugnacity and shrewdness in making one's way through the whirling forces of commercialized literature as of mere power to use the pen:

"It is by now the veriest commonplace that the spread of elementary education has set the professional writer face to face with an enormous public of inconsiderate readers, swayed this way and that by doubtful gusts of fashion. The growth of hugely capitalized journals and magazines, with their continuous serial openings and definite requirements, has evolved certain strongly marked varieties of literary production, and, irritating as these may be to the idealistic recruit, they often demand for their creation indubitable qualities of ingenuity, simplicity, and resourcefulness. To the producers of this work—and of its analogs in the book world—goes a notable proportion of the literary wages-fund, a considerable portion of the remainder finding its way into the pockets of the 'star' authors of the moment, who themselves rapidly become as comfortable in editorial fetters as their smaller colleagues."

"In this rush and whirl the novice with a modest talent or two is as much at home as a violinist in a boiler factory."

"Yet it is amid just this stress and struggle that prosperous modern authors are making their incomes. The battle is not one for the weak. Every right is snapped up by the experienced literary tradesman—first and second serial rights, British, colonial, and American; rights of book publication in three continents; rights of translation; rights of dramatization—all are made to yield their annual quota. And be it said that these incomes are gained, as often as not, by sheer overwhelming weight of mental output, arduous, varied, of a sort, skilful. Is it into competition with these giants that Sir Walter would have the crack-brained tyro lightly enter, bearing for gage of battle his 'litel boke,' printed, bound, and published 'at his own expense,' with only too probably borrowed money? . . . He can not blink the economic factor or 'bluff' his publisher with a high hand and a smooth forehead: he must take what he can get. Luck may come to him: it may not. 'Kissing goes by favor,' so do fame and fortune. But if he be a wise man he does not whine for literary protection, or curse his publisher and his rivals. He stands his ground and does as well as he can, if not as well as he would like. In any case he has chosen the life he loves, and has accepted its risks with it, as every son of Adam must. If the chance goes against him he can at least take his gruel without whimpering. It is the fortune of war."

Chief among the pessimists are Mr. W. L. Alden, Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, Mr. H. G. Wells, and Mr. Joseph Hatton. Mr. Alden writes:

"If a man has an income from investments that can be trusted, and if this income is sufficient to keep him from poverty, by all means let him try to write, if such is his inclination. If he has no such income, let him do almost anything that is honest as a means of livelihood rather than meddle with pen, ink, and paper. I am quite aware that this has been said some thousands of times, but it can not be said too often. Sir Walter's advice to the

young man who wishes to become a successful author is sound, so far as it goes, but it might be faithfully followed by a thousand different young men and only one or two of them would find that literature provided them with a bare living. As for the exceptional young man who has positive creative genius, he should shun literature as he would the bubonic plague. For he is the sort of man who would insist upon writing what he believed to be good work. He would pay no attention to the wishes of the public, and he would be neglected for thirty years or so, just as was George Meredith, before fame or fortune could be overtaken."

The young author who is capable of good work should not do it, says Mr. Alden, at least not at the start. Art is something "with which only successful writers can afford to meddle." Let him rather give his days and nights to a close study of the wishes of the public as met in the leading novels of the day that are selling by the fifty thousands.

Mr. Le Gallienne writes in somewhat similar strain, saying that exclusive devotion to truth and beauty is not possible to a literary man with a family:

"To deal cinematographically with the temporary, or grossly with the melodramatic, the moral, or the sentimental—that is the only way to fulfil Sir Walter Besant's dream. If you are a butcher, or a detective, or a popular preacher, or an Adelphi melodramatist, or a hysterical woman, strayed into literature, you will do well; you will rent, even buy, castles, breed bulldogs, refuse (wisely) to have your portrait painted, perhaps even finance North Pole expeditions, and arrange international yacht races like any bacon merchant; but, if you are an artist—you will be saved from these things. The best thing you can do is, either to be something else as soon as possible, or, as 'An Author' says, persuade some kind friend to keep you while you make your beautiful things. Of two evils—the public, or the patron—the patron is the least. Sir Walter would tell us that the public is the patron of our days. Of course, there are many publics, and at least two. There is one small public interested in really good work, but it is too small to support the really good worker; and the other public, the vast mob Sir Walter means—that is, *the public, par excellence*—will only pay for what it cares about—very naturally. It is difficult to see why it should do anything else. Unfortunately, among its needs literature is not included."

Mr. H. G. Wells says that there is no connection whatever between literary ability and the profits and honors of contemporary authorship:

"A man may do the profoundest and the most beautiful writing for years, and if only he neglects a few simple (but to certain sorts of men very difficult) precautions, he may gain neither bread nor fame. On the other hand, a man may have the intellectual qualification of an inferior general practitioner or a small solicitor, and if only he has courage, confidence, and discretion, he may reap abundant wealth and honors from the trade of authorship."

VERESTCHAGIN'S NEW SERIES OF PAINTINGS—NAPOLEON IN RUSSIA.

SINCE V. V. Verestchagin achieved world-wide fame by his great and brilliant paintings of the terrible scenes of the Russo-Turkish war and of the picturesque Indian life and natural environment, he has been engaged in the study of Russian history, searching for material for national pictures illustrative of Russian progress and at the same time in keeping with his artistic designs and peculiarities. According to the *Novoye Vremya*, the artist has painted a series of pictures dealing with the war of 1812 and the defeat of Napoleon in Russia. The paper gives interesting information of the work soon to be exhibited to the world. We condense as follows:

The artist selected from the career of Napoleon that moment when he, ruler of the world, achieved the height of his ambition and might—standing in the Moscow Kremlin. Evidently Napoleon exercised a powerful fascination upon the artist, both as the

omnipotent arbiter of the destinies of Europe and as the most unhappy man in whose life a profound tragedy was embodied.

In a series of pictures, Verestchagin shows us the evolution of Napoleon's genius, obscured by the glamour and fame of victory, confronted by the first serious obstacle and as if by instinct apprehending the approaching catastrophe. In all these pictures, Napoleon's face is tragic. In one, we see him sitting on the Borodino heights, surrounded by a magnificent suit of generals. He is thoughtful and melancholy. In another he is on the Paklan hill, awaiting the delegation of boyars, surprised, greatly annoyed. In a third he is on the walls of the Kremlin, surrounded by flames. In other pictures he is on his way back to France, first in a small hut, then in a poor village church, where fate had prepared for him a fitting halting-place. At no time does his face lose its tragic expression. He stands forth as the merciless personification of the cynicism of the French army, which did not hesitate to turn churches into stables and soldiers' quarters. An ominous, evil-portending light streams from the holy *ikon*. The folly of the usurper, one vaguely feels, had been condemned above, and is about to end.

Finally, we see, in another picture, the "great army" on its flight to Berezina, exhausted, half-frozen, overwhelmed with shame. The epic, opened under the portentous march of conquest and developed under the illumination of the flames, ends in minor chords, in which we hear the howling of the winter storm and the sighs of the enemy's soldiers, buried alive in the Russian snows.

To produce such pictures, say the *Novoye Vremya*, one needs, besides artistic talent, profound erudition and an intimate knowledge of the epoch treated, such as only Count Tolstoy has possessed before Verestchagin. Many years of thought and labor have been devoted by the artist to the task now completed, and we have another triumph for the "free art" and original methods of the greatest Russian painter.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WAR POETRY.

THERE is no lack of verse in England just now to give voice to the national sentiment about the war. Most of it—now that hostilities have begun—is strongly pro-British, altho there is an occasional voice heard in protest against the war. A Cockney canticle on "War," in the *London Chronicle* (October 14), concludes as follows:

War, war, war!
It's 'appened so horfun before;
The man in the street
Knows as we cawnt be beat,
An' thet's all 'e wornts in a war.
'E buys all the speshuls, 'e do—
An' each one's gort lies in fer two—
An' sings "Roool, Britanner,"
An' thumps 'is pianner,
An' thet's all 'e thumps in a war.

War, war, war!
Them blokes gort imphyshint an' sore,
An' let drop a match
Wheer the powder 'ud catch
Thet flares ter the big mine o' war.
Mad fools? Yes, they're thet, yer kin swear;
But 'ow come the powder jes' there?
We laid the train right,
An' they've set it alight,
An' between us we've kicked up a war.

War, war, war!
Theer's no time fur talkin' no more;
They would 'ave it so,
An' they've gort it, yer know,
A smashin' ole, senseless old war.
We're nuts on a Cornfrunce fur Peace;
But when 'ull this warfeerin' cease?
Till 'umanerty cools,
An' we grows fewer fools,
We kin bet, in a manner, on war.

The following appears in the *London Outlook* of the same date:

BRITANNIA.

Be swift and terrible. They crave the sword;
"Come and destroy us utterly," they cry;
"We are a little people and stiff-necked,

And full of venom; Come and win through blood
 Unto the Right ye swear by. Right and Might
 For us were always one, and Right and Might
 Shall serve us until Might may cease to be."
 Thou whose old name is more than armaments,
 Whose frown hath shaken great despots, and whose hand
 Is ever on sore places—to make whole,
 To root out festering tyrannies, and set
 Standards of comely governance for the world—
 Thou, with whom Freedom chiefly loves to dwell,
 Wilt not go haltingly about this work,
 Tho the faint-hearted shiver, and the fool
 Thanks God his palms are clean, and prates of "gain"
 And "inoffensive rustics dragged to war
 So that they may be plundered." Well thou knowest
 Whose is the gain and loss, what price is paid
 In treasure and men for empery of thine,
 What tribute rendered by thy suzerains,
 What profit brought to other than themselves.

Be swift and terrible. They crave the sword.
 Be swift in mercy, terrible to teach
 Rebels against the light that all thy strength
 Is not a figment, but a tangible thing
 Moulded to purposes of righteousness.

The Spectator (October 14) prints the following lines:

OUR ANSWER.

We do not want your Fatherland,
 Your starry veldt, your golden Rand;
 We have an Empire stretching far
 Beyond the evening, morning star;
 And all within it like the sea,
 Majestic, equal, living, free.

• Once ye were noble, men who died
 Sooner than crouch to tyrant's pride;
 For desert isle, for Marken sand,
 Content to quit your Fatherland,
 Ye shook the Spaniard's world-wide throne
 One strip of earth to call your own.

Why are you altered? Can it be
 That freemen grudge another free?
 Ye gag our voices, hold us down
 Beneath your fortress' savage frown.
 Was it for this we freedom gave,
 Ourselves to dig our freedom's grave?

What do we ask? To use the tongue
 That Hampden spoke, and Milton sung;
 To shape the statute, share the power
 That clips our freedom every hour;
 Proud of a sovereign right to own
 No liege, no lord, but law alone.

Our hands, once weak! Now one and all
 Are joining. Hark! an Empire's call,
 That says, "Not ours the blood, or race,
 To brook ignoble hireling place."
 A stain on us is stain on them,
 Besmirching England's diadem.

From the United States comes a plea for the Boer, in a poem by Edward J. Wheeler, published in pamphlet form and reproduced in a number of dailies:

THE DUTCHMAN.

His prow was pointed toward the Southern stars;
 He plowed a furrow half-way round the world.
 The winds of many zones tugged at his spars
 And beat his deck before his sails were furled.
 On, on, and on—three thousand leagues of sea,
 Untried, unknown, he traversed to be free.

Stolid and stern, unsightly and uncouth,
 No scented darling he for courtly game;
 But in that slow speech there was steadfast truth,
 And dauntless courage in that stubborn frame.
 On Afric's farthest cape he made his home,
 And thanked the good God he could cease to roam.

Before him lay long miles of arid plain;
 Around him valleys full of plenty smiled.
 He yoked his oxen to the lumbering wain,
 The jambok spoke in menace shrill and wild.
 Each mighty beast, submissive, bent his neck,
 And the Boer started on his long, long trek.

Came days of aching toil. Night after night
 He faced Death, eye to eye, and stared him down.
 With naked fist he met the lion in fight,
 And sent him scurrying to his jungles brown.
 The savage blacks who came to spoil and slay
 Reeled back before the laager's stern array.

The old Colossus spanned the Rhodian Bay;
 A continent, the new one would bestride,
 From Cape to Cairo drive his iron way,
 And a new empire for his Queen provide.
 An earthquake laid the old Colossus low.
 The new one laughs amid the earthquake's throe.

The lust for gold and lust for empire found
 That the bold Dutchman dared their way to block.
 They joined their force to sweep him from the ground:
 Move, said the Sea; I will not, said the Rock.
 For twenty years the Sea has shouted, Go!
 For twenty years the Rock has answered, No!

Now breaks the tempest! now the lightnings leap!
 And Boer and Briton join in final strife,
 And we, afar, bewildered sit, and keep
 Hushing the thoughts that cut us like a knife.
 Are we not Britons, too, in speech and blood?
 Can we curse them and bless the alien brood?

Britons, but not *such* Britons we; for lo!
 These men who goad the patient Boer to-day
 Are heirs of those who struck th' insensate blow
 At Lexington and Concord. Tories they,
 Whose hands have smitten Freedom's form, alas!
 In all her strifes with privilege and class.

Not these our kindred! no, we spurn the claim.
 But rather those whose voices have been bold,
 For love of England, to avert this shame
 And break the spell hypnotic cast by gold.
 Oh! for one hour of Gladstone's voice to plead
 The cause of God against the claims of Greed.

In reference to the many unfavorable criticisms that have been made in England upon Swinburne's war sonnet, which we reprinted last week, Mr. William Watson writes thus to the *London Daily Chronicle* in behalf of his brother singer:

"Like several of your contemporaries, you appear to have been disappointed with the quality of a recent sonnet by Mr. Swinburne. In simple justice to that magnificent singer let us remember that the existence of a great theme, not less certainly than of a great poet, is one of the indispensable antecedent conditions of great poetry. The assassination of a state, and the strangling of a people, are not heroic themes, and never while this world endures shall they evoke one note of noble song. Moreover, in all combats between a giant and stripling the Muse must of necessity be at a certain moral disadvantage in the somewhat ludicrous task of enheartening the giant. It is the valor of David with his sling, and not the arrogant bulk of Goliath, that kindles the imagination of poets, and captures forever the sympathies of man."

WILLIAM MORRIS'S INFLUENCE ON HOUSEHOLD ART.

WHILE Morris's influence upon the literature and the social thought of the century is fairly well understood, the results of his art teachings are less fully realized. His is an influence which has come into almost every household in the Anglo-Saxon world, and has touched with the new spirit of art and beauty the barren, uninspiring, and often dismal forms in which the genius of the hearthstone was long clothed. Describing the conditions prior to Morris's advent, Mr. Elbert Hubbard, in *The Philistine*, says, "the housekeeping world seems to have been in thrall to six haircloth chairs, a slippery sofa to match, and a very cold marble-top center-table." He continues:

"In all the best homes there was also a marble mantel to match the center-table; on one end of this mantel was a blue glass vase containing a bouquet of paper roses, and on the other a plaster-Paris cat. Above the mantel hung a wreath of wax flowers in a glass case. In such houses were usually to be seen gaudy colored carpets, imitation lace curtains, and a what-not in the corner that seemed ready to go into dissolution through the law of gravitation. Early in the seventies lithograph presses began to make chromos that were warranted just as good as oil paintings, and these were distributed in millions by enterprising newspapers as premiums for subscriptions. Looking over an old file of *The Christian Union* for the year 1871, I chanced upon an editorial wherein it was stated that the end of painting pictures by hand

had come, and the writer piously thanked heaven for it—and added, 'Art is now within the reach of all.'

"Furniture, carpets, curtains, pictures, and books were being manufactured by machinery, and to glue things together and give them a look of gentility and get them into a house before they fell apart was the seeming desideratum of all manufacturers."

To Morris more than to any other, says Mr. Hubbard, the whole civilized world owes its emancipation from this depressing condition of art and from its love for the tawdry and the cheap:

"I have seen several houses furnished entire by William Morris, and the first thing that impressed me was the sparsity of things. Instead of a dozen pictures in a room, there were two or three—one on an easel and one or two on the walls. Gilt frames were abandoned almost entirely and dark stained woods were used instead. Wide fireplaces were introduced, and mantels of solid oak. For upholstery, leather covering was usually used instead of cloth. Carpets were laid in strips, and not tacked down to stay, and rugs were used so to show a goodly glimpse of hard-wood floor; and in the dining-room a large round table was used instead of a right-angle square one. This table was not covered with a table-cloth; mats or doilies being used here and there. To cover a table entire with a cloth or spread is pretty good proof that the piece of furniture is cheap and shabby; so in no William Morris library or dining-room would you find a table entirely covered."

In answer to the frequent criticism that Morris did not benefit society at large, because his products were so high in price as to be out of the reach of any but the rich, Mr. Hubbard says that Socialism (of which Morris was an apostle) does not deem it desirable to supply cheap stuff to anybody at the expense of the degradation of the laborer by machine processes and the lowering of the standard of merit—"The first thought of Socialism is for the worker who makes the thing, not the man who buys it."

PINERO: THE MAN AND THE DRAMATIST.

SOME new facts about Pinero, the great English realistic playwright, are given by Mr. Malcolm C. Salamon. The dramatist is, it seems, of a singularly modest temperament, inclined to take his honors unassumingly and never assured of the success of his forthcoming plays until they have actually received a triumph. Of his earliest success, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," produced in 1892, Mr. Salamon says (*Cassell's Magazine*, October):

"The theme had been in his mind for a long time, and altho there was no indication that the managers and the theater-going public were in the mood to encourage plays dealing thoughtfully and seriously with the stern problems of life, Mr. Pinero set himself to treat his chosen subject in a spirit of unswerving truthfulness and artistic sincerity, untrammelled by the requirements of any specified theatrical company, or the obligation to fit a character to the personality of a particular actor-manager. The splendid result we know; but throughout the composition of that famous and momentous drama, and its subsequent fortunes, his modesty and diffidence were characteristic of the man. I shall never forget the night in the winter of 1891, when, as we sat late over the fire in his old house in St. John's Wood Road, he told me the story of the play, as it had then developed in his mind, and from which he found occasion to deviate in only the most trifling details. . . . From that moment I felt confident it was going to be a great human play. Nevertheless, with all his dramatic impulse quickened, and his artistic aim set laudably high, he was still diffident, modestly amused at my 'flattering enthusiasm,' as he called it, yet as grateful for the stimulus of my humble encouragement as if he had been a novice instead of a master."

"On the morning of the production of 'Mrs. Tanqueray' Pinero called to see me. I remember he was restless, depressed, nervous. 'I'm going to catch it to-night. I fear that the house will not understand me,' he said. I have never known him so despondent about his work as on the eve of his greatest success, nor could he be reassured by the most emphatically expressed conviction that the play must inevitably make a profound impression. And when

the whole house had risen at him, and his triumph was complete, he was as unassuming as ever—feeling, as he said, only an additional responsibility to do still better next time."

Pinero never, we are told, blames the public if he fails to please it, for, as he says, "We must never think of writing *down* to the public, we should always write *up*, and it will rise with us. There are two ways of interpreting that mysterious quality known as public taste; there is interpreting it at its lowest, and there is interpreting it at its highest. Interpret it at its highest, and there is no fear that you will not have a modern drama in England fit to hold its own with that of other countries."

Mr. Salamon gives the following interesting account of the manner in which Pinero approaches his work:

"Let us suppose that Mr. Pinero has, in a serious mood, selected the subject for his new play. He first sets himself to answer logically, according to his observation as a man of the world, his insight as a psychologist, his instincts as a dramatist, and his ethics as a humanist, the leading questions involved in the conflicts of will and clash of circumstances which must constitute the dramatic interest of the theme. Then he invents the particular story that shall illustrate his thesis, and the persons necessary to tell the story in action, allowing these to develop their characters through the situations in which they are placed, while the incidents of the story are naturally introduced through the intervention of character. This has invariably been Mr. Pinero's principle in the composition of, at least, his later plays, for he regards development of character in action as the highest achievement in drama, and indeed the only means through which a play can live."

"In these creative stages, which necessitate a great deal of that 'fundamental brain-work' which Rossetti held to be essential to all good poetry, and which is as necessary to all vital drama, Mr. Pinero is generally in a restless condition, and he does most of his 'thinking out' in motion, either while pacing his study or walking or cycling along the quiet roads of St. John's Wood or Regent's Park, or, perhaps, if it be full summer, amid the mountain beauties of his favorite Maloja. Before he can begin the writing of a piece, he must have realized not only the persons of the play, but the very scenes amid which they live and move. Like the true impressionist painter, he must actually see the thing he is to depict."

Altho Pinero is a thorough Englishman, Mr. Salamon believes that he derives much of the force and beauty of his character from his Sephardim ancestry.

THE PRESENT LITERARY SITUATION IN FRANCE.

LITERATURE in France is just now, says Mr. Henry James, at a parting of the ways, at a watershed between the literary streams that flow in two eras of divergent ideals and aims. The great writers of the century—all but a corporal's guard—have gone, and the new men have not yet shown that they are capable of rising to the plane of their literary forebears. He says (in *The North American Review*, October):

"The great historians are dead, then—the last of them went with Renan; the great critics are dead—the last of them went with Taine; the great dramatists are dead—the last of them went with Dumas; and, of the novelists of the striking group originally fathered by the Second Empire, Emile Zola is the only one still happily erect. The present men, in different quarters, are the younger—so much the younger that Zola, among them, rises almost like a patriarch. This is the case even with the critics—the race which, as a general thing, is least accountable for itself when positively young."

In criticism, however, according to Mr. James, the French intelligence is not yet faltering to any marked degree. The spirit of conversation, he says, is so indefeasible a part of the genius of the people that, however among them the creative gift may flicker, that of criticism will be the last light markedly to pale.

After speaking at much length of MM. Lemaitre, Brunetière, Faguet, and other leading French critics of the day, Mr. James turns to the novelists:

"It is distinctly when we come to the novelists—for I must make a long stride over historians, philosophers, and poets, sustained by the reflection that the best novelists are all three—that we remain rather persistently more aware of what is gone than of what is left. There is in this quarter, evidently, a distinct chill in the air; there are empty places, gaps into space, the look of a field less occupied. Daudet, so individual and beautiful, died but yesterday; Maupassant, as strong—productively speaking—as a young horse, and with a voice all his own, passed away the day before. Emile Zola, of the elder men, alone remains; with Paul Bourget and Pierre Loti and M. Huysmans—with Anatole France, perhaps, too—among the younger; and with MM. Paul Hervieu and Marcel Prévost among the youngest of all. Merely to enumerate these names, however, is to become freshly aware of my inability to take them in turn; the most that, in these conditions, they may help the critic to is some new demonstration, much abbreviated, of the intensity with which, in France, this wondrous form has been worked. At whatever result the serious inquirer might arrive, he would recognize no want of the real energy, the proper passion, in the working of their material by this interesting group."

Of Zola Mr. James says:

"The reporter free to proceed to particulars would, at any rate, to-day find the superficial space occupied by M. Emile Zola not sensibly shrunken during these dozen years. His competitors have in most cases come and gone, but M. Zola has solidly stayed. Perhaps this it is that most makes him difficult to dispose of briefly; he is, at one and the same time, so little a genius of the highest distinction and so little a negligible quantity. He would still be magnificent if he had nothing for him but his solidity—in the contemplation of which I should almost luxuriously lose myself were it permitted to me to treat in summary fashion even one side of his work. He is a large enough figure to make us lose time in walking round him for the most convenient view."

To Mr. James the most notable thing about Zola is his method:

"What he has most vividly created, to my sense, is the process that has seen him through. None of M. Zola's heroes stand so squarely on their feet as M. Zola's heroic system; the evolution of none of his heroines has been so unbrokenly patient. There the system is to-day, supremely representing on his behalf the communication of life. . . . I may not here undertake the business of describing it, and I mention it, indeed, mainly to pay it publicly my respects. For it has been in its way an intellectual lesson. Quite apart from what may be urged to its advantage or its detriment, it has shown, at least, admirably what a method can do. To arrive—as he has arrived—at the goal he began with fixing, M. Zola had to make out his special economy—see it steadily and see it whole. He has seen, moreover, many things besides; not the individual soul, the individual life, perhaps, with any great intimacy—never, indeed, with an inspired penetration; but always, vividly, its happy mean, or general average, of sense; its associated, confounded, scarce discriminated state. He has given us in this way—and the phenomenon is curious enough—an immense deal of life, a big chronicle of tragedy and comedy, action and passion, while giving us, nevertheless, comparatively little consciousness."

A Wife's Faith in Her Husband's Genius.—"Back of Mr. Winston Churchill's great literary success," says *The Society of American Authors* (New York), there is a wife's rare devotion and faith: "Churchill's wife was possessed of means; Churchill himself was poor and toiling away for *The Cosmopolitan* at indefinite duties that ranged from press-room responsibilities to editorial scapegoatishness. Between whiles he wandered over the historic Hudson River, dreaming great things, but prevented by his daily exhausting work from giving them final form. His marriage and his departure from *The Cosmopolitan* force were coincident—Mrs. Churchill averring her belief in his powers and insisting that he should drop his mixed duties in order to work out the possibilities that she believed were in him. The investment was a good one and equally creditable to both parties;

for none but a man who was convinced of his own strength to elaborate an idea would have dared to run the risk of appearing to live on his wife's money, and none but a wife who believed utterly in her husband's strength would have dared to place him in such a dangerous position of dependency."

SPEECHES AND THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

IT is well known that the copyright law includes within its scope lectures as well as other forms of literature, provided the requirements of the law have been duly complied with; but the legal status of uncopyrighted lectures has until lately remained undefined. The question of the ownership of such lectures came up in the High Court of Justice in London the other day, and was decided in a way which the *Chicago Evening Post* characterizes as "absurd and inequitable." The writer thus briefly states the facts and comments on them:

"The volume of 'Appreciations and Addresses' recently published by John Lane contains the notable public utterances of Lord Rosebery, the ex-Premier and would-be leader of the British Liberals. Five of the speeches were reported verbatim in the *London Times*, and Lord Rosebery himself furnished these reports to the publisher. *The Times* brought suit for an injunction to restrain Mr. Lane from circulating the volume. It claimed exclusive property in the five addresses taken from its columns, and denied that Lord Rosebery, who had failed to copyright them, possessed any right whatever to their commercial use. If he had no right, he had nothing to transfer to the publisher.

"*The Times*, on the other hand, had copyrighted the speeches, together with everything else in the issues which contained them. They were reported by an employee of the paper, and it was claimed that the property in them belonged to the reporter, whose rights the paper had acquired. In other words, while the orator, by giving his words to the public without prior copyright, lost all title to ownership, the mere reporter who wrote them down in shorthand and subsequently prepared a report for *The Times* became, in virtue of his purely mechanical labor, the owner of the speeches in a commercial sense! This is so absurd, so violent a perversion of common sense, that we can not believe that the decision of Justice North, which fully adopted *The Times's* contention, can be sustained on appeal.

"It was argued that the reporter obtained an exclusive property right by giving the speeches a certain form, and that the copyright law only protects literary form. As a matter of fact, if the report was accurate and authentic, the form was that of the orator himself. The copyright law certainly assumes that there is something original about the literary form it protects, but what is there original about a reporter's faithful reproduction of a speech? Who supplies the literary form, the orator or the mechanical reporter? Ten, twenty, a hundred reporters might 'take down' a speech, and if they were all equally skilled there would be absolutely no difference between the versions. All would have the form provided by the author, the orator. This consideration alone reduces to absurdity the decision of Justice North. The reporter had no right to anything but pay for his mechanical labor. The speeches were public property."

NOTES.

A NEW blank verse tragedy by Mr. Stephen Phillips, "Paolo and Francesca," is to be published in book form in advance of its representation at the St. James's Theater, London.

MR. STEPHEN CRANE'S new book, which is to be an impressionistic history of the Cuban campaign, is to appear this autumn. Selections from it will be printed in *The Anglo-Saxon Review*.

"BECKY SHARP," now appearing at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, is not the first dramatization of "Vanity Fair." A comedy founded on the story appeared in London in 1882, and still later a one-act play called "Becky Sharp," by Mr. J. M. Barrie, was bought out at Terry's Theater, London.

A VOLUME relating to Balzac never before translated into English has just appeared, called "The Personal Opinions of Honoré de Balzac." It is made up of passages from his correspondence and his miscellaneous writings, and contains M. Brunetière's recent address at Tours upon the occasion of the Balzac centenary. Miss Wormeley is the translator.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EXPERIMENTS ON SAILS.

It is the opinion of Walter Burnham, who has been experimenting on the subject, that too much attention has been paid to improvements in the hulls of sailing-boats and not enough to the "set" and drawing power of the sails. Some time ago we published an article from a French source showing that the action of sails is materially improved by having holes cut in certain parts. Mr. Burnham is even more radical. He gets good results in some cases by splitting his sails into strips or by making them of lattice-work. We quote an interesting account of his results from *The Scientific American* (October 21). Says Mr. Burnham:

"Supposing four playing-cards be stood vertically in a row, with their edges touching, and the area thus made be regarded as a sail, as represented in Fig. 1. The wind which would pass through a line equivalent to the right-hand edge of the fourth card and the left-hand edge of the first card (that is, the after-leech of a sail and the mast) may be regarded as a column of wind divided into four parts, *A*, *B*, *C*, *D*, moving in the direction shown by the arrow.

"In Fig. 2, *A* is the column of air which strikes on the first card and is turned or deflected by the first card and passes aft over the three remaining cards. This column of wind does not lose its dimensions very much. A little is 'spilled' over the top and bottom of the card, but it turns in bulk. If it does not turn in bulk, that is to say, if the bulk of wind is materially affected, then its pressure must be materially increased or diminished, which is seen at once not to be the case, or the wind must be backed up.

"The column of wind, *B*, is that column which would strike on card 2, but which never reaches the card because the deflected wind, *A*, from the first card is interposed between it and the sail. Similarly so in *C* and *D*. It will then be seen that on the first part of the sail there is a very good wind; on the second part of the sail a mixture between a dead-ahead wind and a favorable wind; on the third part of the sail two dead-ahead currents; on the fourth part, three.

"In investigating this further, the following experiment was tried, shown by Figs. 3 and 4. On a boat a framework was put up that carried six smaller frames, covered with muslin, thus constituting sails. Each of these six sails was pivoted in the center so that they might take any angle. The first plate or sail was set at the angle shown by No. 1, Fig. 4, the course of the wind being shown by the arrow. No. 1 was fastened in this position. Then No. 2 was slowly moved until it was found to be set at the angle which received some wind, that is, 'set so it would draw,' and fastened. Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 were similarly and subsequently so set. When it was found that No. 5 was set almost fore and aft, the leech or after part of sail No. 6 was really to windward of the keel. This may seem, when so stated, astonishing, but it will readily be conceded when it is remembered how the jib will 'back' the mainsail as shown in Fig. 5, or how much more in-board the boom of a mainsail must be drawn than that of the foresail, and numbers of other similar experiences."

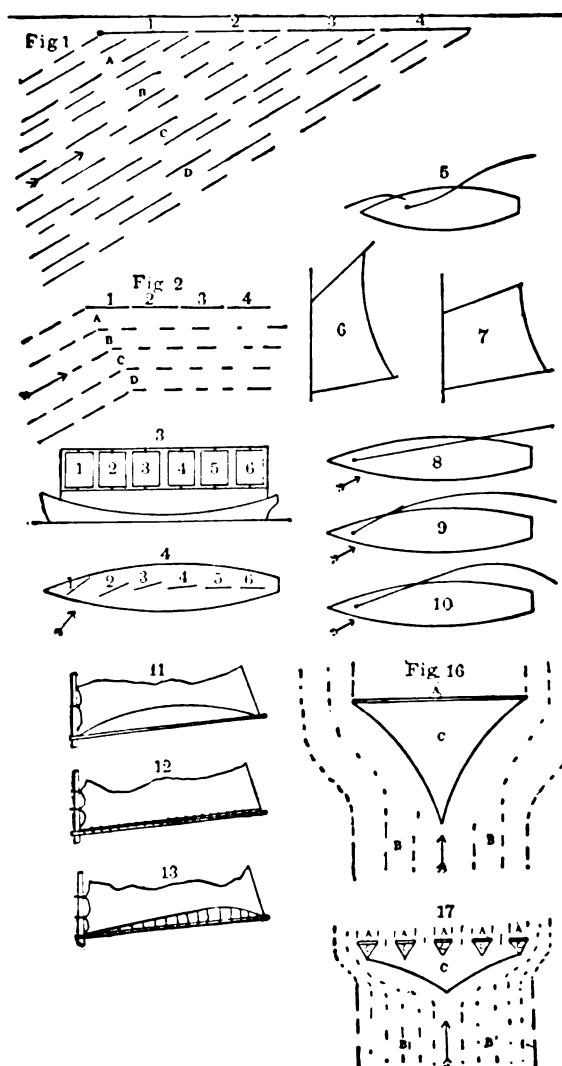
The writer next calls attention to the fact that if some cotton be saturated with tar and lighted, the smoke can not be made to touch the sail unless held forward of the mast and in line with the wind. As the holder goes to windward of the mast the distance the smoke will remain from the sail increases. This, Mr. Burnham thinks, shows that the bulk of the wind as it is turned by the sail does not materially diminish. He goes on to say:

"For these reasons, attention is called to Figs. 6 and 7. Fig. 6 representing a tall and narrow sail, which is undoubtedly the speediest; Fig. 7 being a low and broad sail, which is undoubtedly the slowest.

"The course of the deflected wind and its unaltered bulk, is without doubt the explanation of why a catboat can outpoint a sloop, and a sloop outpoint a schooner, and a schooner outpoint a ship."

In running before the wind the phenomenon of "dead air" comes into play, as thus illustrated and described by Mr. Burnham:

"In Fig. 16, *A* is the sail and *B B* is the wind, and *C* is the cone of dead air that rests upon the sail. Allow me to liken the sail and the wind and this cone of dead air to one's putting his hand into sand and moving it. It would be found that a cone of sand remains on the hand. Any one who has gone out on the boom of a sail 'running' has found himself in a place of comparative calm, the smoke from his cigar remaining with him. If the sides of the cone are at a correct angle, the wind will be 'split' and pass the sail without exerting its greatest effect on the sail,



ACTION OF WIND ON SAILS.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

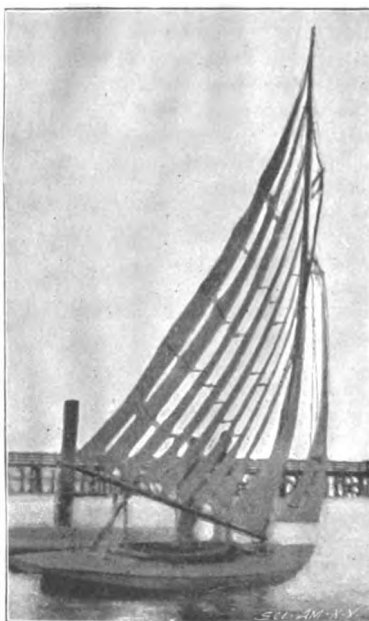
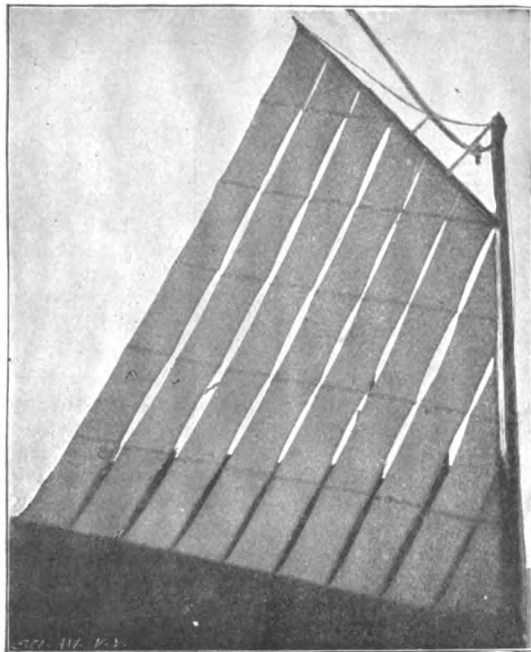
whereas if the sail have openings in it they allow the base of the cone to constantly pass through, bringing the apex nearer the base and increasing the angle of the cone. In a sail of 100 square feet area, I have found that 65 per cent. of the area being covered by cloth and 35 per cent. of the area being open, their speed was equal.

"In running before the wind, all sails set at right angles to the wind are materially benefited by having holes in them through which the wind may escape and thereby lessen the height of the cone of dead air that rests on the sail. In beating, the sails are subject to a very much greater windage than they would be if there were no openings in them. Each section may be considered a little sail on the hoist of which the windage is felt. When a large sail is composed of a number of small sails, the 'windage' of the large sail is very materially increased, as has been explained above, and this 'windage' or direct contact of a substantially dead-ahead wind is so material that unless the advantage gained by getting rid of the 'spilled' wind is very great the

'windage' is materially felt, the result being that while any one of the forms that I have tried causes the boat to move at least one half faster on a certain wind (that is, on the wind particularly adapted to the slant of the members and their 'spill') on any but that certain wind it is a trifle slower than an ordinary sail.

"Taking the whole field and sails as they are used, the old form of sail, that is, the sail having no openings in it, is best.

"For a long time I have been convinced that the more individual members in a sail, the speedier it was. (I have asserted above that these sails are very much more speedy when sailed as they are adapted to be sailed, that is, on a certain wind and course only.) These two sails then are exactly of the same dimensions, placed on boats of the same model and sailed the same course, all things being alike but the subdivisions of the sail, in one case into five members, in the other case into six. I always started the sail with five members ahead of the sail with six members, and invariably the sail with six members outsailed that with five. (I have often wondered in view of the above ex-



TWO OF BURNHAM'S SAILS.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American*.

periments on the hull and sails, if the fastest boat under certain conditions would not be a boat of immense beam and shallow draft, that had a number of sails set on masts, that ran across the boat instead of fore and aft.)

"I feel that the hull of boats is better understood and carried out than is the set and draw of the sails. I suggest that when, as has often been the case, two boats of seemingly the same model of hulls raced, the different results were more attributable to the sails than to the hulls."

The Largest Bronze Casting.—It has been asserted that Barnard's statue of Pan, recently cast in New York, is the largest bronze statue that has ever been cast in one piece. This statue weighs about two and one-half tons. A correspondent of the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris), Frédéric Oom, writes that Portugal did still better than this more than a century ago. He says: "I may be permitted to recall the fact that on October 15, 1774, nearly one hundred and twenty-five years ago, there was cast in one piece, at the cannon foundry of the Lisbon Arsenal, a piece seven or eight times as large as this—the equestrian statue of King Joseph I., which is still standing in this city. I quote Ferdinand Denis's work on 'Portugal' (Paris, 1846, p. 406): 'There were used 656½ quintals [85,000 pounds] of bronze to cast the colossal statue of Don Joseph; after the conduits of metal had been removed it was calculated that there remained only 500 quintals [65,000 pounds]; the interior core of iron, made by Bartholomew da Costa, weighed 100 quintals.' Bartholomew da Costa was a lieutenant-colonel of engineers and director of the

gun-foundry where this memorable feat was accomplished. It took twenty-eight hours to melt the bronze, but only eight minutes to run it into the mold. This distances the New York record, a century and a quarter in advance of it. The statue still stands where it was erected on May 20, 1775, and dedicated on June 6 following. It is 7 meters [23 feet] high and the whole monument, with its pedestal, is artistically very remarkable. Those who do not know the facts generally consider the horse too massive; but it was modeled faithfully from the finest stallion of the royal stables."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHO INVENTED WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY?

WHEN any process has attained commercial success, the number of claimants for the honor of its discovery is always legion. The introducer or patentee of the process has to bear a good deal of abuse from those who claim priority, and is frequently called hard names. Marconi, the Anglo-Italian expert in wireless telegraphy, is now going through this pleasant experience. He does not claim, of course, to have discovered the principle on which his device works; but he does claim to have perfected the details and to have got the whole system into working order. But now comes Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College, Massachusetts, who says that the Marconi system infringes a patent of his, taken out a decade ago. Says *Electricity*, in reference to the matter:

"Such being Professor Dolbear's opinion, it is his intention, as soon as the series of yacht races is concluded, to enjoin Mr. Marconi from exhibiting the working of his system before the naval authorities at Washington as originally intended. Referring to this subject Professor Dolbear's son, Mr. C. E. Dolbear, who is looking after his father's interests in the matter, says:

"In 1882 my father attempted to get a patent from the Government for the invention of wireless telegraphy, but the Government refused to issue one to him

on the ground that the scheme of transmitting intelligence between two points by means of electricity without wires was impracticable. For four years he worked, trying to prove to the Government that he was right and that his process was a success. Finally he convinced the Government by actual experiments, and on October 8, 1886, he received his patent, which was numbered 350,299. His patent was what was then known as an art patent, that is, it covered the entire art or scheme of the invention. In 1890 the Government ceased issuing such patents on the ground that if they were continued there would soon be no chance for inventors to patent small detail work. But our patent is that broad kind, and we propose to enforce our rights under it to the limit.

"My father's application for the patent was couched in substantially this language: 'My invention relates to the establishing electric communications between two or more points without the use of wires or other like connections, and consists in establishing a potential at one point considerably above the normal and a potential at the other point considerably below the normal, and by varying the potential at the first point cause variations of the potential at the other point.'"

We are reminded by *Electricity* that Henry Hertz, the German physicist, has usually been given the credit of demonstrating the existence of electric waves analogous to waves of light, and it has generally been supposed that this discovery laid the foundation of wireless telegraphy. It goes on to say:

"If Professor Dolbear's patent, taken out in 1886, or three years before Hertz's discovery, is as broad as claimed and covers

the whole process of transmitting in signals without wires, then either to Dolbear should be given the credit of having discovered so-called Hertzian waves, or else the principle on which his system is based is entirely different from that made use of by Marconi and consequently there can be no infringement. Furthermore, it is very doubtful if a patent so broad as to cover a well-known principle could be sustained, and in this connection it should be noted that the patents so far taken out by Marconi merely cover details of apparatus such as the coherer, vertical conductor, etc."

Marconi does not appear to be alarmed by the threatened litigation. He said to a reporter:

"I know nothing about any injunction. Nobody has said anything to me about interference with my work. Mr. Dolbear's patent has nothing to do with my invention. Preece in England had a patent dating back to 1895, but it did not affect me in any way in my work in England. My system is entirely different."

"Nothing would please me better than to have Mr. Dolbear begin legal proceedings against me. You may say that I am going right ahead with my work for the Navy Department as soon as the yacht races are over. I have taken advice on the subject and am fully confident of my position. They may bring on their lawsuits. I will welcome them."

Commenting on these facts, *The Scientific American* says, in a leading editorial (October 14):

"It was inevitable that the great success which is attending the Marconi system should have aroused the interest, and in some cases excited the jealousy, of other investigators in the field of wireless telegraphy. Marconi himself, we have no doubt, would be the first to acknowledge that there are others who have done conscientious work in this line of investigation, and he would be perfectly willing to give full credit where it is due. The existence of the Hertzian waves was known long before this young Anglo-Italian harnessed them so successfully to the uses of modern life, and others, both before and after him, have attempted unsuccessfully to do what he has done."

"We regret to note that his arrival in America has unduly excited certain holders of patents on wireless telegraphy, who believe that Marconi is receiving more credit than is strictly his due, and claim that the credit is not his, but theirs. This has been the history of all great epoch-marking inventions, and the recent extraordinary attempts to prove that the Bessemer steel process was misnamed, and that a certain Kelly had actually done the work and should receive the credit, will be fresh in the minds of our readers."

"Whatever may be the merits of this controversy, we are satisfied that it would be as easy to sweep back the tide with a broom as to prevent the system of telegraphy which has just done such good work off New York harbor and with the English fleet from becoming forever identified with the name of the man who first brought wireless telegraphy to a practical and useful consummation."

Effect of Colored Light on the Nervous System.—

It has long been claimed that colored light has a special effect both on men and the lower animals. It has been asserted by some that the lower animals grow more rapidly in violet than in white light. On the other hand, Flammarion has found that silkworms grow least rapidly in the violet rays. Experiments on the nervous system are in better accord. They show, according to Henri de Parville, writing in *La Nature* (Paris), that the red end of the spectrum is exciting to the nerves, while violet, blue, and green are calming. It is well known that turkeys and bulls are excited by red. On the other hand, blue glasses are often used to quiet horses. Wundt noted long ago that the different spectrum rays act differently on our nerves. Dr. Douza has attempted to cure certain nervous diseases by the action of light successfully treating melancholy with red, violent mania with blue, and other cases with violet. Another experimenter, M. Dor, brought on vertigo in certain nervous patients by the use of red light, while green had no such effect. In the photographic establishment of the Messrs. Lumière, in Lyons, France, sensitive plates are prepared in a large room by green light. Formerly, when red light was used, the workmen always sang and gesticulated at their work. Now they are calm, never speak, and assert that they are

much less tired in the evening than they were formerly. Similar testimony comes from the water-cure establishment at Vesinet, where people are put in a violet room to calm them, and in a red room when stimulation is desired. Every sufferer from "nerves" knows that a gloomy day affects him unfavorably, while the first ray of sunlight makes him gay again. It has been suggested that the green of vegetation, the blue of the sky, and the blue-green of the ocean may thus have a powerful influence in calming the spirits. M. de Parville cautions his readers, however, against too sweeping conclusions. All that we can say is that colors certainly appear to affect the organism, and that the subject will bear further investigation.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BOOKWORMS AND THEIR PREY.

THE figurative use of this term is its most familiar use to most people. To the ordinary reader a "bookworm" usually belongs to the human species. There are, nevertheless, numerous book-destroying insects that are known collectively by this name, altho none of them are true worms. Willard Austen, of the Cornell University Library, writes of these as follows in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*:

"Research among the literature concerning library pests reveals the fact that no less than eleven different groups have members that are directly or indirectly accused of injuring books and bindings. The number of species in each group ranges from one to eleven, making a total of over thirty different species. In addition to these there are others against which the evidence is at best only circumstantial. It is not necessary to say that none of these bear any resemblance in any period of their existence to worms, and that the term bookworms is a misnomer. The word has become so firmly fixed in literature, both in its figurative and literal sense, that its misuse will no doubt continue."

Some of these various species, which are described in detail by the writer, are the so-called "book-scorpion," the well-known "fish moth" or "silver fish" (*Lepisma*), termites or "white ants," which operate in the tropics, book-lice, certain species of cockroaches, especially the so-called "croton bug," several kinds of moths, and many beetles. The so-called "death-watch" is also fond of books, but the various species of beetles seem, on the whole, to carry away the palm in this kind of destructive work. Says Mr. Austen:

"The largest number of book-destroying insects are found among the beetles of the order *Coleoptera*. To this group belong the 'book-borers.' The species thus far considered have been more or less dilettanti in literature. The beetles, however, seem possessed with a true spirit of investigation, and when they undertake a piece of work in a serious fashion they go to the bottom of it, sticking close to the line laid down. This characteristic distinguishes these insects from all others, and makes it comparatively easy to determine when they have been at work in a worm-eaten volume. No less than sixteen different species of this order have been either detected in this work, or such strong circumstantial evidence has been found against them that there is little doubt as to their guilt. Some insects seem to destroy books for the sheer want of something better to do; some do so in seeking the paste and sizing used in and about the books; others because the leather bindings are desirable material in which to undergo transformation; and, again, others haunt book-shelves and books in search of prey in the form of living creatures. But among the beetles are found tiny little grubs that seem to have a genuine intent to destroy; that set out deliberately to wreak vengeance on man's record of his thoughts, deeds, and discoveries, and, as if knowing the means which man uses to destroy, have sought to imitate him in the effects produced. As a result we find books filled with small, round, shotlike holes strongly suggesting the results which might follow from the use of the family Bible by the restless boy as a target for his first shotgun."

The following "record-breaking" case seems worthy of special notice:

"One of the most famous cases on record of insects boring

through books is that reported by M. Peignot, in which he states that twenty-seven folio volumes were pierced through in so straight a line that a cord might be passed through them and all the volumes raised by means of it. Different writers give the credit of this feat to different members of this group [the *Ptinus* group] so that the most that can be said is that it was the work of some member of the *Ptinidae*."

Mr. Austen sums up as follows:

"A review of the different families of insects whose habits under favorable conditions lead them to infest books and bindings will show them to be more or less well defined according to their feeding habits. The book scorpions and mite, *Cheyletus eruditus*, which, as we have seen, do not come under the head of insects, are primarily carnivorous, and their presence in books may be due to the fact that they find there animal as well as vegetable food. This is certainly true of the book scorpion, which feeds on mites, book-lice, and other small insects. The 'fish moths' or 'silver fish,' the 'book-lice' and the 'cockroaches' can have no other reason for infesting books than their liking for farinaceous substances such as are used in and about the bindings and labels of books. For this reason the damage done by them is largely confined to the exterior or interior of the bindings, and only so much of the book itself is injured as comes in their way in their search for food. The 'white ants' feed principally on wood, and in and about books there is more or less wood fiber which would be to the liking of these voracious feeders. The moths and beetles are the burrowers and borers. They seek retired places in which to lay their eggs where the larvæ will be surrounded with food for their growth. The moths and some of the beetles are more given to burrowing in the bindings, keeping close to the outer surface for the purpose, it is thought, of making it easy for the imago to emerge after the change is completed; while others bore straight tunnels often from cover to cover."

HOW DOES LIGHTNING KILL A TREE?

"WHAT happens to a tree when lightning strikes it?" This question was asked recently by a correspondent of *Knowledge* (London), and it is answered in the October issue of that paper by Baron Kaulbars, of the Russian military-scientific commission at St. Petersburg. Says General Kaulbars:

"This certainly is a question of general interest, and I have had the occasion to observe the effects of lightning several times in different countries. Before all, I must say that the result of a lightning-stroke on a tree may be of very different character, and depends, firstly, on the species to which the tree belongs, and secondly, on the condition in which the tree is at the time it is struck. If lightning strikes a tree after a long period of heavy rain, when the whole surface of the tree is damp, it generally does very little harm to the tree, and often none at all. On the other hand, if a tree is struck when its surface is dry, it is more severely damaged, because then the electric spark will descend by a line of lower resistance along the damp wood under the bark of the tree. In this case the heat of the spark instantly produces steam of very high pressure under the bark, and the latter is generally blown up in a long band. In such cases, pine-trees, and other trees of that kind, are much less damaged than other trees, because the wood of the pine is much more dry and contains a greater percentage of isolating resin. In a leaf-tree there is no isolating substance, and if the whole interior of the tree is damp, it often happens that a large quantity of steam is produced, and thus the tree is quite destroyed by the lightning. A very old tree with a hole in its interior, if very dry, can even be set on fire by lightning and burned down. In all these cases it is certainly always water-steam of a very high pressure which is the principal cause of the destruction. An interesting proof of the correctness of this explanation was afforded by the destruction by lightning of a monumental column in Gatchina, one of our imperial summer residences, 50 kilometers south of St. Petersburg. From the beginning of this century there stood a column nearly 15 meters high, named the 'Connetable.' It was of stone, and contained in its interior a series of iron angles, which held together the stones. After a period of rainy weather, it seems that much water had got among the stones into the interior of the monument. Then lightning struck it, killing the sentry on guard, and in the same moment the

whole column disappeared from its place, blown up as by an explosion. Its fragments were thrown around in all directions, and some of them were found at a distance of more than one hundred and fifty paces. The column was completely destroyed, and only the pedestal, nearly three or four meters high, remained. In this extraordinary case there is no doubt that the lightning spark, retained by the intervals between the iron angles, instantly produced a great quantity of steam of very high pressure in the interior of the damp column, and the latter was actually blown up by its explosion. In the year 1896 I saw a very curious case in Lapland, where the lightning had struck a *Pinus sylvestris*. In this tree the fibers of the wood form a spiral around the trunk. The spark had taken the same direction, and had blown up the bark on the corresponding spiral line."

Do Comets Ever Shine by Their Own Light?—

"A very important question will perhaps be solved this year," says the *Journal du Ciel* (Paris). "Rather timidly put forth several years ago, when it was remarked that certain comets had a light of their own, apart from that reflected from the sun, it has remained in silence ever since. Spectroscopy alone gave reason for this belief. The first comet of the year 1899 seems, from its appearance in the month of June, to give better evidence on this point than any of its predecessors. When receding from the sun, from May 31 to June 9, it showed, from May 31 to June 3, a diminution of brilliancy followed by an increase during the 4th and the 5th, a diminution again from the 6th to the 8th, and a new increase on the 9th. It is difficult, it would seem, to explain these fluctuations in any other way than by variations of a light belonging to the comet itself."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Speed of Explosive Waves.—It has been shown by M. P. Vielle, as reported in the *Revue Scientifique*, that "the speed of propagation of sudden and intense condensations in a medium at rest may attain three times the normal speed of sound in the same medium. This fact constitutes an indirect verification of the theories of Reemann and Hugoniot, which predicted a discontinuity in wave-motion as a necessary consequence of the variable velocities of propagation of equally condensed waves. Recently M. Vielle, in the course of researches on the distribution of pressures produced in a tube by an explosive charge placed at one of its extremities, has obtained traces that seem to mark the origin of the discontinuity in the course of the wave's propagation, even when the wave is formed at the start, under conditions of evident continuity."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

New Uses for the Automobile.—The principle of the horseless carriage is being constantly extended. The latest development, we are told by *The Electrical Review*, is in the form of an invalid's chair. "A Toronto electrician is said to have designed an electromobile for this purpose, carrying a 4 horse-power motor and sufficient battery capacity for a 15-mile run at 4½ miles per hour." The same journal reports that an automobile ambulance is being made for St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City. "It will be propelled by electricity, and will be a model of its kind. Electric power is more advantageous for propelling a vehicle where it is essential to have a very steady motion. The large pneumatic tires, it is expected, will also contribute in no small degree to the comfort of the patient."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

PROF. ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, inventor of the telephone, is now devoting nearly the whole of his time, according to *Electricity*, to experiments with flying-machines, and "is confident that he is not only on the right track, but within measurable distance of success. He is developing the kite idea, experimenting with planes of various sizes and weights. He has discarded the generally accepted principle that the machine must be of extraordinary lightness, and is calculating on securing stability and steadiness from weight."

"A METHOD of producing anesthesia by the direct application of an electrical current without the use of drugs was recently described by Dr. E. W. Scripture, of Yale, before the American Association for the Advancement of Science," says *The Scientific American*. "An alternating current with equal positive and negative phases was made to traverse the nerve. At a proper frequency of about 5,000 complete periods in a second it can be made to cut off all sensory communication by this nerve. Needles can be run into the part of the body supplied by this nerve without any pain being felt."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN THE CLUTCH OF THE HUMORISTS.

TWO American humorists—"Mark Twain," and "Fra Elbertus" of East Aurora—have within the past month written upon the subject of Christian Science. Mark Twain (in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, October) puts his philosophizings in the form of an imaginary narrative of personal experience. Last summer, he says, he was on his way back to Vienna from a certain "Appetite Cure" in the mountains, when by some sad mischance he "fell over a cliff in the twilight, and broke some arms and legs" and a few other things. Some peasants happened to find him and carried him, in anything but a jesting mood, to a picturesque thatched cottage near by. There was no surgeon to be had, and as the horse doctor would not do, there was nothing left but to summon a Christian Science practitioner, who was said to be able to cure anything. She was accordingly sent for; but as she found it not convenient to come at once, she promised to give the sufferer "absent treatment" until the next day, asking him in the mean time to remain tranquil and comfortable, and to remember that there was nothing the matter with him. Mark could hardly credit his own ears, and the following dialog took place between him and his nurse:

"Did you tell her I walked off a cliff seventy-five feet high?" "Yes." "And struck a boulder at the bottom and bounced?" "Yes." "And struck another one and bounced again?" "Yes." "And struck another one and bounced again?" "Yes." "And broke the boulder?" "Yes." "That accounts for it; she is thinking of the boulders. Why didn't you tell her I got hurt, too?" "I did. I told her what you told me to tell her: that you were now but an incoherent series of compound fractures extending from your scalp-lock to your heels, and that the comminuted projections caused you to look like a hat-rack." "And it was after this that she wished me to remember that there was nothing the matter with me?" "Those were her words."

Mark sank back perplexed. But soon he roused himself and asked for "something to eat and smoke, and something hot to drink, and a basket to pile my legs in," and other comforts; but he found that his doctor had denied him the use of all these "delusions." She wanted him "to particularly remember that there are no such things as hunger and thirst and pain." The patient thus proceeds:

"It was a night of anguish, of course—at least, I supposed it was, for it had all the symptoms of it—but it passed at last, and the Christian Scientist came, and I was glad. She was middle-aged, and large and bony, and erect, and had an austere face and a resolute jaw and a Roman beak and was a widow in the third degree, and her name was Fuller. I was eager to get to business and find relief, but she was distressingly deliberate. She unpinned and unhooked and uncoupled her upholsteries one by one, abolished the wrinkles with a flirt of her hand and hung the articles up; peeled off her gloves and disposed of them, got a book out of her hand-bag, then drew a chair to the bedside, descended into it without hurry, and I hung out my tongue. She said, with pity but without passion:

"Return it to its receptacle. We deal with the mind only, not with its dumb servants."

"I could not offer my pulse, because the connection was broken; but she detected the apology before I could word it, and indicated by a negative tilt of her head that the pulse was another dumb servant that she had no use for. Then I thought I would tell her my symptoms and how I felt, so that she would understand the case; but that was another in consequence, she did not need to know those things; moreover, my remark about how I felt was an abuse of language, a misapplication of terms—

"One does not *feel*," she explained; "there is no such thing as feeling; therefore, to speak of a non-existent thing as existent is

a contradiction. Matter has no existence; nothing exists but mind; the mind can not feel pain, it can only imagine it."

"But if it hurts, just the same—"

"It doesn't. A thing which is unreal can not exercise the functions of reality. Pain is unreal; hence, pain can not hurt."

"In making a sweeping gesture to indicate the act of shoeing the illusion of pain out of the mind, she raked her hand on a pin in her dress, said 'Ouch!' and went tranquilly on with her talk. 'You should never allow yourself to speak of how you feel, nor permit others to ask you how you are feeling; you should never concede that you are ill, nor permit others to talk about disease or pain or death or similar non-existences in your presence. Such talk only encourages the mind to continue its empty imaginings.' Just at that point the Stubenmädchen trod on the cat's tail, and the cat let fly a frenzy of cat-profanity. I asked, with caution:

"Is a cat's opinion about pain valuable?"

"A cat has no opinion; opinions proceed from mind only; the lower animals, being eternally perishable, have not been granted mind; without mind, opinion is impossible."

"She merely *imagined* she felt a pain—the cat?"

"She can not imagine a pain, for imagination is an effect of mind; without mind, there is no imagination. A cat has no imagination."

"Then she had a *real* pain?"

"I have already told you there is no such *thing* as real pain."

"It is strange and interesting. I do wonder what was the matter with the cat. Because, there being no such thing as a real pain, and she not being able to imagine an imaginary one, it would seem that God in His pity has compensated the cat with some kind of a mysterious emotion usable when her tail is trodden on which for the moment joins cat and Christian in one common brotherhood of—"

"She broke in with an irritated—"

"Peace! The cat feels nothing, the Christian feels nothing. Your empty and foolish imaginings are profanation and blasphemy and can do you an injury. It is wiser and better and holier to recognize and confess that there is no such thing as disease or pain or death."

"I am full of imaginary tortures," I said, "but I did not think I could be any more uncomfortable if they were real ones."

The patient was told once more that there was no occasion to rid him of his imaginary tortures, since they did not exist, but were illusions propagated by matter, and matter had no existence. The conversation continues:

"It sounds right and clear, but yet it seems in a degree elusive; it seems to slip through, just when you think you are getting a grip on it."

"Explain."

"Well, for instance: if there is no such thing as matter, how can matter propagate things?"

"In her compassion she almost smiled. She would have smiled if there were any such thing as a smile."

"It is quite simple," she said; "the fundamental propositions of Christian Science explain it, and they are summarized in the four following self-evident propositions: 1. God is All in all. 2. God is good. Good is Mind. 3. God, Spirit, being all, nothing is matter. 4. Life, God, omnipotent Good, deny death, evil, sin, disease. There—now you see."

"It seemed nebulous; it did not seem to say anything about the difficulty in hand—how non-existent matter can propagate illusions. I said, with some hesitancy:

"Does—does it explain?"

"Doesn't it? Even if read backward it will do it."

"With a budding hope, I asked her to do it backward."

"Very well. Disease sin evil death deny Good omnipotent God life matter is nothing all being Spirit God Mind is Good good is God all in All is God. There—do you understand now?"

"It—it—well, it is plainer than it was before; still—"

"Well?"

"Could you try it some more ways?"

"As many as you like; it always means the same. Interchanged in any way you please it can not be made to mean anything different from what it means when put in any other way. Because it is perfect. You can jumble it all up, and it makes no difference; it always comes out the way it was before. It was a

marvelous mind that produced it. As a mental *tour de force* it is without a mate, it defies alike the simple, the concrete, and the occult.'

"'It seems to be a corker.'

"'I blushed for the word, but it was out before I could stop it.

"'A what?'

"'A—wonderful structure—combination, so to speak, of profound thoughts—unthinkable ones—un—'

"'It is true. Read backward, or forward, or perpendicularly, or at any given angle, these four propositions will always be found to agree in statement and proof.'"

After being further enlightened in the mysteries of Matter and Mind, of the Apodictical Principle, the Apocalyptic prophecies, and other occult things, the patient began to feel a wonderful improvement under the influences of the near and the absent treatment:

"The good work took a brisk start, now, and went on quite swiftly. My body was diligently straining and stretching, this way and that, to accommodate the processes of restoration, and every minute or two I heard a dull click inside and knew that the two ends of a fracture had been successfully joined. This muffled clicking and gritting and grinding and rasping continued during the next three hours, and then stopped—the connections had all been made. All except dislocations; there were only seven of these: hips, shoulders, knees, neck; so that was soon over; one after another they slipped into their sockets with a sound like pulling a distant cork, and I jumped up as good as new, as to framework."

But he still was troubled with stomachache and a pain in the head, and for these complaints he thought a common horse doctor would be more fitting. The doctor cured him and charged him only thirty kreutzers. Not so the lady:

"Mrs. Fuller brought in an itemized bill for a crate of broken bones mended in two hundred and thirty-four places—one dollar per fracture.

"'Nothing exists but Mind?'

"'Nothing,' she answered. 'All else is substanceless, all else is imaginary.'

"I gave her an imaginary check, and now she is suing me for substantial dollars. It looks inconsistent."

In more serious wise Mark Twain thus tells what in his opinion is the truth underlying these manifold crudities and self-delusions:

"No one doubts—certainly not I—that the mind exercises a powerful influence over the body. From the beginning of time, the sorcerer, the interpreter of dreams, the fortune-teller, the charlatan, the quack, the wild medicine-man, the educated physician, the mesmerist, and the hypnotist, have made use of the client's *imagination* to help them in their work. They have all recognized the potency and availability of that force. Physicians cure many patients with a bread pill; they know that where the disease is only a fancy, the patient's confidence in the doctor will make the bread pill effective.

"*Faith in the doctor.* Perhaps that is the entire thing. It seems to look like it. In old times the king cured the king's evil by the touch of the royal hand. He frequently made extraordinary cures. Could his footman have done it? No—not in his own clothes. Disguised as the king could he have done it? I think we may not doubt it. I think we may feel sure that it was not the king's touch that made the cure in any instance, but the patient's faith in the efficacy of a king's touch. Genuine and remarkable cures have been achieved through contact with the relics of a saint. Is it not likely that any other bones would have done as well if the substitution had been concealed from the patient? When I was a boy a farmer's wife who lived five miles from our village had great fame as a faith-doctor—that was what she called herself. Sufferers came to her from all around, and she laid her hand upon them and said, 'Have faith—it is all that is necessary,' and they went away well of their ailments. She was not a religious woman, and pretended to no occult powers. She said that the patient's faith in her did the work. Several times I saw her make immediate cures of severe toothaches. My mother was the patient. In Austria there is a peasant who drives

a great trade in this sort of industry and has both the high and the low for patients. He gets into prison every now and then for practising without a diploma, but his business is as brisk as ever when he gets out, for his work is unquestionably successful and keeps his reputation high. In Bavaria there is a man who performed so many great cures that he had to retire from his profession of stage-carpentering in order to meet the demand of his constantly increasing body of customers. He goes on from year to year doing his miracles, and has become very rich. He pretends to no religious helps, no supernatural aids, but thinks there is something in his make-up which inspires the confidence of his patients, and that it is this confidence which does the work and not some mysterious power issuing from himself."

Mr. Elbert Hubbard ("Fra Elbertus") takes a similar view of the case. He says (in *The Philistine*, October), referring to a challenge said to have been issued to the Christian Scientists by a Chicago physician, Dr. Wende:

"How can any good ever come out of Christian Scientists accepting the challenge of Dr. Wende?

"The fact is that this matter of 'healing' and 'curing' is largely in the maze. Men get sick and men get well. If they take Dr. R. S. V. Pierce's Golden Discovery and get well, R. S. V. P. says 'I done it,' and puts their pictures, and his own, in *The Weekly Blizzard*.

"If Dr. Wende's patients survive, Dr. Wende says, 'If you had resorted to incantations you would now be dead.'

"Both Dr. Pierce's and Dr. Wende's patients often 'doctor' until their money is gone and faith, too, and then they turn to C. S.—and get well. Why they get well most Christian Scientists will glibly explain, but I do not believe that the Christian Science people really know—they think they know, and are therefore satisfied.

"I once heard a leading professor in Bellevue Medical College say that there were only three drugs that could be relied upon. And further, while we could calculate the immediate effect of these drugs, no one could say just what their after-effects were.

"Wise and honest fizishuns [Mr. Hubbard's spelling] admit their ignorance concerning the mystery of life. How it comes, makes its own body, wavers, flickers, grows bright again, and at last goes out in rayless night, leaving its outgrown shell on life's unresting sea—does a woman in Concord, N. H., know all about these things?"

A FRENCH VIEW OF TENNYSON'S RELIGION.

TAINÉ did not find Tennyson's religious nature of much interest, and it has been the view of the average literary Frenchman that Tennyson was great despite rather than because of those feelings that brought forth "In Memoriam." The current number of *Le Correspondant* (Paris) contains, however, a lengthy and able analysis of "The Religion of Tennyson," which the writer finds a subject of much interest and which he treats from a Roman Catholic point of view. We are told that at heart the laureate was a Catholic, tho his mind led him to agnosticism. He remained in the Church of England because he allowed his religious nature so far to rule him; had he given himself up to that nature entirely, he would have joined Newman and Manning. We quote as follows:

"Tennyson was of a religious temperament. This is not rare among the English, but the degree to which religion predominated over the mind of the poet was unusual. The education that he had received in his family, his sojourn in the country up to his nineteenth year, his constant touch with nature, had developed in him this side of his character.

"But this profound religious sentiment was at the same time allied to a sort of idealistic skepticism. Tennyson had an innate tendency to believe in the identification of his being with that of God—he was strongly inclined toward pantheism. Above all, he was inclined to doubt the existence of the body—his own included. In this his philosophy approached to that of Berkeley; but he went further and was often tempted to ask himself if life

was not a great dream: 'Be thou wise in this dream-world of ours.'

With this almost mystic tendency, the writer goes on to say, Tennyson enters life at a time when all England was stirred by religious questions. Philosophy as well as theology had had little place in his studies at Cambridge. When, in order to fill up these *lacuna* in his education, he took up the study of the various systems, he did so at a disadvantage. In studying, he was more of the poet than the philosopher, and, what was a greater disadvantage, he studied alone. He fell into all sorts of sophisms, and out of them came what might be called a religion of his own, one in which his originally religious nature still retained its purity, tho much tortured by his attempt to put things on "a reasonable basis." In 1869 these philosophical studies led him into the Metaphysical Society, of which he became president. There he got more philosophy than he had bargained for. The writer continues:

"After this experience Tennyson let the philosophers discuss as much as they would, taking no part in their interminable and, to him, useless controversies. He adhered to his religion, the religion of his childhood, not because his soul governed him, but because his heart did, not by conviction but by sentiment. He could believe in God, immortality, punishment and reward in a future life; this was enough to admit of his being an Anglican, tho it would not suffice to make him a Catholic. Like many of his friends in the church, distinguished clergymen, too, he laid stress on the 'faith' as distinguished from the 'forms of faith.' But, it must be said, of these men the least satisfied with this theory was the poet. His was too much the 'soul naturally Christian' to be content with a vague, obscure, abstract Christianity, made up of doubts."

The writer points out the great delight that the poet took in the society of his Catholic friends. "Maud," which the writer declares his most passionate outpouring of soul, was written while three distinguished Catholics were his guests, and tho he called the belief of his friend Ward a "blindness," he several times said he would be happy if he too were afflicted that way. The meeting that he and Newman arranged did not take place. If it had, in all probability nothing would have come of it:

"The great obstacle to his conversion, the only one that we know of—he has given it to us himself—was,

He would not make his judgment blind.

"For, to an Englishman, to give up the examination of his religion is to renounce his reason. As Cardinal Newman said, the Englishman's house is his castle, and while this maxim is healthy in politics, it is dangerous when applied to religion and morality. Tennyson was thoroughly an Englishman. It was not enough to him that 'God had spoken.' Moreover, he could not see how false were the ideas he had that in becoming a Catholic he would be obliged to let the Pope think for him."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE FUTURE OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

THE Rev. Dr. Henry R. Percival, an Episcopal clergyman of the diocese of Pennsylvania, gives some arguments drawn from his observation of religious forces in this country and abroad to show that the coming religion is to be neither Protestant nor Roman Catholic, but a modified "Catholicism," possessing a dignified liturgy and ritual, and a sacramental system not dissimilar to that of the moderate High-Church body in the Anglican communion at the present time. He says (in *The Nineteenth Century*, September):

"The so-called 'crisis' in the Church of England, which to us on the other side of the Atlantic looks like a very small quasi-political affair, partaking largely of the nature of a 'tempest in a teapot,' seems to me to be but one manifestation of that spirit of which I propose to speak, a spirit which, unless I am entirely misinformed, is sweeping over the whole Western world, America included.

"In taking, then, a careful view of the state of Christianity, three things seem to me to be absolutely certain:

"1. That among civilized nations the form of Christianity nourished by Rome, which is ordinarily called 'popery,' is making no headway.

"2. That the distinctive doctrines of every Protestant reformer are being more and more universally rejected.

"3. That there is in all Protestant Christendom (the Anglican church being, perhaps improperly, included in that category) a distinct movement toward Catholicism and a most evident desire for ceremonialism."

While each of these statements may be doubted and denied by some people, he says, yet for all that they may be true, and he proceeds to give his reasons for thinking so. In relation to the first assertion, he makes use of much the same arguments as did Mr. Walter Bagot in his article on the decline of Roman Catholicism in the *Nuova Antologia* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 16) supplementing them by a consideration of Roman Catholicism among the Latin nations, where, he says, the number of persons who are not only not Catholics but who are actively opposed to Christianity "is positively appalling." As to his second point, the decline of Protestantism, he says:

"Here I need not ask the reader to take my word for anything, for his own experience will bear out the truth of my statements. Where are those who believe, as Luther taught it, that doctrine of imputed righteousness which he called 'justification by faith alone'? The doctrine is extinct. What person calling himself a follower of Luther would dream of advising a penitent to sin all the more in the name of Christ, because 'where sin abounded there did grace much more abound'? Who to-day believes the doctrines of Calvin on reprobation, etc.? Most of these dogmas are as extinct as the famous dodo. And as for Puritanism, that mighty power which for a time overthrew both altar and throne, and founded a religious tyranny in New England in these western lands, what remains of it to-day except a pale, emasculated, swiftly dying sabbatarianism?

"Even old-fashioned orthodox Protestantism is in America on the wane, and while the law of William Penn's own Pennsylvania still by statute fines those who speak against or insult the Holy Scriptures of God, many Protestant ministers in the hundreds of pulpits of Philadelphia find no more interesting and exciting theme for their Sunday preachments than the showing the Word of God to be the erring and often immoral and ridiculous word of man!

"It is no exaggeration to say that Protestantism is rapidly disintegrating, and is losing its hold as a teaching power. And in this connection it must always be remembered that Protestantism was from its inception as distinctly a teaching institution as ever Catholicism claimed to be. To be sure, with a glaring inconsistency, it declared the 'right of private judgment.' But if any one dared in the exercise of that right to arrive at conclusions opposite to those of the Protestant leaders, he must suffer accordingly, and therefore Luther informed Calvin, or Zwingli (which was it?), that because he disagreed with him in regard to the Supper he would go to hell! And Calvin burned Servetus at the stake because he did not agree with the Geneva doctrine of the Incarnation!

"Who to-day holds fast by the Westminster Confession? Or by the Augsburg Confession! Or by the Book of Concord? Who but a handful among old-fashioned Tractarians considers himself bound to accept the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England? An American bishop, whose diocese is in the wilds of New England and contains but twenty-seven clergymen all told, has recently written a letter to a church newspaper in which he makes the highly interesting assertion that the clergy are not bound even to believe the statements they make in the prayers of the church service, which they offer out of the prayer-book to the God of truth! The bishop would seem to be a fair match, in this respect at least (altho not in others), to the rationalistic German professor, Adolf Harnack, who made a similar statement with regard to the Lutheran ministers of the state church, who were obliged to accept the Apostles' Creed, which they did not believe!

"It is not too much to say, then, that Protestantism as a system of positive religious belief is dying out, and that its professors are for the most part able to continue in its ministry only through

some device of casuistry, which in any other matter would be considered by themselves, as it is in their case by almost every one except themselves, dishonest and dishonorable. It is manifest that this state of things can not go on, and that the only final result of 'progress' in this direction, so far as faith is concerned, must be unbelief, and, so far as organization is concerned, decay and dissolution."

As to his third point—the existence of a strong movement back to "Catholicism," but not to Roman Catholicism—he says that any one who remembers the common method of conducting service fifty years ago can not fail to be aware of a mighty change. This is not only true in the Anglican church, but among the Presbyterians, Methodists, and other leading Protestant bodies. Even north of the Tweed in Scotland, he says, a large number of ministers in the church of Knox are "out-and-out Ritualists." In Scandinavia and in Lutheran Germany it is the same. Among the Lutheran churches on this side, which two decades ago could hardly be distinguished from those of the Methodists and Presbyterians, we often find now an altar with retable, a cross and flower vases, and sometimes—chiefly in the West—crucifix and candles. A highly developed form of liturgical prayer-book has, he says, been set forth by the two largest bodies of American Lutherans. He continues:

"This wave, however, of which I am speaking is not a mere wave of ceremonialism; it is likewise a great wave of doctrine, bringing back, or at least drawing attention to, the doctrines and practises of the church which had been lost sight of or rejected at the Protestant Reformation. Dr. Harnack has written well and most truly upon this point in his recent little book, which has been translated into English. His conclusion is that orthodox and believing Protestantism is becoming Catholicized; that the un-Protestant idea of the church as an institution with power to control the conscience and teach the intellect is daily gaining ground, and that this inclination, if continued, will end in the overthrow of Protestantism altogether, which of course Harnack looks upon as a great misfortune.

"I have a firm belief that this is God's good way of leading the nations back to Catholicism—not to the Catholicism of medieval and modern popery, but to the Catholicism of primitive prelacy."

WHAT HINDERS THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN?

LITTLE more than a decade ago Japan was regarded as the most promising field for Christian missions, and some sanguine people had figured out just how many years would elapse before the whole Japanese nation became Christian. Now it is acknowledged on all hands that the progress of Christianity there has been seriously checked. The reasons for this check have been discussed by the Rev. Dr. Christlieb, who has for years been representing the Evangelical Protestant Mission Society of Germany, a body that aims to send out only the most carefully educated men, and which is controlled chiefly by theological professors. "The Tendencies of Japanese Civilization and Christianity" is the title of Dr. Christlieb's work, and from it we glean the following data:

In Japan is found a remarkable mixture of two radically divergent types of culture and civilization, one based on the old Buddhist Confucianism of farther Asia, and the other on modern Western ideas derived largely from the technical and the natural sciences. This mixture has never really resulted in an organic union. The mechanical ambition of the Japanese appears in almost every phase of public thought and activity, but especially in politics and in education. In many instances the self-conceit inherent in the old type of culture has worked detrimentally to the progress of ideas introduced from the West, and fully 60 per cent. of the children are not in school. In the so-called middle or private schools the utmost confusion prevails. In religious matters, two old schools predominate, namely, the older Shinto-

ism and the younger Buddhism, both polytheistic. In this connection, the current opinion that Buddhism has, of all the religions of the world, the greatest number of adherents, should be corrected. This claim is based on the supposition that the Japanese and Chinese are all adherents of this creed. This is a great mistake. As a matter of fact, the leading religion of the world numerically is Christianity, with nearly five hundred million followers. Next on the list is the Confucianism of China, with about three hundred million; next comes Hinduism with nearly two hundred and fifty million; while Buddhism and Mohammedanism are rival claimants for the fourth place, each with something between one hundred and two hundred millions.

Statistics show that in recent years the progress of Christianity in Japan has been very slow. In fact, the gain from 1897 to 1899 has been little more than four hundred, the number of Christians for the first year being 40,578 and for the latter 40,981. The opposition now generally entertained by the Japanese against the Christian church is due to the changed attitude which they have in recent years developed in so marked a degree to all influences from abroad—a conservative reaction of a pronounced type. This return to nativism is largely due to the easy success in the war with the Chinese. This reaction from the former enthusiasm for innovation has assumed a particularly determined character. The Japanese have reached the conclusion that they had been too hasty in discarding the old in favor of the new, and this spirit has found its way even into the Christian elements of Japan, which aspired to the establishment of a church independent of the churches in countries that have been Christian for centuries. Altho the Japanese have known Christianity only for thirty years and there is scarcely a single adult native who has been a Christian since his childhood, yet they began to regard themselves as more capable to develop a Christian culture and life than those who brought them the new faith.

These ideas and ambitions are largely due to the fact that attempts were made to build up a Christianity wholly divorced from the national character of the people. The reaction is, to a certain extent, the result also of the radical anti-Japanese type of life that representatives of Western Christianity aimed to develop, completely ignoring the many excellent traits that make up the national character of the people.

Still another element that has entered into this reaction is the fact that the Japanese, who is naturally not too deep intellectually and who is but half civilized, has been made acquainted with Western agnosticism and atheism as found in the writings of Schopenhauer and Herbert Spencer. Through these a certain dangerous contempt for the supernatural has been developed, especially among the younger generation. All these factors and others have united to produce the modern opposition to Christianity in the Japanese empire.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEW religious monthly, *The Northfield Echoes*, is to be established at Northfield, Mass., as the official organ of Mr. Dwight L. Moody's work there and in Chicago. It will represent the Northfield schools, the Bible Institute, the Summer Bible schools, and the Northfield extension movement. Besides containing a general review of religious work, it will offer Bible study helps by some of the leading students of Great Britain and America. The editor is to be Mr. W. R. Moody, who has resigned editorial charge of *The Record of Christian Work* to devote his energies to the new magazine.

SUPERINTENDENT ANDREWS has aroused considerable comment by his objection to the singing of Kipling's "Recessional" in the Chicago public schools, on the ground that it is "strongly theistic" in its teaching and therefore violates the rule for the exclusion of religious teaching in the schools. The Chicago *Times-Herald* and other papers call Dr. Andrews's attention to the fact that "Washington's Farewell Address," "Lincoln's Gettysburg speech," and the national songs "America" and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" are also tainted by a very strong infusion of "theism," and should therefore consistently be put on Dr. Andrews's black list.

AT the annual meeting of the Roman Catholic archbishops of the United States in Baltimore the second week in October, it was unanimously agreed that the wish of the Christian Brothers to have the teaching of the classics retained in their schools should receive the support of the American hierarchy, and that the Pope should be petitioned to restore the heads of colleges belonging to the order. It will be remembered that these Brothers were deposed by the European head of the order for refusing to give up the long-established teaching of Latin and Greek in their American schools. Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, was commissioned by the archbishops as special envoy to the Pope.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OTHER GREAT POWERS.

THE general condemnation by the Continental press of Great Britain's attitude toward the Boer republics has aroused in many directions the hope that other powers will interfere. As yet, no movement whatever toward such intervention is visible. In England an attitude of defiance is reported as the best means of preventing interference. The London *Outlook*, speaking of the part the navy is likely to play in the war, says:

"The lesson of the hour is not to be found in the naval force which might be used to assist the army, but in the fact that, tho the latter is engaged at both ends of the African continent, and India retains sufficient men to deal with any possible native trouble, the strong right arm of the empire, the navy, is still free. This is seemingly forgotten by foreign ministers and foreign journalists, who are just now waiting and watching for the moment when they fancy England's preoccupation in South Africa may give them their chance."

Germany, thinks the same paper, will not interfere, but Russia may. It says:

"The storm center, if storm there is to be, was graphically indicated the other day by an eminent statesman when he said that within eighteen months, and perhaps sooner, the people of this country would know the geography of the Persian Gulf better than they knew the geography of the English Channel. In plain phrase, Russia covets a port on the Persian Gulf—for preference Bandar Abbas—covets it so ardently that, should England display any weakening of the national spirit, or should engage her whole strength elsewhere, it would be astonishing if Russia did not profit by the opportunity to rush on her designs in those waters."

The Berlin *Nation* thinks Russia will exhibit "an almost Nazarene self-abnegation if she does not profit by the occasion." At present, however, nothing certain is known. The general impression is that the powers, if they have any designs inimical to Great Britain, will wait until she is fully engaged in South Africa. Neutrality is the order of the day; but that neutrality is more "benevolent" toward the Boers than toward Great Britain. The *Rossija*, of Russia, casting around for a peg on which to hang a quarrel with England, says:

"It is not yet certain whether the Russian Government would not be justified to advise international arbitration, founded upon the resolutions adopted at The Hague Peace Conference, by which both Great Britain and the Transvaal should profit. Great Britain must realize that public opinion is against her in this quarrel. It is very likely that numerous volunteers will leave Europe to join the Boers, just as Serbia was assisted by many Russian volunteers in her fight against Turkey. Should England attempt to hinder the movements of these volunteers, Russia may be induced to interfere. The South African war certainly offers inducements to Russia to strengthen her position in Persia. England may be compelled to make important concessions."

Persistent rumors are afloat to the effect that the Russian Government is already urging upon the powers of Continental Europe the necessity of intervening, and compelling England to accept arbitration. The Foreign Minister of Russia, Count Muravieff, has been visiting European capitals, and much significance is attached to his movements. The St. Petersburg *Novosti*, however, tho opposed to Great Britain, says that there can be no question of any such intervention. The European powers, it says, indorsing the view of the Berlin official press, "have nothing whatever to do with what is going on in South Africa." But this opinion is not shared by the *Novoye Vremya*, which refers to the matter as follows:

"The warlike British statesmen are being assured that the African trouble will not entail any international complications

and will not impel a single great power to arrest Great Britain's arm, in consequence of which her naval supremacy is in no danger of jeopardy either in the waters of the far East, before Constantinople, or in the Mediterranean. But to guarantee that the sentimental protest of the world will not prompt a single Continental power to arrest Great Britain's arm, the German official organs can do only, with considerable force, in behalf of Germany alone. From the fact that, at this juncture, there is no disposition in other European centers of political activity to intervene in the Anglo-Boer difficulty it by no means necessarily follows that such indifference of attitude will be maintained everywhere to the end, even when the fall of Transvaal independence shall threaten to convert all South and East Africa, from the Cape of Good



IN ACCORDANCE WITH A TIME-HONORED CUSTOM THE BRITISH VOLUNTEER DIVESTS HIMSELF OF HIS UNIFORM AT THE APPROACH OF WAR.
—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

Hope to Cairo, into one vast British possession, extending at the north to the Suez Canal."

A writer in the Paris *Liberté* suggests that Kaiser Wilhelm will be able to organize the hoped-for coalition against Great Britain. The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* declares that the animosity against Great Britain will certainly produce a better understanding among Continental powers. It says:

"Neither France nor Russia nor Germany can regard the destruction of Transvaal independence with equanimity. Victory on the part of Great Britain would only whet her appetite, and induce her to make an effort for the realization of her dream of an all-British Africa from the Cape to Cairo. Under these circumstances it is quite possible that, before the war is ended, the similarity of interests will bring about that colonial *entente cordiale* between the three powers which has been aimed at."

The Madrid *Epoca* says this war may easily show that the British colossus has feet of clay. In the Paris *Economiste Français* Leroy Beaulieu writes:

"Suppose the Transvaal holds out a few months. Even if Russia does not make use of the occasion to occupy Peking, she can obtain valuable concessions from China, and strengthen her position in Persia. Germany also may obtain advantages in China, and that the differences between the United States and Great Britain will be settled without a quarrel is not at all certain. If the Transvaal holds out a year, Britain is likely to have trouble in India also. The Boers, on the other hand, can only win by the war. Had they failed to make a firm stand, their independence would have been lost. More they can not lose even in case of defeat."

The German Government is evidently determined to remain neutral, but the German people are very restive. The Berlin *Rundschau* expresses itself to the following effect:

If the Boers are beaten, the British aggressors will soon begin to intrigue against our own colonies. It would not be difficult for them to do so, as Bismarck, whose view was not very clear in this respect, allowed the English to hem us in everywhere. That England would never allow reasons of justice and equity to sway her is proven by her conduct against us in Samoa. Unfortunately our fleet does not suffice to attack England single-handed. This consideration has influenced our Government, which makes a virtue of necessity.

Much dissatisfaction is caused in Great Britain by the attitude of the Johannesburg Germans, who have furnished a strong con-

tingent to the Boer army, and have repeatedly declared that the alleged grievances of the Uitlanders are merely a British pretext for annexing the Transvaal. The Berlin correspondent of the *London Times* says:

"The statement of the *Kölnische Zeitung* that some 4,000 Germans will rally to the Boer flag is regarded as a gross exaggeration. The participation of even one half or one fourth of that number of German subjects in a war against England would, nevertheless, be a matter for profound regret in the interests of international comity, and it certainly would not be superfluous for the German Government, which, I have been repeatedly assured, sets the greatest store by the friendship of England, to issue a proclamation calling the attention of German residents in the Transvaal to their duty of neutrality."

The German papers point out that the Chief Witboy, who attempted a rising in Southwest Africa, has confessed that Cecil Rhodes furnished the arms and ammunition—McKenan, Duncan, and Flint, who were afterward punished by the German authorities, being his agents. The alleged attempt of the English to sow distrust between Germany and the United States, their behavior during the Samoan troubles, and the endeavor to picture Germany as the enemy of peace at The Hague Conference, are mentioned with much bitterness as evidences of England's "perfidy," and the papers declare it is time for the German people, if not the Government, to pay off old scores. *The Times* correspondent mentioned above suggests a small peace-offering. He says:

"It is difficult to see why the behavior of the German press should be held to form a factor that ought seriously to influence the deliberations of statesmen and diplomats. In connection with the Transvaal crisis German journalistic opinion is too strongly biased by Anglophobe feeling to deserve serious consideration. There are other and more delicate matters, however, affecting the good relations of the two countries, and in this connection it is believed that the pacification of the German press by an acceleration of the Samoa negotiations would be desirable."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the Samoan question is only part payment of the debt which Great Britain has accumulated.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PAUL KRUGER'S ULTIMATUM.

THE ultimatum which the Transvaal Government presented to Her British Majesty's Government may be summarized as follows:

- (1) That all points of difference shall be amicably arranged.
 - (2) That the British troops shall be instantly withdrawn.
 - (3) That all reinforcements sent since June 1, 1899, shall be sent back.
 - (4) That the British troops now on the high seas shall not be landed.
- The Transvaal Government pressed for "an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions" before or upon Wednesday, October 11, "not later than 5 o'clock P.M."



ALBION (to her warrior): "Receive, my brave fellow, the real British thews and sinews."
—*Figaro*.

the Boers, regard the ultimatum as having constituted an ending of peaceful negotiations and as leaving England no alternative

but to fight. *The Daily Telegraph* declared that "Kruger has slammed the door in Great Britain's face." *The Standard* remarked that "one could wish it were a bad joke, but unfortunately



PLAIN ENGLISH.

JOHN BULL: "As you *will* fight, you shall have it. This time it's a fight to a finish."
—*Punch*.

it is a pantomime in which genuine blood will be shed." *The Daily Chronicle* said that no formal declaration of war was needed, nor would such a document, if presented by the Transvaal, receive recognition, "as Great Britain has always denied to the Transvaal the *status* of an independent state." *The Daily Mail* says, "The Boers and their German and Irish hirelings will now undergo their just punishment." Even the Liberal speakers in Parliament, in commenting more or less critically on the Queen's address, agreed that the ultimatum could be answered by nothing but war. "Such an ultimatum," said the Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, "could not possibly meet with any responso but that which has been made by Her Majesty's Government." And Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman spoke of the demands and language of the ultimatum as "such that it would have been impossible for the government of any self-respecting country even to take into consideration." The Irish speakers did not, however, hesitate to defend the Boers even in the issuing of the ultimatum.

The press of other countries oppose the British assertion that the Transvaal would have gained anything by waiting longer, and not in one instance, so far as we have observed, is the part Great Britain has played defended in a European paper other than British. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"This absolute want of dignity and self-restraint with which England's poets and journalists welcome the war is the best proof of England's guilt. It was not thus that Germany went to war with France. Yet here, where no war between equals has been contemplated, where a great power sends its hirelings against a numerically weak people, this small enemy is abused and slandered, and England's poet laureate [a mistake; Swinburne, not Austin, is referred to] describes the liberty-loving, free Boers, who leave home and wife and child and all that is dear to them to give their life for their independence, as 'dogs, agape with jaws afoam!' Now, who are the ones whose 'jaws are afoam,' pray? The plain fact is that the English are incapable even to *act* as gentlemen while beginning this war."

The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* remarks that "we are used to the tune of English lyres, both in poetry and prose, but it does not blind our judgment." *The Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"The threadbare assertion that England has been forced into this war because the Boers refuse equal rights to the Uitlanders has long since been disproven. The British poet-laureate, the Ministers, parliamentarians, and newspapers continue to use the phrase. But that does not make it true, by any means."

The *Vossische Zeitung* declares that "it is impossible to find any other reason for the war than the desire of Great Britain to possess the Transvaal gold-fields. The war is nothing but the continuation of the Jameson raid." Theodor Barth, in the *Berlin Nation*, writes in the main as follows:

I do not mean to say that we Germans are better men than the English when it comes to a question of "fake" patriotism; but we have one wholesome restraint—military service. The "patriotic" Londoner who argues with rotten eggs against peace demonstrations is fully determined to keep his own valued carcass out of harm's way. He pays other people to defend the Union Jack, and enjoys his glory at home and in comfort. The Parisian *épistier* is not half so jingoistic to-day, and even in the United States the fact that the militia was used against the Filipinos has produced a sobering effect, despite the paroxysm of enthusiasm with which Dewey was received. Whether England is strong enough to live through the period of actual isolation which her moral defeat in this quarrel with the Transvaal imposes upon her, remains to be seen. Undoubtedly she is the wolf that accused the lamb of troubling the water. Her friends can not but deplore her degradation. The very first effect of her attitude is that she has lost political credit, and it is doubtful whether even the conquest of the Transvaal will make good this loss. To be of use to England, that conquest must be swift. If England fights with varying luck, other complications are certain. It may turn out that this war was not only criminal, but also foolish.

The *Journal des Débats* describes Mr. Kruger's ultimatum as both dignified and moderate, and the attitude of Great Britain inexcusable.

Many English papers express themselves extremely confident as to the result of the war, and this confidence is reflected in the colonies. Thus the *Toronto World*, regarding the engagement at Glencoe in the light of a decisive British victory, assumes that "the Canadian contingent will not be necessary" and that "the sending out of an immense army corps to South Africa from Great Britain appears ridiculous." *Money*, London, says:

"The Transvaal Republic is committing suicide. In a few months it will probably have ceased to exist, and the Transvaal will be placed in the position it ought to have occupied years since as a British colony. Kafir shares should now be held and the outcome of events awaited. No serious fall in prices is to be apprehended, and a 'boom' will follow when the Boers are reduced to submission."

A careful examination nevertheless reveals that the magnitude of the war is not underrated. "We are the reverse of alarmists," says *The Saturday Review*, "but it is always well to catch your hare before cooking him." *The Westminster Gazette* points out that, tho Swinburne urges England to "strike, and to strike home," there can be no advance until the troops are all assembled in South Africa. The *London Outlook* says:

"Never yet has any army organization in the world been called upon to mobilize, transport, and keep 70,000 men in fighting condition 7,000 miles away. . . . This field force is composed firstly of an army corps, which in the present case consists of 34,000 men; secondly of a cavalry division, and in this case 5,000 men; and thirdly of lines of communication, in this case 10,000 men. Add to these the other forces in the field and you have 70,000 men charged with the occupation of half a continent, and accompanied by ammunition, rifles, machine-guns, clothing, war-balloons, motor-cars, bicycles, and Roentgen-ray apparatus; tinned rations for the body and selected tracts for the spirit; to say nothing of horses and mules and their fodder, both collected from the four corners of the earth."

Commenting on this point the Madrid *Epoca* points out that Spain, tho she did not claim to be a maritime power of the first rank, and tho her resources were small, provided for a much larger force for years.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POBEDONOSTSEFF'S DEFENSE OF RUSSIAN POLICY.

IN Western Europe, K. P. Pobedonostseff, the overprocurator of the Holy Synod of Russia and a leading member of the committee of ministers, is regarded as the incarnation of reaction, intolerance, and bigotry, as the author of all the illiberal legislation adopted in recent years by the Russian Government. He is held responsible for anti-Catholic, anti-Jewish, and anti-German measures, and it is supposed that, but for his powerful influence, the young Czar would have done more to justify the hopes of the cultured and liberal elements of the empire. Recently M. Pobedonostseff passed through Vienna and accorded an important interview to a representative of the *Neue Freie Presse*. All the St. Petersburg papers are commenting upon his significant utterances, which have made a marked impression in Europe.

One of the first questions he was asked was in relation to the persecution of Roman Catholics in Russia. He admitted that he had opposed and fought the proposal to receive a papal representative at St. Petersburg, and he hoped no such official recognition would ever be extended by Russia to Catholicism; but the charges of persecution he denied. He said:

"It is contrary to truth to describe me as the enemy of Roman Catholicism. It is also untrue that I am omnipotent in the government of Russia. In the committee of ministers I have but one vote, and my power is no greater than that of any other member. Catholics are not interfered with in Russia on account of their religious beliefs. It often happens that Russians become converts to the religion of Rome, and they are subjected to no punishment for it, tho they act openly. We fight Catholicism only to the extent and in so far as it is an instrument of Polish agitation. I assert that in Russia every Roman Catholic priest is an agent of 'Polanism,' and of course we cannot allow any propaganda of Polish nationalism. We can not permit the Poles to do as they please, regardless of Russian national interests. We are carrying on our struggle against 'Polanism,' not against Catholicism."

Next the Jewish question was broached, and M. Pobedonostseff denied that he entertained any hatred for Jews, that he had instigated the series of special laws against them, or that he had any sympathy with antisemitism as a general movement. He numbered among his best friends many highly educated and worthy Jews, and, he had admiration for the enlightened and philanthropic among the race. The late Baroness Hirsch, he pointed out, had put a million francs at his disposal for the Russian schools, which she would scarcely have done if he were a persecutor and enemy of her people. Then he added:

"The Jewish question in Russia is no more a religious question than the Catholic one. We Russians are not at all characterized by that bigotry which Europe imputes to us. The Jewish question has always been an economic one with us. In Russia, the Jew is as a rule a sober, law-abiding, moderate man. He marries early, lives properly, and is industrious. In consequence of all this he is enabled to obtain supremacy and exploit the Russians, who can not compete with him. That is why we have had to restrict the Jews to certain sections of the empire. When, thanks to their great expansive power, they overstep the assigned limits, we are obliged to resort to special measures. But the laws of humanity are not disregarded in Russia."

M. Pobedonostseff adverted to the improved relations between Germany and Russia. At one time, he said, German influence in Russian internal affairs, political and administrative, was too powerful and dominant, and it has been necessary to struggle against this predominance. But at present there is no occasion for any unfriendliness. England, he said, was sending emissaries to Finland and trying to spread false and dangerous notions of Russia's designs toward that dependency. There has been no violation of Finnish rights. Recent measures were simply intended to secure military unity and strength. Finally, M. Pobedonostseff expressed the opinion that the trial at Rennes had demonstrated the innocence of Dreyfus. The verdict he believed to have been a deliberate injustice committed in order to shield the implicated generals. He regretted that the case had ever assumed a political aspect.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The French consul at Manila has sent to his Government a despatch containing a long list of enterprises which Americans are establishing in the archipelago, and warns his own people that they must be up and doing unless they want to be left far in the rear.

"The appearance of Manila is destined to change in a short time. The introduction of a new and powerful factor in the commercial problem of this country will compel Spanish merchants to close their houses or to entirely change their business methods. American competition has commenced, in fact, to assume alarming proportions. What will be the importance of this current when these newcomers are free to direct the commercial destinies of the Philippines—to flood this market with all the products of their industries?"

"The English and German merchants, formerly masters in this colony, watch with keen interest the events now in progress and await, with undisguised impatience, the termination of the struggle between the Americans and the insurgents, that they may discern the turn that things will take. No one, however, doubts that a strong rivalry is about to arise, and they regret the past condition of affairs and the advantages they then possessed.

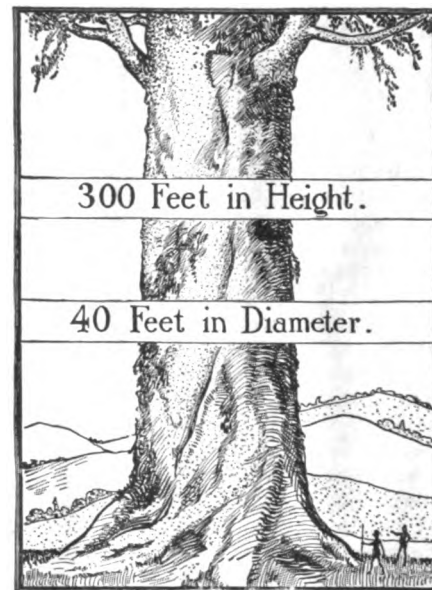
"Many of the wealthy people, mixed breeds, and Indians have left for Hongkong or suspended business, and, as their expenditures and style of living will be reduced in the future, the value of the market, as an importing center, will diminish. It will be more than ever necessary for the French merchants to study their interests in this market, not by depending upon consular reports, but by sending commercial travelers here to investigate special lines of business. It is probable that under the enterprising and energetic methods of American business men, a new and richer market will soon be opened on these islands, both in imports and exports."

More American barber chairs should find their way into Germany, says Ernest L. Harris, consular agent at Eibenstock. In the large cities, shops of the first class possess many chairs of American make. In the provincial towns a comfortable barber chair is rarely seen. The ordinary chair in Germany has a cane bottom with a wooden head rest. In Germany, barbers shave customers to a certain extent in their own homes. Much time is spent each day in going from house to house. I think one reason may be the poor equipment of the shops. The best way to introduce these chairs is for our manufacturers to secure membership in some one of our export associations which have established sample rooms in the large cities of Germany. The chairs should be put on exhibit, and I am sure some middleman would soon be found who would undertake the task of introducing them into the smaller towns and villages. I might further add that a few months' credit would greatly facilitate sales. Other barber supplies, such as razors, soaps, perfumed waters, mugs, brushes, etc., would, in my opinion, find a smaller market, as these articles are exported more or less from Germany to other countries.

Consul Bergholz, of Erzerum, under date of June 2, 1899, says: "An Armenian merchant here, Missak Venetian, who has recently been ordering goods from the United States, complains that certain shipping agents in New York have added to the cost of his goods by having an invoice sworn to before a notary public and his signature and seal authenticated by the Turkish consul-general. I would ask the Department to notify exporters that consular invoices are not required by the Turkish customs authorities."

Consul-General Gowey, of Yokohama, writes to a New York firm as follows: "Cargoes of Japanese manganese ore do not run evenly, analyses showing a range of fineness from 28 to 70 per cent., the average being 55 or 60 per cent. Some shipments, of course, have exceeded these grades, but the impression here is that there is always uncertainty in placing an order. Details as to prices, etc., might be obtained from the American Trading Company or Messrs. Browne & Co., Yokohama, or Messrs. Howell & Co., Hakodate."

The Wonderful Blue Gum Tree of Tasmania A GIANT AMONG TREES



The Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree

may well be considered a giant among trees, rising, as it does, to the height of 300 feet, and measuring in many instances, forty feet in diameter. The leaves are of a curious form unknown in this country. They are large, sickle-shaped, of a smooth, shining, bluish-green color, thick and leathery. By holding the leaf to the light a number of little bright spots can be seen; these are the glands in which "Hyomei" is found. In Tasmania this tree is called Fever Tree, as when planted in marshy districts it destroys the miasm. It does this, first, by emitting antiseptic odors from its leaves, and by its roots acting as a sponge and absorbing the water from the ground. Thousands of these young trees have been purchased by the English government and transplanted in India during the past five years, where they have almost completely neutralized the marshes.

It is from the fresh green leaves of this wonderful tree that science has succeeded in obtaining.

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PERSONALS.

To visit Christiania and not see Dr. Henryk Ibsen would be like touring Egypt and missing a sight of the Sphinx and pyramids (says Perriton Maxwell in *The Book Buyer*). "He is the most interesting personage in the Norwegian capital—and Ibsen, before any one, is conscious of that, fact. Down the Karl Johann's Gade to the Grand Hotel he walks every day, rain or shine; when the weather is particularly inviting, he pays two daily visits to the hotel. On such days he appears punctually at one in the afternoon and again in the evening. He has his own table in the gallery, overlooking the garden, and the minute he arrives a mute but well-trained waiter places before the shaggy philosopher a bottle of brandy and another of soda. This is the author's favorite stimulant, and two glasses of the liquor his limit at a sitting. These daily libations seem to be the one consolation that life affords to Henryk Ibsen, whose ingrained melancholy impresses itself on all who get near enough to him to converse informally.

DR. LUDWIG LEICHHARDT, one of the most brilliant of Australian explorers, is almost the only prominent discoverer in modern times who has disappeared from view, and of whom no trace has ever been found (says *Harper's Round Table*). Men still living remember the famous journey that this young German made in the interior of Australia, when he and seven comrades tramped for sixteen months from Moreton Bay, near the city of Brisbane, far north through the heart of Queensland, discovering many a mountain range, many a river, and savage tribe that had never been met before. From end to end this journey, which cost only six hundred and twenty-five dollars, was a revelation of the unknown. It was a great journey, and the book in which Leichhardt described it has many readers to this day. The explorer set out on his second undertaking, which he never completed, and the mystery of his fate was never solved.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Similarity.—"Time is money," quoted Stiles. "Yes," said Giles, "and I haven't a moment that I can call my own."—*Chicago News*.

Surrounded by Splendor.—"Myrtle Gushton writes that she is now living surrounded by splendor." "I suppose she's got a new silk petticoat."—*Chicago Record*.

Excusing the Blunder.—"New York erected its triumphal arch facing Dewey's back." "Probably it expected that the celebration would turn his head."—*Chicago Record*.

BLOBS: "I heard a lecturer last week who gets \$500 a night."

SLOBS: "That so? What was his subject?"

BLOBS: "'Free Speech.'"—*Philadelphia Record*.

What He Wanted.—WEARY WILLIE: "Dese horseless kerridges is great, isn't dey?"

ANXIOUS ARTHUR: "Yep; but what dey order invent is a biteless dorg."—*Baltimore American*.

Silent, but Not Convinced.—"To our silent heroes," little Willie read from the memorial bronze. "Popper, what are silent heroes?" "Married men," said Popper.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

Political Repartee.—JIMMY: "If de Republicans would only put up Dewey for President and Roosevelt for Vice-President dey hev a snap!"

PATSY: "Aw, rats! If dey did, de Demmycrats

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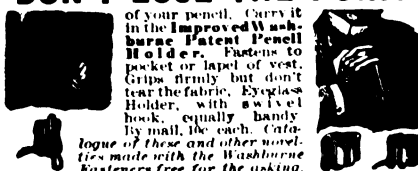
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would simply put up Jeffries and Helen Gould and beat 'em out in a walk!"—*Puck*.

A Summer Boarder.—FREDDIE: "There's a man out there who says he has not had anything to eat for two weeks."

MRS. COBWIGGER: "Is he a tramp?"

FREDDIE: "No, ma; he says he is a summer boarder."—*New York World*.

A Lost Art.—MR. HENPECK: "I wish, sometimes, I had the knowledge of the ancient Egyptians."

FRIEND: "In regard to what, old man?"

MR. HENPECK: "Perhaps you've seen some of their mummies. They understand how to make a woman dry up and remain so."—*Life*.

Forty Knots.—"What progress does this little girl make in her sewing?" asked the tall and stately patroness, at the charity school, as she stopped before the daughter of a 'longshoreman and noticed that the pupil had her thread hopelessly tangled. "About forty knots an hour," roguishly replied the girl, as she looked up.

Not Troubled That Way.—BARBER: "I've got a preparation that will prevent your hair from falling out."

CUSTOMER: "But you are baldheaded yourself."

BARBER: "That's very true; but you overlook the fact, sir, that a baldheaded man is never troubled by hair falling out."—*Roxbury Gazette*.



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He Couldn't Blow It Out.—An old farmer who had been to the city was describing to his friends the splendor of the hotel he stayed at. "Everything was perfect," said he; "all but one thing—they kept the light burning all night in my bedroom, a thing I ain't used to." "Well," said one of his listeners, "why didn't you blow it out?" "Blow it out?" said the farmer; "how could I? The pesky thing was inside a bottle!"—*Exchange*.

International Disaster.—An exchange says a gentlemen invited some friends to dinner, and as the colored servant entered the room he accidentally dropped a platter which held a turkey. "My friends," said the gentleman, in a most impressive tone, "never in my life have I witnessed an event so fraught with disaster to the various nations of the globe. In this calamity we see the downfall of Turkey, the upsetting of Greece, the destruction of China, and the humiliation of Africa."

Current Events.

Monday, October 23.

—Fighting takes place around Dundee in Natal, with considerable losses on both sides.

—**Fx-President Harrison** is received by the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House, London.

—The President orders four army officers to South Africa, to observe and report on the military operations.

—Archbishop Chapelle makes a statement in regard to the Catholic church in the Philippines.

Tuesday, October 24.

—Despatches from Kimberley and Mafeking announce a lull in hostilities.

—Canada submits to this Government a proposal for a permanent settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

—An agreement is reached between this country and Russia to submit to arbitration the claims growing out of the seizure of American sealing vessels in Bering Sea by Russian officials.

—The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council is held in St. Louis, and of the Universalist Conference at Boston.

Wednesday, October 25.

—**General Symons** dies from his wounds; another sharp engagement takes place near Ladysmith; in the British House of Commons Michael Davitt resigns as a protest against the Boer war.

—The Russian Government announces that the gold-fields of Siberia will be thrown open by public sale next February.

—A house in Rhode Island Avenue, Washing-

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ton, is presented to Admiral Dewey by the Home Fund committee.

—Governor Roosevelt makes a stumping tour through Maryland in the interests of Governor Louder.

—Grant Allen, the author, dies in England.

Thursday, October 20.

—After an all-night march in the rain, General Yule's command joins that of General White at Ladysmith, which is made the base of operations; the Boers resume the shelling of Mafeking and set fire to several houses.

—An influential petition and resolutions passed at the New York mass-meeting, urging mediation by the United States in the Transvaal war, are presented to President McKinley.

—Plans for a Pacific cable line under control of the United States, to extend from San Francisco to Manila, are framed by officials in Washington.

—The will of Cornelius Vanderbilt is made public; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gets only \$1,500,000, but his brother Alfred, who gets the bulk of the fortune and is made head of the family, gives him about \$6,000,000 from his inheritance.

—Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and company arrive in this country.

Friday, October 27.

—Important British successes are reported from Mafeking and Kimberley; Boer reports admit severe losses suffered at the battle of Glencoe; the Cape premier, W. P. Schreiner, joins with Sir Alfred Milner in a loyal proclamation to the Afrikaners.

—The Cabinet holds a meeting of unusual length and importance, at which the situation in the Philippines and the outlook for the coming elections are discussed.

—Carl Schurz, in a letter to the Germans of Cincinnati, says that imperialism is a greater menace to the country than free coinage.

—Brig.-Gen. Guy V. Henry dies from pneumonia at his home in New York.

Saturday, October 28.

—The British and Boer forces are only four miles apart, and a patrol of mounted infantry is shelled by the Boers.

—It is reported that the Philippine commission will probably return to Manila after drawing up a preliminary report; the 47th Volunteer Regiment is ordered to proceed to the Philippines.

—The Lotus Club, of New York, gives a dinner and reception to Sir Henry Irving.

Sunday, October 29.

—The Boers are closing around Ladysmith, and an attack is daily expected.

—Pierce political campaigns are being carried on in Ohio, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Maryland.

—The Civil Service Commission decides that solicitation by letter of federal employees constitutes an offense against the civil service act.

—Lord Rosebery is elected rector of Glasgow University.

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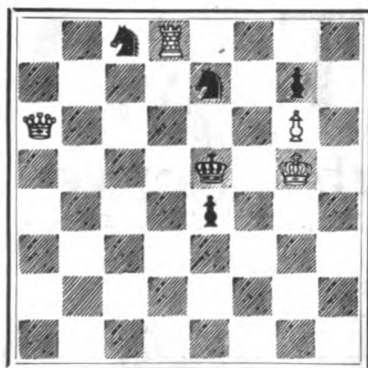
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[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 426.

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White—Four Pieces

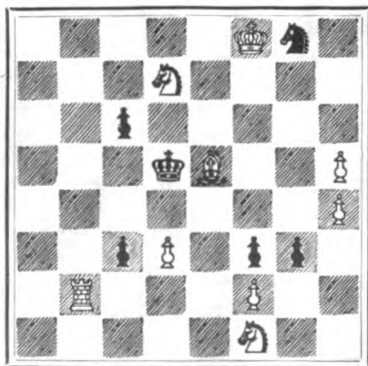
White mates in two moves.

Problem 427.

A First-Prizer by the Woman Problematist.

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Black—Six Pieces.

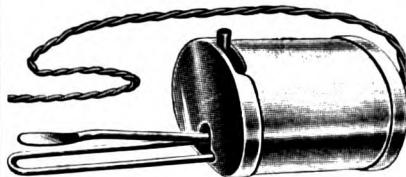


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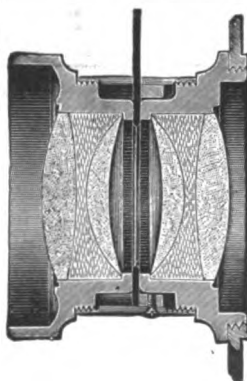


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1. K-Q 5	2. K-K 6	3. Kt-Kt 4, mate
.....	2. K-K 4	3. Q-Kt 8, mate
.....	2. K-B 5	3. Q-B 5, mate
1. B-K 5	2. Q-B ch	3. Q-K 7, mate
.....	2. K-B 3	3. Etc.
1. B-R 7	2. Q-Q 5 ch	3. Q or B mates
.....	2. Etc.	3. Q-Kt 3, mate
1. B any other	2. Q-Q 5 ch	3. K-B 5
.....	2. K-B 3 or B 2	
1. Kt x B	2. Q-Kt 7 ch	
.....	2. K-B 5	
1. Kt x Kt		

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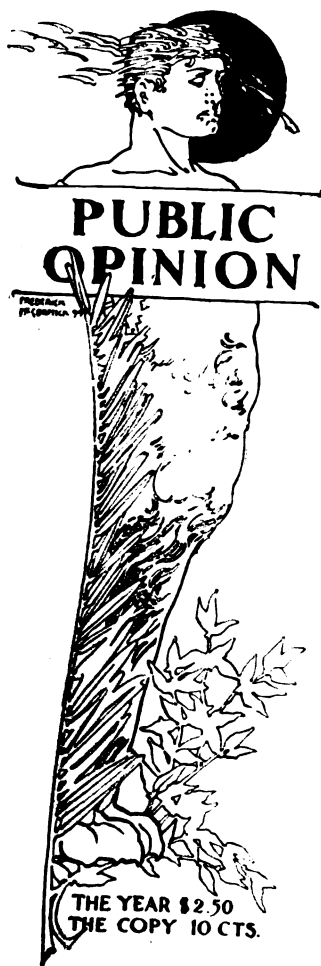
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Correspondence Play.

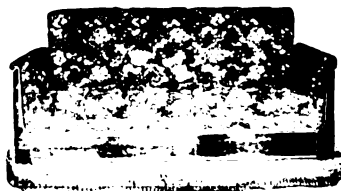
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The Literary Digest

VOL. XIX., No. 20

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WHOLE NUMBER, 499

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

THE preliminary report of the Philippine Commission, signed by President Schurman, Admiral Dewey, Professor Worcester, and Colonel Denby, and indorsed by General Otis, is considered by both the expansion and the anti-expansion press to be the strongest indorsement the Administration's policy in the far East has yet received. The report seems to derive its weight largely from the public confidence in the special knowledge and incorruptible impartiality of the members of the commission, who approved the report unanimously. Admiral Dewey is reported as having said to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*: "I wish you would say for me that I indorse every word of the commission's admirable report. . . . It is an absolutely truthful representation of all that has happened and of the existing situation. There has never been a moment since the first gun was fired that the United States could have withdrawn from the islands, and the reasons set forth in the report as to why permanent American control is essential are, in my opinion, immovable. There is no other alternative." One effect of the report, according to another despatch from *The Herald's* Washington correspondent, was the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet "to urge upon Congress the immediate passage of a joint resolution declaring it to be the intention of this Government to retain the Philippine Islands, to suppress insurrection, and to grant the broadest kind of local self-government to the inhabitants of the islands, under such form of United States civil government as may be expedient."

The following are, in substance, some of the most striking declarations of the report:

Admiral Dewey, in a memorandum given to the commission, says of his relations with Aguinaldo when the latter landed in the Philippines on May 19: "No alliance of any kind was entered into

with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time." After General Anderson arrived, Admiral Dewey requested Aguinaldo to evacuate Cavite, and he accordingly removed to Bacoor. "Now for the first time," says Admiral Dewey's memorandum, "arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people on behalf of the American Government, altho he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him any such promise."

The Filipinos, in their rebellions against Spanish rule, were not fighting for independence, but for reforms in Spanish administration. When our war with Spain began, there was no insurrection in the islands, the previous one, which was confined to the island of Luzon, having been concluded by the Treaty of Biach-na-Bato.

"Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. . . . Whatever the future of the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or with safety to the inhabitants."

The strong anti-American feeling is confined to six of the ten Tagalog provinces in Luzon, is not unanimous even there, and is growing noticeably less. The population of the ten provinces is about 1,500,000. Outside Luzon the anti-American feeling hardly exists anywhere except in Panay. Where insurgent rule has been established it has proved worse than Spanish misrule. The island of Negros is prospering under American rule, after an attempt at native rule had failed. The commission draws from this the conclusion that "a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

There is no national solidarity in the Philippines. The archipelago is occupied by a large number of tribes differing widely among themselves in language and customs, and often hostile to one another.

The town governments organized under American rule during the commission's stay in the Philippines gave general satisfaction. Much supervision over the town governments was found necessary, as the officials were timid and slow to comprehend. At many of the elections the voters went about "asking whom they were expected to vote for," and it was often hard to persuade them to vote at all.

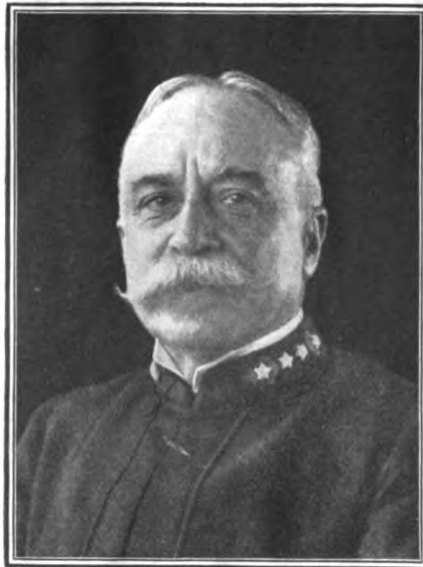
"Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believe that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy. . . . Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing, and united Philippine commonwealth at all conceivable."

The failure of the Filipino peace envoys was due to the fact that the envoys had no powers. Our commission omitted no effort to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities which our commission offered and urged "were all neglected, if not, indeed, spurned."

The expansion press seems to find the report itself the best argument for its acceptance, and nearly all its editorial utterances consist of summaries of the report's chief features, with a few words in regard to the high character of the commissioners. The anti-expansion press refers to it as a "campaign document," and points out alleged inconsistencies between this report and previous official reports from officers in the Philippines. The *Hartford Courant* (Rep.) makes what is perhaps the strongest argument that has appeared for the acceptance of the report when it appeals



DR. JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

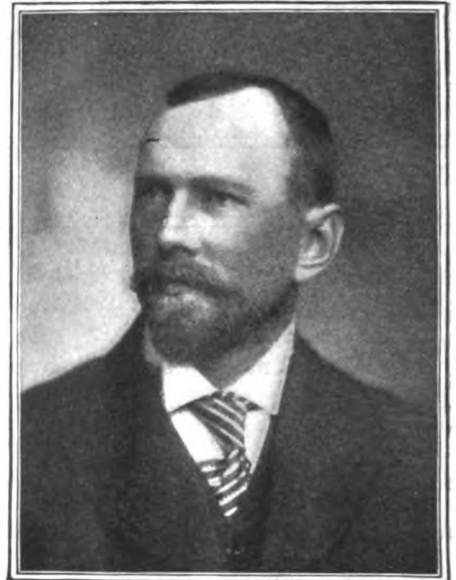


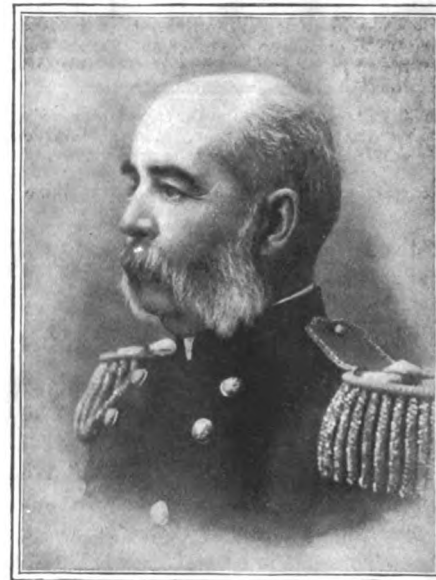
Photo by Rockwood, N. Y.
PROF. DEAN C. WORCESTER,
Of the University of Michigan.

to the confidence its readers have in the character of Admiral Dewey. *The Courant* says:

"Mr. Bryan, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Cockran, Mr. Atkinson, all the rest of them, must now make their choice quickly between attacking the character for truthfulness of George Dewey, and standing convicted of deception before the American people. The chance is still open to them to say that they themselves were deceived; but they must say it at once or not at all. There's no time



CHARLES DENBY,
Ex-Minister to China.



MAJ.-GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS,
Military Governor of the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

for shilly-shally. The people at last have the evidence in their hands. The men we have named and their newspaper echoes have been holding forth for months past on the Administration's perfidy in its dealings with Aguinaldo—the broken alliance, the broken promise of independence. Now, in his personal memorandum embodied in the preliminary report of the commission, Admiral George Dewey says: 'No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then (May, 1898) or at any other time.' This is testimony from the man who was there and who knows. Any politician or editor who so much as peeps again about 'broken alliance' and 'broken promise' will be saying, in effect, that the admiral of the navy is a liar. That will be inadvisable. To put the fact mildly, it will displease the American people. They are inclined to be fond of him, and all the Bryans and Atkinsons, *New York Posts* and *Springfield Republicans* between Jaalam Point and Calumpit couldn't shake their confidence in his veracity. . . . Which knows more about the matter—George Dewey or the 'anti-imperialist' spouters and ink-splashers? Whose advice is likely to be the sounder and safer for the country to follow—his or theirs?"

The *Washington Star* (Ind.) says: "We have in this paper a

complete refutation of many slanders against the American name, and a thorough justification of what has been done in the Philippine Islands under the American authority. Friends of the truth have every reason, indeed, to rejoice." The *Boston Transcript* (Ind.) rejoices that the report "puts an end to the swarm of rumors which have confused public judgment of the Philippine question." The *Philadelphia Press*

(Rep.) points out that the members of the commission are all "without taint of partizan bias further than the fact that a majority of them were not in entire sympathy with the Republican Party." *The Press* continues:

"When the commission was appointed by the President it was conceded by all to be as fair a commission as could be chosen for the purpose of trying to bring about peace and of investigating and reporting on the situation in those islands. President Schurman was made the head of the commission because he had expressed doubts as to the advisability of carrying on the Philippine war. This non-partizan commission spent several months in traveling about the islands, studying the conditions and the people, and in seeking to bring about peace with Aguinaldo. Admiral Dewey was there from the beginning, and everybody has conceded that his opinion in regard to what should be done in the islands would govern the Administration."

The *New York Journal of Commerce* thinks that the "anti-imperialist" version of the war is discovered to be "fantastic in its variance from the facts," and says that "no one can pretend to be an honest man and any longer misrepresent the Philippine

situation." The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) avers that "if this report is not to be believed, and if its recommendations are to have no weight, then we may as well abandon scholarship, renounce reason and, grant that judgment is 'fled to brutish beasts.'"

The New York *Times* (Ind.) says that the report "will leave no candid mind unconvinced of the sincerity of our procedures and the honorable 'unselfishness of our intent.'" The New York *Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the report "must carry conviction to every reasonable mind," and the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) foresees as a final result of the commission's labors that "the flag will stay in the East."

Perhaps the ablest effort to reply to the commission's report is found on the editorial page of the Springfield *Republican*. The *Republican*, like the New York *Evening Post*, regards the report as a campaign document, and says: "There is cause for deep regret that the President's Philippine commission should have been prostituted for political purposes." The fact that the report contains "not the slightest intimation" that the President has "made the smallest mistake" in his course in the far East is proof conclusive, thinks *The Republican*, that the report is a political circular. It proves too much. The *Republican* then proceeds to point out a number of discrepancies between this report and previous official reports of officers in the Philippines. The report, for example, says there was no cooperation between the American and native forces in the capture of Manila; *The Republican* cites passages from General Anderson's report to show that this is incorrect. The report says that when hostilities broke out between our troops and the Filipinos, "immediately after the first shot the insurgents opened fire all along their line"; *The Republican* cites an official report to prove that they did not open fire "immediately," and hence that their attack was not preconcerted. *The Republican* says:

"It may be objected that such criticism is petty, mere quibbling. Yet, in a historical review, these are notoriously important points, and in convicting the commission of misrepresentation concerning them the criticism is justified that the report as a whole lacks the judicial quality and should be regarded as a one-sided campaign document, designed to carry the Ohio election."

The Hartford *Times* (Ind.), another anti-expansion paper, contends that the report missed the main knot in the whole problem:

"It is not true, in spite of all that the commissioners say, that there has been an intelligent attempt to gain the confidence and good-will of the Filipinos by giving them any assurances whatever in regard to their future. The commission dwells at great length on its dictum that the 'war' was inevitable. But a great many things in this world are not inevitable until after we have ignorantly or unwisely made them so. The drunkard who is pulled out of the gutter can truly say that his fall into that place was inevitable. It was so after he had upset his brain with alcohol. Nowhere does the commission deal fairly and squarely with the main fact of the whole Filipino situation—the desire and the determination of the people of the island of Luzon to be free and to govern themselves. For better or for worse we have succeeded in stirring up in the hearts of that people the spirit of patriotism. How are we to exorcise it? Professor Schurman and his associates do not undertake to tell us. . . . With such a spirit fully aroused in the Filipinos it makes little difference whether the 'war' which we are waging with them shall end this month or next year. We can not succeed in making subjects of them. We can never gain their friendship until we promise them the opportunity of at least an attempt to govern themselves."

The Chicago *Chronicle* (Dem.) says:

"When we come to examine this remarkable campaign document we find that it contains the most conclusive proof not merely of ingratitude, but of downright treachery, in the treatment of the Filipinos by the Administration. We find that it contains a sufficient, tho incomplete, explanation of the transformation of the Filipinos from friends into implacable foes."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) notes with much satisfaction

that the commissioners do not recommend the annexation of the islands, and thinks that if the President is wise he will take it "as a notification that he is not in touch with the people on this question."

BRITISH REVERSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE verdict on the quality of the Boer's courage, marksmanship, and strategy thus far displayed seems to be that he has more than fulfilled the warmest expectations both of his friends and his foes. The list of British losses in the actions where the British are reported victorious is so large as to create the feeling that President Kruger is making good his promise that if the republics must belong to England a price will have to be paid that will "stagger humanity." The opinion still prevails that the British will undoubtedly win in the end, but the early successes of the Boers and the revelation of their splendid fighting qualities have led many to predict a far longer and bloodier conflict than the causes of the war are thought to warrant.

"Playing Horse" with the British.—"A suspicion is beginning to pervade the minds of persons who had expected fine work from the Boers, but have been disappointed in their achievements thus far, that the gentle burghers have been playing horse with the British. There has been something almost disgusting to their admirers in the manner they have run away whenever the British started after them. Why should they have run away from Glencoe? Apparently they had a position of advantage on the hills from which they could have stopped General White's entire army, but they withdrew. It was noticed, however, that the only British troops that followed them—the Hussars—were surrounded and captured. They apparently retreated on Monday when there was no especial reason for it, but again the British troops that were detached and followed them on the flank were surrounded and captured. Everything that has got away from the main body of the British has been taken in, not excepting the mules that stampered with a battery. Now a light seems to break. Possibly these simple-minded people of the veldt have been playing to separate the enemy and repeat the old trick of Napoleon of whipping them in detail. If this is in fact the game the Boers have been playing it puts the up-to-date military tactics of the British in a rather ridiculous light. There is one thing that goes to confirm this view very forcibly, and that is the singular record that has been made by the artillery, according to the reports. In the Glencoe fight the Boer artillery, which had all the advantage of position, was reported 'silenced' after the British guns had been in action but a few minutes, and then the British infantry moved



JOHN BULL: "Why, hit's a 'ornet nest you 'ave punched, Joseph, my son."—*The St. Louis Republic*.

out for the assault. . . . The Boers knew that the British were accustomed to advance their infantry after the enemy's artillery has ceased firing, and this was practically certain to result in a separation of the forces."—*The Indianapolis Sentinel*.

Weak End of the Anglo-Saxon Alliance.—"The first words that went over the wires from New York to London on the issuance of the Boer ultimatum were that we were all with the British in the struggle to take place. We were for the Anglo-Saxon against all comers in Africa or anywhere else. But what has followed tells another story. First a mass-meeting in New York to voice the feelings of the old Dutch element there in sympathy with the kindred people of the South African republics. Irishmen spoke at the meeting as well as those of Dutch descent, and many other races helped to fill the hall. Next we hear of pro-Boer meetings planned in various parts of the country. Irish and Germans join at Columbus, Ohio, in making an anti-British demonstration. The Dutch clergymen of Chicago are preaching and consulting together for the extension of moral and material sympathy to their kindred across the sea. When Dutch-Americans there proposed a mass-meeting to denounce the imperial Anglo-Saxon design, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Bohemians, and men of other races came forward and said: 'You get a hall and we will fill it for you.' And they would fill more than one regiment to join Kruger's forces if the way were clear. . . . Our political institutions not alone oppose an imperial career. The composition of our population opposes it, and with a power which politicians who have no regard for the principles and traditions of the republic will be compelled to respect. The Anglo-Saxon conquest of the world through force must proceed without help from this quarter."—*The Springfield Republican*.

Not Fighting Afridis.—"The fundamental error of the British, from the War Office chiefs down, has evidently been their false estimate of the enemy whom they have engaged. The affair at Glencoe, the battle at Ladysmith, and the intervening skirmishes have been conducted by the British in a manner that might have been employed with some assurance of success against the Afridis in India or the Dervishes in the Sudan. It was apparently believed in the British camp that infantry charges, supported by the fire of a couple of Maxim guns, would stampede the Boers, as the black and brown men whom the British have been accustomed to fight would be stampeded by similar tactics. The victory at Glencoe undoubtedly confirmed the British in this belief; but the capture of their battalions and supporting battery near Ladysmith

should have undeceived them on this point, as the events of the campaign in Natal should have taught the British better than to try in the future to repeat the experiment of holding a line over forty miles long with 12,000 men against nearly thrice that number of Boers. That sort of strategy may do very well in the Punjab or on the Upper Nile, but not against an army of whites who are, man for man, the equals of the best British troops, and who are led and armed in the most approved European manner."—*The Philadelphia Record*.

A Bitter Lesson.—"The British army has been forced to learn the art of war in defeat, and the lesson may be repeated even more bitterly; but harsh a school as it is it teaches endurance to a brave people, as it taught it to us in our vastly severer trial of the Civil War. The British officers have learned that the strategy and tactics which served well against weak foes must be replaced by wiser and more skilful generalship against an enemy like the Boers. They are learning the weaknesses of their military system and organization, and are testing the quality of their officers in the ordeal of stoutly contested war fought on modern principles and with modern weapons. Thus they will be able gradually to sift out the incompetent and discover the really masterful, as we had to do between 1861 and 1865. They will be less boastful; they will not any longer take it for granted that a British uniform simply as such is everywhere irresistible. It is a lesson humiliating to their pride and shattering to their self-confidence, but that it must be learned had long been evident to foreign observers competent to estimate the true value of the British army. For the first time in the experience of this generation of Englishmen they are finding out what war with a well-led army really is, and as they learn so painfully, perhaps they will begin to appreciate more adequately and justly the achievements of American arms in the Civil War, and in the war with Spain where we put in practise the lessons we had been taught in the most gigantic armed struggle in which our race has ever engaged."—*The New York Sun*.

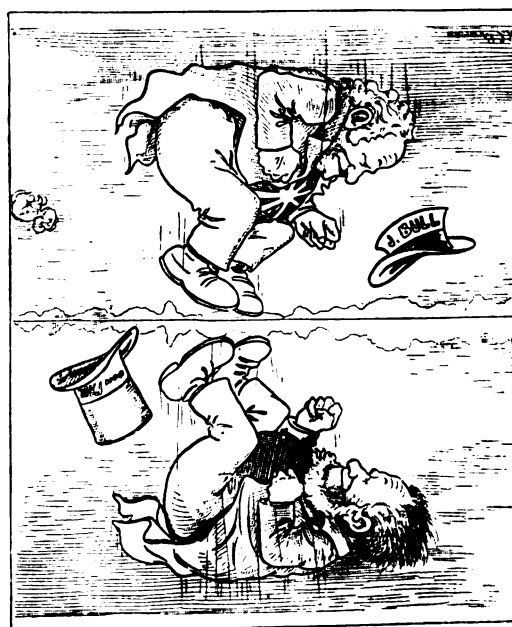
The Price Too Great.—"From the sturdy character and the unexpectedly developed tactical skill of the Afrikaners, in thus defeating some of England's best generals and troops, there rises the dark prospect of a long and bloody and devastating war, with results of doubtful benefit to either race or to humanity. The British will make a stubborn fight to retrieve their loss, since military prestige is at stake, and the Boers seem inclined to fight while life endures, in defense of what they hold as their dearest



THERE ARE OTHERS.

RUSSIA: "That's a terrible muscle Johnny Bull is working up just to trounce old Oom Paul."—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

AS IT LOOKS FROM THIS DISTANCE: "Poor John Bull."
NEWS FROM THE FRONT.



NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

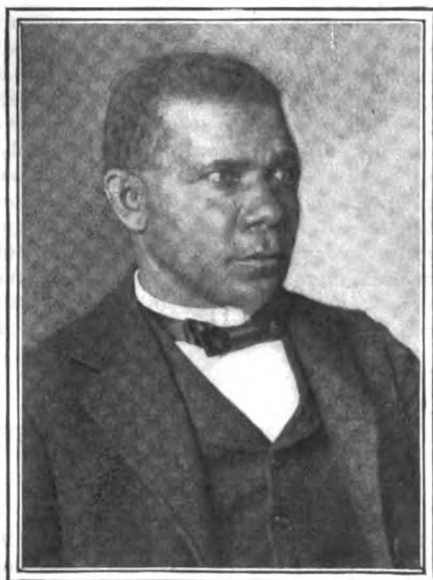
AS SEEN BY THE ENGLISH WAR DEPARTMENT: "Poor Oom Paul." (Invert Cartoon.)—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

CARTOON VIEWS OF THE CONFLICT.

rights. Such a war as this threatens to be of doubtful value to the progress of the world, and must have a bad effect on the untutored races of the country. It were better it were stopped now, with mutual concessions on either side, which ought to be easier since each has a taste of the other's quality."—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union*.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S PROGRAM FOR THE NEGRO.

PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, who has been telling the Southern white people (in an article in *The Independent*) how they can help the negro by impartial franchise laws, writes another article (in *The Atlantic Monthly*) in which he give some advice to the negroes themselves. His advice is, in effect, that if they will reverse the old song and hang up the fiddle and the bow, and take down the shovel and the hoe, and become independent farmers, the future of the race will hold more promises likely to secure substantial realization. The negro without the hoe, is, in short, in worse condition, both for his own good and the good of the race, than the negro with the hoe. Professor Washington says:



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

"American slavery was a great curse to both races, and I should be the last to apologize for it; but in the providence of God I believe that slavery laid the foundation for the solution of the problem that is now before us in the South. Under slavery, the negro was taught every trade, every industry, that furnishes the means of earning a living. Now if on this foundation, laid in a rather crude way, it is true, but a foundation nevertheless, we can gradually grow and improve, the future for us is bright. Let me be more specific. Agriculture is or has been the basic industry of nearly every race or nation that has succeeded. The negro got a knowledge of this under slavery; hence in a large measure he is in possession of this industry in the South to-day. Taking the whole South, I should say that eighty per cent. of the negroes live by agriculture in some form, tho it is often a very primitive and crude form. The negro can buy land in the South, as a rule, wherever the white man can buy it, and at very low prices. Now, since the bulk of our people already have a foundation in agriculture, are at their best when living in the country engaged in agricultural pursuits, plainly, the best thing, the logical thing, is to turn the larger part of our strength in a direction that will put the negroes among the most skilled agricultural people in the world. The man who has learned to do something better than any one else, has learned to do a common thing in an uncommon manner, has power and influence which no adverse surroundings can take from him. It is better to show a man how to make a place for himself than to put him in one that some one else has made for him. The negro who can make himself so conspicuous as a successful farmer, a large taxpayer, a wise helper of his fellow men, as to be placed in a position of trust and honor by natural selection, whether the position be political or not, is a hundredfold more secure in that position than one placed there by mere outside force or pressure."

Trade is the one field of activity in the South that knows no color line:

"While in some other affairs race prejudice is strongly marked, in the matter of business, of commercial and industrial development, there are few obstacles in the negro's way. A negro who produces or has for sale something that the community wants finds customers among white people as well as black. Upon equal security, a negro can borrow money at the bank as readily as a white man can. A bank in Birmingham, Ala., which has existed ten years, is officered and controlled wholly by negroes. This bank has white borrowers and white depositors. A graduate of the Tuskegee Institute keeps a well-appointed grocery store in Tuskegee, and he tells me that he sells about as many goods to one race as to the other. What I have said of the opening that awaits the negro in the business of agriculture is almost equally true of mechanics, manufacturing, and all the domestic arts. The field is before him and right about him."

"But," says Professor Washington, "I may be asked, Would you confine the negro to agriculture, mechanics, the domestic arts, etc?" He replies:

"Not at all; but just now and for a number of years the stress should be laid along the lines that I have mentioned. We shall need and must have many teachers and ministers, some doctors and lawyers and statesmen, but these professional men will have a constituency or a foundation from which to draw support just in proportion as the race prospers along the economic lines that I have pointed out. During the first fifty or one hundred years of the life of any people, are not the economic occupations always given the greater attention? This is not only the historic, but, I think, the common-sense view. If this generation will lay the material foundation, it will be the quickest and surest way for enabling later generations to succeed in the cultivation of the fine arts, and to surround themselves with some of the luxuries of life, if desired. What the race most needs now, in my opinion, is a whole army of men and women well trained to lead, and at the same time devote themselves to agriculture, mechanics, domestic employment, and business."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Southern negro is showing significant signs of industrial progress, and that his white neighbors are trying to help and encourage his efforts. The *Atlanta Constitution* considers the negro exhibit at the State fair in Atlanta one of the most important features of the exhibition because it shows that a large proportion of the colored people of the State are honest and industrious. The *Boston Transcript* sees a sign of the times in the spectacle of two hundred and eighty colored workmen marching amicably in the ranks of a big labor parade with their white brethren at Richmond, Va., and lines of white people cheering them all along the line of march; and another hopeful indication in the resolutions adopted by the Huntsville (Ala.) Industrial Convention, made up almost entirely of white people. The resolutions declared, in part:

"We recommend the industrial education of the negroes throughout the South, and the opening to them of all avenues of industry, freed from any intimidation from any source whatever and under the protection of just laws for remunerating their services."

The Transcript says: "That is the kind of news that we like to get from the South, for it seems to indicate the dawning of a better day."

The International Commercial Congress.—The close of the Commercial Congress at Philadelphia, after a month's session, attended by delegates from every quarter of the globe, has elicited some comment. The *Philadelphia Ledger* thinks that if a session of the congress could be held there every year, it would result in making Philadelphia the world's greatest commercial center. The *Baltimore American* summarizes and comments on the recommendations of the congress as follows:

"The congress discussed almost every subject relating to trade between the nations of the world, and in conclusion made the following recommendations to this and to other governments: For an international standard in trade-mark laws; for the establishment of a parcel-post system by this Government, and by all others that do not possess such a system; for the assimilation of

trade statistics of all countries for the purpose of comparison; for the establishment of an international bureau for the collection and dissemination of agricultural reports; placing on record the earnest desire of the congress to secure lasting peace among the nations, and advocating the creation of international courts of arbitration; urging the construction of an interoceanic canal on the Western hemisphere at the earliest practical moment. These are all suggestions worth careful consideration by the nations. The increase in the commerce of the world, the establishment of new steamship lines running to almost every port, the demand that each country makes upon some other country for things that it needs, are bringing the nations in closer touch with one another, and give them a common interest in all that pertains to the improvement of the business between them. Obnoxious laws against trade from any country are gradually being repealed, and, while each country may hold tariff views of its own, based upon peculiar conditions existing within its territory, yet the practise of barring out the products of any one land from another is gradually dying out, and must soon disappear altogether."

PRESIDENT HADLEY ON TRUSTS AND GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

WHILE our political economists are anxiously watching the trust movement—some with the hope that the Government will control the trusts, some with the fear that the trusts will control the Government—President Hadley, of Yale University, himself a political economist of note, comes forward with the comforting theory that the whole problem will solve itself. In attempts to stop the present movement toward industrial consolidation he has little faith, believing that such efforts will be as futile in the field of manufacture as they have been in that of railroads. The growth of these enterprises, he points out, gives a new and larger meaning to the word "trust," for the managers of these great concerns have an immense power to injure or aid the public, as they choose. For this reason an increasing number of Socialists are urging that the Government itself enter the field, gain control of these vast enterprises, and conduct them for the general good. President Hadley (who writes in *Scribner's Magazine* for November) finds that many are viewing such a possibility with no little alarm, in the thought that such an attempt will be the signal for "a decisive struggle between the forces of individualism and Socialism, of property and of numbers." To those who see in the trust movement such alarming possibilities President Hadley points out that another movement—the approximation in character between public and private business—will no doubt rob the trust movement of its terrors, and make it pay tribute to the general, instead of to individual, prosperity. He says:

"It is quite within the limits of possibility that many of these enterprises will pass into government ownership in the immediate future; but it is highly improbable that this tendency toward consolidation is increasing the dangers of a conflict between individualists and Socialists. Its net effect is to diminish these dangers by making the question of state ownership relatively unimportant to the public as a whole. This may seem like a surprising statement, but there are a great many facts to justify it. There has been of late years, in connection with these movements toward consolidation, an approximation in character between private and public business. Formerly the two were sharply distinguished; to-day their methods are much closer to one another. Private business can do little more than pay interest on the capital involved, because of the increased intensity of modern competition. Public business can do no less than pay interest on the capital involved, because of the increased vigilance of the taxpayers; for the taxpayers will not tolerate a deficit which increases their burdens. But obviously the position of the consumer toward a private business which pays less than four per cent. is not likely to be very different from his position toward a public business which must pay more than three. The distinction from the financial standpoint is thus reduced to a minimum; nor is it much greater, if we look at the matter from the operating standpoint.

The officers of a large private corporation have almost ceased to come into direct contact with the stockholders; and to a nearly equal degree our public administrative officials who actually do the work have ceased to come into contact with the voters. The private officer no longer seeks simply to please the individual group of investors; the public official no longer strives simply to please the individual group of politicians. The man who does so is in either case charged, and rightly charged, with misunderstanding the duties of his office. The more completely the principles of civil-service reform are carried out, the closer does the similarity become. The responsibility of public and private officials alike leads them to the exercise of technical skill and sound general principles of business policy, rather than to the help of influential private interests. Under these circumstances, the character of good public business and good private business becomes so nearly alike that it makes comparatively little difference to most of us whether an enterprise is conducted by our voters or by our financiers. The one question to ask is, which method produces in any case the fewer specific abuses? We may look with confidence to the time when the question of state ownership of industrial enterprises will cease to be a broad popular issue, and become a business question; which economic considerations may perhaps lead society to decide in favor of public control at one point and private control at some closely related point. There will, of course, always be a conflict between those who have more money than votes, who will desire to extend the sphere of commercial activity, and those who have more votes than money, who will desire to extend the sphere of political activity; but to the great majority of people, who have one vote and just money enough to support their families, it is not probable that this conflict will ever create a general issue of the first importance."

SOME FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN CITIES.

ACTING on instructions from Congress, the Department of Labor at Washington issued in its September Bulletin statistics relating to all the cities in the United States of a population of 30,000 or more. It was found that there were 140 such cities, and the statistics collected throw much interesting light on their status and development.

The oldest city in the United States is Albany, N. Y., which was incorporated in 1686, Philadelphia dating fifteen years later. New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia are the only American cities whose population runs into the millions. Some odd contrasts are presented in the tables which give the area covered by the different cities. It appears that Taunton, Mass., occupies a territory greater than that of either Boston or Baltimore. New Orleans, a city of 285,000 inhabitants, covers 125,600 acres, while Newark, N. J., with a population of about the same size, occupies less than 12,000 acres. One expects to find the manufacturing districts of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois closely packed; but it is surprising to notice that Richmond, Va., covers only 6,520 acres, and Louisville, Ky., 12,800 acres, as compared with Duluth, Minn., and Des Moines, Iowa, which, with much smaller populations in each case, cover respectively 40,960 and 34,560 acres.

The second table in the Bulletin deals with saloons, police force, and the number of arrests from drunkenness. Judging from the arrests made, it seems that Davenport, Iowa, is the most sober city in the United States, while San Francisco and Boston suffer most from drunkards. Several papers tried to find in this table some light that would help to elucidate temperance problems, but found the figures so confusing as to be of very little practical use. The *New York Evening Post*, for example, commenting on this part of the report, says:

"It casts darkness rather than light upon the question. For example, Springfield, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Utica, N. Y., have each about 60,000 inhabitants. Utica is under the Raines law, Springfield under the high-license system of Massachusetts, and Manchester under nominal prohibition. The New Hamp-

shire city has no legal saloons, while Springfield has 47 and Utica 252. But Manchester has had 1,456 arrests for drunkenness during the past year, while Springfield had 1,431. Still more remarkable is the record of only 765 arrests in Utica, or only about half as many as in Springfield, altho there are more than five times as many saloons. Almost as anomalous is the showing of only 383 arrests in Dayton, Ohio, with 400 saloons and 85,000 people, while Hartford, Conn., with 77,000 people and but 219 saloons, reported 2,460. There is no possible way of reconciling such extraordinary differences, except upon the theory that the police in some cities enforce the laws much more strictly than those of others, and 'run in drunks' when men in the same condition elsewhere would be passed by."

The health statistics that show McKeesport, Pa., is perhaps the healthiest city in this country. Its rate of deaths from consumption is only 1.09 per thousand, as compared with 12 in Boston and New York, and 26 in Denver, Colo.—due, of course, to the fact that consumptives resort to Denver from all parts of the country. The rate of 13.60 deaths per thousand from old age (considerably the highest on the list), is accredited to Salt Lake City, a condition to account for which no theory has yet been brought forward. In Pittsburg and Chicago deaths from old age are only 2 per thousand.

At a time when the extension of municipal functions is occupying public attention, it is interesting to note the figures which relate to city ownership. Ninety-six cities own their water-supply, among the exceptions being Indianapolis, New Haven, New Orleans, and San Francisco. Four have municipal gas-works—Duluth, Richmond, Toledo, and Wheeling—and thirteen own and operate electric-light plants.

Socialism and the Flag.—Amid the many current comments on the Stars and Stripes, seemingly called out by the President's frequent allusions to the flag on his Western trip, is a discussion in *The People* (New York), an organ of the Socialist Labor Party, as to whether a true Socialist should, if forced to choose, wave the red flag of international Socialism or the American Stars and Stripes. The editor of *The People* decides that while a Socialist can consistently swear allegiance to our Government and bear arms against any foreign foe, he must choose the red flag whenever that is opposed to the red, white, and blue. He says:

"Recognizing that the triumph of Liberty and Equality, for which the Stars and Stripes once stood, is inseparable from the triumph of international Socialism; recognizing that the downfall of the states and civilizations represented by the various national flags of to-day is merely a stepping-stone toward a higher and nobler civilization, of which the fathers of this republic could never dream; we say that when it comes to choosing between the red flag of the Socialist commonwealth which stands for the brotherhood of all men, and any national flag which stands for the rights of one nation as opposed to another and for the prerogatives and privileges of one class to the detriment of another, we stand by the former. A man who deliberately chooses the latter says: 'I stand for the system of private property as opposed to collective ownership; I stand for the right of exploitation of the workers, who do not own the means whereby to work, by the idlers who by fraud and robbery have come to own these means; I stand for international strife and internecine war between the toilers of different tongues and races as against the brotherhood and solidarity of the workers of all countries.' No such person can consistently call himself a Socialist."

Foreigners Occupying Hawaii.—*The Hawaiian Gazette*, of Honolulu, notes with regret that the Portuguese and Japanese are taking up the best lands in the Hawaiian Islands, to the exclusion of the Americans, who, it was expected, would go to the islands in large numbers after annexation became a

fact. *The Gazette* cites a typical instance and comments as follows:

"On the southern slopes of Haleakala there is now to be seen, not an experiment, but a demonstration of the course of racial events on these islands. A vast tract of land lies on this slope, rising with gentle grades from the plains of the isthmus occupied by the Hawaiian Commercial Company, up to and above the frost line. The soil is rich. Fruits and vegetables grow with luxuriance. Corn makes excellent crops. With a good road, the owner of only ten acres of such land may sleep every night within the cold belt, and descend every morning to the warmer belt below. This region is ideal for the most satisfactory growth of Anglo-Saxon civilization in the tropics, because, if he wills it, the settler may find only half an hour's ride between the tropics and the temperate zones.

"What is the situation? What is the outlook there? The Portuguese have settled on this tract and are doing well. Many, it is said five hundred, Japanese have taken land in Kula and Makawao, and are making excellent profits out of their agricultural work. Out of some hundreds of settlers are there any Americans? No. Yet the profits of agriculture in that section, to-day, would open the eyes of the small farmers of America. . . . While there is much waving of the flag over the islands with the patriotic shout that the islands must be Americanized, day by day, step by step, the men of other nationalities are becoming the bone and the sinew of the people. One looking upon these prosperous people preoccupying the land, must regard the case of American settlement in this region as almost hopeless. . . . It is simply idle to say that the American farmer can or will supplant the Portuguese or the Orientals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AN UNAPPRECIATED VICTOR.

Who is it, when a war's declared,
That's always on the spot prepared,
To keep his side from being snared?
The censor.

Who keeps the friends of those who fight
Assured that everything's all right—
Who sends them pleasant dreams at night?
The censor.

Who spoils the angry foemen's aim,
Who thwarts their plans and blocks their game,
While they move forward, just the same?
The censor.

Who when the dickens is to pay,
When all the rest are in dismay,
With one stroke bravely saves the day?
The censor.

Who when the fight is over sees
The earth strewn with dead enemies—
Who is it strives so hard to please?
The censor.

And who, despite his happy knack
Of winning while he's falling back,
Is always cursed at home, alack?
The censor.

S. E. Kiser in *The Chicago Times-Herald*.

THE Boers do not seem to aim to please.—*The Chicago Record*.

THANKSGIVING DAY in the Philippines will be postponed until some other year.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

ADMIRAL DEWEY is to be the "ancient mariner" and the "wedding guest" all in one.—*The Boston Transcript*.

THE Boers seem to have imposed upon the British army a system of rapid-fire promotion.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

ONE Presidency to which Dewey may be said to be fairly eligible is that of the Don't Worry Society.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

THE Boers can be routed more times without losing ground than any other people who ever went to war.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

EDWARD ATKINSON'S expression on Thanksgiving Day this year will indicate that he forgot to put any sugar in his cranberries.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

ENGLAND is beginning to think that the circumstance of Cape news coming through the ocean is no reason for not taking it with a little salt.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

ONE of the excessively worried newspapers prints a list of the towns in the Philippines which have been captured and then abandoned to the insurgents. It is noticeable that no town is mentioned which the Americans have failed to capture when they went after it.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

LETTERS AND ART.

SIR HENRY IRVING IN "ROBESPIERRE."

THE appearance of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in Sardou's spectacular play of "Robespierre" is doubtless the leading dramatic event of the season and has furnished an opportunity for an extraordinarily cordial greeting to the great actor upon his return to this country. We some time ago gave an account of the production of this drama in London (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 13). The consensus of the best American criticism is in agreement with the opinions of the London critics that the play in itself is not great, tho containing elements of strength; but that it depends largely for its success upon the subtle skill of the great actor who takes its title rôle; and to a considerable extent also upon the admirable staging and the magnificent spectacular effects and tableaux. The play is pronounced to be one of the most ambitious and artistically complete stage efforts ever seen in this country, and contains sixty-seven speaking parts, besides twice that number of supernumeraries. The title rôle was written especially for Sir Henry Irving, and is subtle, complex, and full of difficult passages furnishing opportunity for an interpreter of first-rate genius. On the other hand, Miss Terry's part is slight and thankless, and she is decidedly at a disadvantage. The following *résumé* of the plot is given in the New York *Evening Post* (October 31):

"In the opening scene *Clarisse de Maluçon*, a royalist widow of the guillotine, is trying to arrange for her escape from France with her niece and her son, the illegitimate offspring of *Robespierre*, who had ruined and deserted her nearly twenty years before. She confides her history to an old friend, who is in Paris as an emissary from the British Government to *Robespierre*, and their interview is interrupted by the arrival of the 'Incorruptible' himself, who catches sight of her as she retreats, and, fearing treachery, causes her arrest, without the least suspicion of her identity or of the existence of his son, *Ollivier*. The latter, an ardent royalist, maddened by the arrest of his mother, recklessly and furiously denounces *Robespierre* in public, when officiating at the feast of the Supreme Being, and is promptly taken off to prison. In the ensuing act *Robespierre*, believing that the boy is a conspirator, examines him privately, and from papers found in his possession learns the secret of his birth.

"This strong situation is managed with all Sardou's dexterity. *Robespierre*, who dares not reveal the truth, knows that *Clarisse* is in prison and is in agonies of apprehension for her fate, but is ignorant of the name under which she has been arrested, and the lad obstinately refuses to enlighten him, naturally mistaking the object of his inquiries. In the end, however, *Ollivier* inadvertently lets slip a clew, and *Robespierre* succeeds in conveying *Clarisse* and her niece to a place of safety, where he presently joins them. Then follows what is, perhaps, the most moving scene in the play. While *Robespierre* is explaining to his former betrothed his plans for her flight, word is brought to him that his enemies have caused the removal of the boy to the Conciergerie, and at the same moment the noise of the advancing tumbrils with prisoners on the road to execution is heard. Almost frantic, the one with remorse and the other with fear, the father and mother peep furtively through the shutters of the window, to see whether the luckless *Ollivier* is among the victims. The expedient is perilous, but Miss Terry and Irving employ it with wonderful effect, and the suspense is maintained admirably until the last tumbril has passed. The boy is not in it, and the mother falls back with the cry—strikingly effective in its selfish expression of intense relief—"Thank God! They are all women!" It is not often that Sardou strikes so true a note as this.

"The play ends with a view of the stormy session of the National Convention, in which *Robespierre* is howled down by his opponents, and finally overthrown. In his despair he shoots himself and dies in the arms of *Clarisse*, after assuring her of the safety of her son, who had been released by his intervention, and who had attended the convention with the intention of assassinating him."

The same journal thus speaks of the general merits of the acting:

"Sir Henry's performance of *Robespierre* can not be said to display his genius in any new light, being practically an epitome—as Sardou doubtless designed it to be—of nearly all that he has done before in Matthias, Eugene Aram, Louis XI., and kindred parts. Nor does the impersonation do much to realize the ideal suggested by either pen or pencil; but nevertheless it is, from its own point of view, which is set forth with considerable minuteness in the opening scene, a wonderfully vital and fascinating bit of characterization. Perhaps the art of the actor was nowhere exhibited in more striking fashion than in the rapid, delicate, and bold delineation of swiftly changing moods in the interview with Vaughan in the first act. The craftiness, the intense suspicion and nervousness, the native shrewdness, the vengeful jealousy, and the fanatical conceit of the man were depicted with brilliant facility and sureness.

"Ellen Terry returns with unabated personal fascination, and acts with all her former charm and grace; but the character of *Clarisse de Maluçon* does not exhibit her best abilities in the clearest light. Much of the melodramatic emotion of the part was beyond her, but her recital of her betrayal, in the first act, was exquisitely natural, hesitant, and pathetic, and in the later scenes, in the prison and at the window with *Robespierre*, she acted with the unfailing instinct of the accomplished artist which she has so often proved herself to be. But it is not in this line that she has won or ever will win her chief triumphs. Few of the subordinate characters call for special mention."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"'Robespierre,' which marked a big social occasion on its opening at the Knickerbocker last night, is a piece of regally attired mediocrity. Filled to the brim with good acting, brilliant managament, dexterous dramatic carpentry, the real soul of it is small and comparatively cheap. For this nobody is to blame. . .

"Sardou's latest effort is marked by his usual ability to do with extreme precision a number of things not too well worth doing. He has combined a few tested and successful dramatic episodes with a few generously spectacular scenes, all put together with such a knowledge of the insides of Brown, Smith, and Robinson that the mess of pottage is most surely won. It is the stage, not in the sense in which the stage is the material of a beautiful and enlightening art, the mirror of the depths, beauties and tragedies of life, but in the sense in which it is the equal of other useful and unideal machinery. The playwright has chosen a great subject, capable of being treated as a great tragedy, but he has in himself the soul not of a tragedian but of an artisan. . . . Some of the scenes give us flashes of feeling into the Revolution, that great reality, that great myth, and in the leading rôle, if not the historical Robespierre, we get, less through the playwright than the actor, a creation partly only intelligent, but partly great."

Less severely critical views are taken by Mr. William Winter in the New York *Tribune* and by Mr. Clement Scott in *The Herald*. Mr. Winter says:

"Mr. Sardou has constructed a drama that, for the fulfilment of his purpose, is literally perfect. It contains, indeed, an abundance of scenic spectacle, but its pictures are naturally, intimately, and inextricably twined with its action, and, in each instance, its pictorial effect is deduced from the development of its story and is an indispensable part of its movement. . . . Henry Irving's greatness in *Robespierre* is not simply his even, consistent, and potential assumption of the character, his preservation of the French atmosphere and sustainment of the French manner—conveying, and brilliantly vitalizing, a suggestion, at least credible to fancy, of what Robespierre and his times might actually have been—but his impartment of a massive and universal type of experience, that reaches every conscience and touches every heart. To an actor of his wide culture and splendid skill the execution is comparatively easy; melodramatic execution, indeed, is usually easy to any proficient player. The difficulty is to overwhelm the imagination and the feelings with an irresistible sense of reality and truth—an achievement only possible to the inherent authority and power of genius. Those are the attributes that have given this actor his leadership, and, tho he has acted greater, more imaginative, and more complex parts than *Robes-*

pierre, he has never shown those attributes more decisively than in this performance."

Mr. Clement Scott thinks that the London critics were mistaken in their carping estimate of "Robespierre." "In England," he says, "the sticklers for accuracy in history fall foul of Sardou's play as they always do, altho scarcely two historians ever agree on the simplest matters of fact." Sardou, he thinks, can afford to err with Shakespeare and other great dramatists and novelists. He continues:

"A magnificent stage production, unexampled stage management, and Henry Irving never acted better in his life."

"When he came to the great scene with the son—the first dramatic moment of the play—he astonished us with his variety, his subtlety, and his unaffected pathos. The whole audience rose at the actor, and he was called out over half a dozen times. From this point all was easy sailing. The 'vision scene' was in the true Irving vein—grim and appalling—and when we came to the act of the Convention with *Robespierre* alone in the roaring babel and din I think the playgoers of New York will agree with me that the like of it has never been seen before here or in Germany. I know such a stage picture has never been presented in England."

WITH IK MARVEL FROM COOPER TO POE.

IN his second volume of chatty and "sociable" reminiscences ("American Lands and Letters"), Mr. Donald Mitchell comes to us, bringing his sheaves with him, in chapters of retrospection, at once kind and candid, for the delectation of the gray-beards and the inspiration of the youngsters.

He begins with the time when boys were following the trail of "Leather-Stocking," and ends with the lugubrious note of Poe's "Raven." He recurs to the decade (1820-30) when the mail-carrier between Philadelphia and New York reckoned upon twelve hours as the measure of his "rapid transit"; and when it was accounted a wonder that Cooper, the actor, from his home on the Schuylkill, should undertake to play on alternate nights in the two great cities. Those were the days when the Careys of Philadelphia reprinted, by arrangement with Constable, the Waverley novels, and despatched the early copies, with phenomenal enterprise, by a chartered coach, over hill and dale, for the supply of New York.

It is a pleasant story that Mr. Mitchell tells of the founding of Round-Hill School, when Dr. Cogswell and Bancroft laid their sapient pates together to make, on the banks of the Connecticut, a boys' school that should eclipse the academies of Exeter and Andover:

"A boy might have his garden if he would, or his carpenter-bench, if his tastes ran in that direction. There were native teachers, specially imported, of Italian, French, and German, and an English master of deportment; even the carving of a fowl and other arts and graces of the table were not neglected."

No wonder it was a favorite school. Boys far away sniffed the odors of its larder. But the pace they set was exhausting; expenses were heavy, there was no endowment. After some seven or eight years Bancroft withdrew from the enterprise, worsted in hope and purse. Then came bankruptcy; and Round-Hill School was henceforth but a memory.

From Bancroft and George P. Marsh and Horace Bushnell to N. P. Willis is a far cry—Willis, he of the blue eyes and flaxen locks, of the engaging ways and the *degagé* manners. His was the strong inclination for social life and its festive regalements, toward which his poems opened a flowery path. His diary takes note of a collection he had made of French slippers, "From the prettiest feet in the world (known to me)." Mr. Mitchell writes:

"Few men could have written sympathetically of Willis. Much of his work was brilliant persiflage; it shrank under the critical touch. . . . It might also be said that his accomplishments undid

him. He was overfond of putting his thoughts (or rather his observations and suggestions) into a finical millinery of language."

Willis established *The American Monthly*, where the names of Hawthorne, Rufus Dawes, Grenville Mellen, James Percival, and Mrs. Sigourney "bob up and down"; and he wrote occasionally for the Boston *Recorder*. But there were glances of misgiving "from under critical Cambridge brows," at the flip-pant, frisky measures of this Yale Hyacinth. Even the old Park Church, remarkably free from Unitarian proclivities, was inclined to discipline the young poet of Absalom and Hagar, who could not forego his liking for the footlights.

Then the New York *Mirror*, with George P. Morris and Theo-



DONALD G. MITCHELL.

dore Fay, sends him to Europe, where, as *attaché* to the American Legation, he has the run of all good things that are going:

"Mustapha deluges him with attar of roses, and the silken trousers of the Grand Bazar rustle on his ear; nargiles, spice-wood beads, and embroidered slippers complete the tale of delights from which he wends toward Syrian horizons—journeying with Smyrniotes and reveling with gypsies of Sardis."

In 1836 he returned to American drawing-rooms; but his was an impossible figure for the undress of the country. "He impresses one as a bird of too fine plumage for much scratching. His best is only 'By the Way':"

"A corypheus of letters! Always sought after as a patron; always kindly to beginners, and ready with helping words; always cited, yet not noisily insistent, or placarding himself by braggadocio; never exploiting his personality for business purposes; having scorn for all vulgarities—even noise."

In 1840, John R. Bartlett, who made the "Dictionary of Americanisms," had his book-shop under the Astor House. Hither came George P. Marsh and Dr. Francis, with Tuckerman and Dr. Hawks, and sometimes a spectacled man who had lost a leg, and who was known by certain novels and poems; especially by that jingling song, dear to the hearts of the youngsters of that day:

"Sparkling and bright, in liquid light,
Does the wine our goblets gleam in."

This was Charles Fenno Hoffman, the author of "Greyslaer" and the "Vigil of Faith," who afterward lingered for thirty-seven years in a Harrisburg asylum, "a mind distraught." Mr. Mitchell saw him there, "his physical buoyancy not broken down, living amid a great host of illusions, placid but distraught."

Next we read of William Gilmore Simms, who wrote "Guy Rivers" and "The Yemasee," the typical South Carolinian, brisk and alert, friendly, hospitable, but full of intellectual audacities and combative self-assertion. And John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, genial and gracious, with the courtliness of the old school, who told the stories of "Swallow Barn" and "Horseshoe Robinson." And Dr. Bird, of Philadelphia, who fitted the loud histriionics of Forrest with the bouncing, bawling tragedy of "Spartacus," in the days when Martin Van Buren was President.

When the talk turns upon Emerson, we suspect the presence of a furtive smile here and there between the Mitchell lines, as when he tells us that Emerson's high thought "often reached spiritual altitudes whither the front rank of preachers never climbed." "Hence there was lacking that high fellowship which might have strengthened and stayed him, and the want of which sometimes broke over him with a blighting sense of loneliness." Which inevitably recalls the happy pithiness of Mark Twain—"Be good, and you'll be lonesome!" Hence the sage, as he himself informed Carlyle, just "sat and read and wrote—with most fragmentary result—paragraphs incompressible, each sentence *an infinitely repellent particle*."

Mr. Mitchell confesses himself compelled to question if that delightful biography of Emerson (by Dr. Holmes) was committed to judicious hands. A lithe and witty Montaigne, he thinks, can not interpret for us a broad-shouldered Plato. "His own piquant humor bubbles up through all the chinks of the story, and makes us forget the subject in the narrator."

The Rev. Henry James talks of Emerson's "prim and bloodless friendship." Few could get near him—Margaret Fuller never, Hawthorne never, James never. Most of the people he sees in his own house, he says, he sees across a gulf:

"About the weather, or his neighbor's pigs, or Thoreau's bean-patch, he could warm; but if one dropped such topics to talk about the soul, or immortality, he froze. His own healthy revolt, perhaps, against the desolating tyranny of his own Tall Talk. He implores Thoreau to teach him the use of a hoe, and threatens to write to George Ripley his Views on the subject of Brook Farm."

As for Ripley himself, honest, earnest enthusiast, he did not take kindly to Hawthorne—at least not to "The Blithedale Romance": "I remember once asking him—in that dingy *Tribune* office—after the religious tendencies or utterances of Hawthorne, in those Brook-Farm days. He said bluntly, 'There were none. No reverence in his nature.'"

Of Theodore Parker, we are told, with wholesome candor, that the *élite* of society were always shy of him; that he was not amenable to high social laws:

"Edward Everett, or Prescott, or other such, would have been shocked in their genteel fibers at the spectacle of a man in careless or disordered toilet thundering from the platform of a music-hall, about the Eternal Father—as if he knew Him. . . . They might admire, but they resented his lack of respect for proper formulæ of conduct; and to their ears his heaviest thunders of damnation—whether for a Mexican war or a fugitive slave law—were ugly thunders."

Mr. Mitchell tells us of Margaret Fuller, the sybil of the curled locks and the high forehead, the beautiful arms and the half-closed eyes, "and the overlaced corsage," launching into her rapturous but unmethodical talks. She never ceased to belabor Longfellow, in hystericky fashion, for his allegiance to British traditions, and for setting the nightingale singing where the Bob-o'-Lincoln should have trilled his roundelay; "she foretold

disaster and wreck for the literary reputation of the author of 'Parson Wilbur,' and Mr. Lowell repaid her in kind."

It is funny to read of Bronson Alcott, him of the "Orphic sayings," "with an exceptional aptness for empty pockets," taking lessons in gardening from Thoreau, while his son, following in critical anxiety, cries, "Don't dig your legs, father!"

We read of Hawthorne at fifty:

"Strong, erect, broad-shouldered, alert. . . . No arrogance, no assurance even, but rather there hung about his manner and his speech a cloud of self-distrust, of *malaise*, as if he were on the defensive in respect of his own quietudes, and determined to rest there. Withal, it was a winning shyness; and, when—somewhat later—his friend Ticknor tapped him on the shoulder, and told him how some lad wanted to be presented, there was something almost painful in the abashed manner with which the famous author awaited a schoolboy's homage."

Of Dr. Holmes, we are told that it is not his eloquence, not his wit, not his poetry even, least of all his "fine writing"—but his New England *gumption*, which is to be set atop of all the rest as the arch quality that made the "Autocrat" a book to be followed with Montaigne, and Goldsmith, and Elia, on the handiest shelves of our libraries.

There is no attempt here to follow, piece by piece, the parti-colored patchwork that goes to the making of the pitiful story of Edgar Poe. Whether by prenatal influences or forces of education, the moral sense was never strong in him—nor any harassing sense of the want of such a sense. "He used a helpful untruth as freely, and with as little compunction, as a man astray in a bog would set his foot upon a sound clod, which for a time might help to hold him from the mire." And so he found only admiration—only canny distrust when he looked, through filmy eyes, for welcome and heart's ease:

"I remember well with what gusto and unction the poet-editor (Colton) of the old *Whig Review* read over to me in his ramshackle Nassau Street office that poem of 'The Raven'—before yet it had gone into type; and as he closed with oratorical effect the last refrain, he declared, with an emphasis that shook his flaxen locks, 'That is amazing—amazing!' . . . If the author had been secured to the amount of a couple of pennies for each issue of that bit of verse, all his wants would have been relieved."

We read here of the prosphorescent glitter in all that Poe has touched, of the humanities that are lacking—"even the blood-stains on the robes of the Mme. Madeleine are dreadfully out of place; such phantasms never bleed." Tho all juggleries of sound are under his hand, all the resonance of brazen instruments, there are no such heart-healing melodies—Miltonian, Wordsworthian, Shakespearian—as bewitch the ear and haunt the heart:

"There are marble memorials of Poe, which will be guarded and cherished, but there is no 'Adonais,' no 'Lycidas,' no murmurous beat of such lament and resignation as belong to 'In Memoriam.' Only 'The Raven,' never fitting, still keeps up from year to year, and will from century to century, that wail of Nevermore!"

The Author of "A Double Thread."—Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, whose story leads all novels of the year in England, tells a number of interesting things about herself and her book through a recent interview in the London *Daily Graphic*. She spent fully a twelvemonth upon "A Double Thread," tho her previous book, "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," was finished in four months. We quote from the New York *Press* (October 22) the following *résumé* of the interview:

"She can not remember what she calls a 'pre-literary stage' in her life, and says that when she was a mere child she devoted all the time she could spare from play to the writing of stories and of verses. The first of her efforts to be printed was a rimed description of a bazar which she supplied to a local paper solely for the joy of seeing it in print. The first work for which she

was paid was a short poem, which a magazine published. Miss Fowler maintained that even had she met with no encouragement she would have kept on, and said that she would write novels to-day just the same if she knew no better fate than the wastebasket awaited them. She says she seldom puts real people into a book, and if ever she utilizes a character which she knows, it is only a certain side of that character. Choosing her titles, Miss Fowler says, is the hardest work of all. She is working at a novel which, however, will not be published until next year at the earliest.

"Miss Fowler gives it as her opinion that women writers have fewer difficulties to face than men. She says that, after all, men make public opinion, and they are more lenient to women than to each other. When asked if she had traveled much, Miss Fowler replied that she had not, her wandering being limited to tours in England and Scotland. She added a question which sounds like some of those in her books: 'Where is the advantage of being born on an island if you go off it?'"

KIPLING AND THE ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY.

IT can not be said that the critics who have thus far expressed their opinion of Mr. Kipling's latest story, dealing with life at Eton, are unanimously convinced that he has succeeded to any extraordinary degree in delineating schoolboy nature. Of course, it is recognized that the task is a peculiarly difficult one, for the schoolboy is capricious and exists in many varieties. One school type differs from that of another school, and one era of school history from another era. The conditions of life depicted in "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby," for instance, have already passed away; and no one can fail to observe how great the difference is who compares that book with Kipling's "Stalky & Co."

Among the English literary journals, most of which speak of the book with favor if not with enthusiasm, the London *Spectator* takes rather the most favorable view. It says:

"We are not going to attempt to tell the story of the book before us. We should but spoil its good things in the process. There is, however, one episode in the book which lends itself to the art of the reviewer. It is the chapter called 'The Flag of Their Country.' For sheer insight into the heart of the boy, for subtle psychological analysis, for conception and appreciation of a most delicate and difficult moral situation, we have seldom read anything approaching this fascinating study of the emotions of boyhood. But we despair of giving our readers anything like a true conception of this wonderful study in patriotism. All we can do is to advise our readers to go to the book itself. 'The Flag of Their Country' can not fail to move them, while in the rest of the book they will find abundant food for laughter. Of course, there are faults in the book—a certain metallic clash in the prose-rhythm is the chief—but take it as a whole, we deem it to be entirely worthy of Mr. Kipling's genius. We need not say more."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The volume is so characteristic of its author that of course everybody will read it. It is in its way, too, a lesson to masters. We can only hope that their lives will not be made much more dangerous by Mr. Kipling's 'tips' in the art of annoying them. If the details of school-life are rather questionable, the 'tone' is that of one who realizes the value of our English system. Virility and resourcefulness, even with mischievousness, are still the ideal; and our Stalkies, while playing resentful pranks on 'Mr. King,' can yet devote some of their energies to making things uncommonly hot for the bullies 'Campbell' and 'Sefton.' The fatuous commonplaces of a self-assertive M.P., who makes a speech about the honor of the flag, are just as much 'rot' to the reserved nature of the schoolboy—the reserve of a boy," says Mr. Kipling, finely, "is tenfold deeper than the reserve of a maid—as the goody-goody imaginings of 'Eric.' Their capacity for hero-worship is immense; let them, therefore, have real heroes, their Old Boys or their Head, to admire or imitate. These broad effects are brought out by Mr. Kipling with his usual vigor. And some of his incidental characters are excellently drawn; the Ser-

geant and the different types of master. The actual boys, Stalky, McTurk, and Beetle, strike us as being unnaturally articulate, even in their unmixed naturalism of vocabulary. But, then, if they had not been, we could not have had the book."

The Academy, which stands somewhat alone in its severe estimate of the book, says that the impression of school-life conveyed by the story is as false as that of Dean Farrar's "Eric," and that as usual Mr. Kipling's infatuation for might carries him away into an unreal region which is a caricature of actual schoolboy life. The real schoolboy is neither the sentimental "Molly" of Dean Farrar nor the extraordinary mixture of preternatural intellect and daring delineated by Kipling:

"The real boy comes somewhere between the two; you will find more of him in 'Tom Brown' and 'Tom Sawyer' than anywhere else. Mr. Kipling for once is caught tripping. In his endeavor to recapture his youth he has remembered everything but youth's immaturity. The escapades of youth are here, the joy of living, the high spirits; but a cleverness beyond all credence has been superimposed. The attempt to make forcible dialog and successful strategy has been too much for the author, and fidelity to the fact has gone overboard in the interests of the yarn. We can not believe that even at Westward Ho! Mr. Kipling's own school, three boys ever existed with so complete a theory of life, such rapid and accurate powers of deduction, such uncanny sagacity, such unwavering disregard of the feelings of others, and such brutal and unflagging wit, as Stalky, McTurk, and Beetle. Mr. Kipling is entitled to idealize his puppets if he likes, and yet we have for so long come to look to him for genuine efforts to depict people as they are that it is with difficulty that the mind is adjusted to this new phase. We shall express the matter more clearly, perhaps, by saying that in these narratives of the adventures of three boys for the discomfiture of masters or other enemies, and the glorification of themselves, the thought, the arrangement, and the orderly accomplishment are adult; the conditions and language—and that only approximately—alone being boyish. Now altho the child is the father of the man, and all the rest of it, there is yet a vast difference between a boy's ways and a man's ways. Mr. Kipling seems to us to have overlooked that difference altogether."

"He has also so overdone the book that it has to be pronounced his least satisfactory work. There is a piling on of youthful brutality beyond all need, a lack of selective skill. Had *Stalky & Co.* been a whole-hearted attempt at realism, a genuine effort to portray the boy, we should make no such objections. But it is nothing of the kind; the whole boy, indeed, would no more bear setting down in black and white than the whole man. Realism being, then, out of the question, it remains that Mr. Kipling might have made a far better book. For the moment his instinct for the best stories has left him; he has let in a very flood of the second best."

Mr. Herbert Jamieson, writing to *The Academy* (October 21), says:

"The writer in *The Academy* seem to me to have pronounced a true and sound verdict upon 'Stalky & Co.' One hopes that it is an illusion, and yet the thought comes again and again that Mr. Kipling's later productions are by no means equal to the earlier work which made him famous. With the gain of vitality has he not lost in a serious degree his admirable art of self-restraint? Compare, for instance, these rough, ragged, almost formless sketches of boy life, with their wearying waste of dialog leading practically nowhere, and the crisp, artistic reticence which made 'Plain Tales from the Hills' almost perfect models of short stories."

"Is it a fancy, too, that Mr. Kipling's humanity has waned? Where is now the kindly heart-power which one found so moving in 'The Light that Failed'? Despite the brilliant technical knowledge displayed in 'The Day's Work,' one sighed for a little human nature—something more spiritually satisfying than the superficial mention of things."

The American papers for the most part take a rather less favorable view of the book than that of the English reviews. *Literature* (October 27) says:

"As regards execution and literary quality, 'Stalky & Co.' is

nowhere quite up to Mr. Kipling's highest mark, but sinks rarely below his average. Events move and characters live—even the slightest. . . . The best of the stories are the two entitled 'Slaves of the Lamp'; the worst that called 'A Little Prep.,' which is disfigured by the apotheosis of the Head, who sucks diphtheria through a tube from a boy's throat. Presumably the incident is founded on fact; and, told as a fact with names and places, it would be memorable. But it is not seemly in the guise of fiction. Invention is too cheap, and heroes should not be adorned even with gold that looks like tinsel."

The critic of *The Criterion* (Mr. J. P. Coughlan) is severe upon Mr. Kipling for what he calls his poor judgment in holding up to our admiration such a set of "young cads." He says:

"There is no more delightful boy on the face of the earth than the British schoolboy when he is a clean, healthy, boyish youngster. There is no more exasperating little monster on the face of the earth than the British schoolboy when he is a slangy, caddish, self-stuffed young cub.

"The trio of heroes of Mr. Kipling's latest stories, Stalky, Beetle, and McTurk, are unlicked young cubs. To you, perhaps, in the pages of a book, not knowing the British schoolboy, they may appear pleasing, even lovable, little blackguards; but to one who knows his English college, they are of another sort. So excellently, so artistically, has Mr. Kipling developed one side of their characters, that one who knows intimately the habits of the young Briton at college can not fail to see this other, more unpleasing side.

"I am confident that the schoolfellows of the insufferable Stalky, the McTurk, and Beetle, regarded them as unmitigated young prigs. The pity of it is that Mr. Kipling seems to be sincere in holding them up to a growing generation as models of what sturdy, belligerent youngsters ought to be. He is carried away by their fighting, quarrelsome qualities, by their truly British self-containedness, and neglects to make them mannish boys in other respects. They are full of what in youth stands for what is in later years the imperial idea in its worst sense."

The English schoolmaster apparently ought to know whether Kipling has or has not succeeded in his picture of the English schoolboy; but even here counsel is divided. One assistant master writes to the *London Chronicle* as follows:

"Rudyard Kipling has succeeded to my mind in writing a book which ought to impress upon schoolmasters the two ideas which the nature of their profession renders most difficult for them to grasp—namely, that there is some good even in the 'lout who will neither work nor play,' and that there is a very strong tendency in the mind of a pedagogue to condemn a boy according to more or less enlightened but always arbitrary standards, instead of assuming 'good' in the boy and trying to find what form it takes.

"The average schoolmaster has no need of Tom Hughes to teach him to sympathize with the Tom Brown type of boy, but apparently even Rudyard Kipling is not big enough to teach him to sympathize with the Stalky type."

Still another assistant master says in the same paper:

"After some years of teaching experience, fate has assigned me the position of an assistant master in Mr. Kipling's old school. I may say at once that (luckily for them!) 'Stalkys' and their Co.'s are conspicuously absent from our numbers. The youth who consistently cuts games, cheeks masters and prefects, smokes, swears, and generally behaves like an unmitigated cad in the making, is apt to be liked neither by boys nor masters. He is also apt either to be licked into shape fairly promptly or to be gently but firmly removed from the school lists. . . .

"Mr. Kipling has written a book of school life unlike boys now and equally unlike as regards boys then. 'Beat on us with many rods,' quotha! But if 'Stalky' and his friends had been half what they are depicted, there had not been rods enough in Devon to meet their case."

But perhaps the schoolboy himself should be allowed to decide the dispute between masters and critics. Here is what one (?) says, in the *London Outlook*:

"*The Outlook*, I imagine, is a good sort of paper, which will let a fellow have his say when it's important. I think it's

awfully important that the public should know what schoolboys think of 'Stalky & Co.' We are all reading it. You know, Kipling is a really good writer, with no sort of gibberish about love and fooling and starlight. 'Captains Courageous' was stunning, and 'Barrack-Room Ballads' knocks Chevalier's songs into fits.

"But 'Stalky & Co.' is quite another color. I do not mean to say that the boys are not boys. But what I do mean is that these giddy blighters are unmitigated bounders. I never heard of this wonderful college, nor has any other fellow in my House. But it appears to turn out a rummy set, and I hope our elders won't imagine we are like those howling Lazarites. It's a beastly shame if they do. At Eton we have some *esprit de corps*, and try to be sportsmen and gentlemen. To be a loafer is awful bad form, and this giddy Kipling crew never touch a bat or play footer. Whatever it may have been in old times, it's now *infra dig*. to be 'swished,' while these blighters get caned once a week.

"The beaks [masters] are more second-rate than the fellows, and the Head, who is meant for a hero, is a sarcastic cynic. And that's the sort of Tommy Rotter none of us can stand. When fellows are not allowed to smoke, it's playing it awfully low down for a master to be puffing his pipe when he comes to a chap's room.

"Of course, there's lot that's right-down good stuff in the book and is really not bunkum, if you remember that these are *not* public schoolboys. There's plenty of fun in us, but we don't tell deliberate lies, nor do we care a red cent if our school pays four per cent. I am sure our 'sock' shops [pastrycook's] down-town—Leyton's, Brown's, and the rest—must pay four hundred per cent. If ever I write a book and stick boys like Beetle and McTurk, not to say a 'sop' like Tulke, or a cad like Sefton, I'll let the lot hail from a board school. It's all right giving 'Eric' beans, but 'Tom Brown' is the only true book, and that's forty years out of date. I know I'm rather raw as a critic, but all my division, except a few jossers no one thinks of asking, quite agree with me.

HONEST INJUN (in Lower Fifth).

"ETON COLLEGE, October 17."

The New Harper-McClure Régime.—Wide interest has been shown in the reorganization going on in the establishment of Messrs. Harper & Brothers. The New York daily papers attribute these changes to the new policy consequent upon the business alliance of this firm with that of Messrs. Doubleday & McClure. Among the changes which are reported in the daily press are the discontinuance of *Harper's Round Table* and the transfer of its editor, Albert Lee, to the editorial staff of *McClure's Magazine*. Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster is no longer to be editor of *Harper's Bazaar*, and Mr. Henry Loomis Nelson has relinquished the editorship of *Harper's Weekly*. Mr. John W. Harper, president of the company, denies in the *New York Tribune* (October 27) the rumor that Mr. Henry M. Alden is to retire from the editorial chair of *Harper's Magazine*. Neither, he says, is there any truth in the report that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has invested a large sum of money in the corporation of Harper & Brothers. The new *Harper-McClure Magazine*, which is to be edited by James Finley, will make its first appearance in January.

NOTES.

The Academy says of Swinburne's sonnet on the war: "It is not patriotic poetry, it is not poetry of any kind; it is hysteria." *The Times*, however, commends it and adds: "The lyrics of the music-halls and of 'musical comedy' are not behind the poets in the strength with which they express their sentiments on the war." Alluding to this statement, *The Westminster Gazette* says that it decidedly *prefers* the "lyrist" to the regular poets, for the former at least write stanzas that can be comprehended, and that flow easily off the tongue—unlike those of Charles Algernon.

MR. J. M. BARRIE appears to have anticipated in quite wondrous fashion the war news that has appeared in some of the London papers of late, according to *The Westminster Gazette*. Says that journal: "Readers of 'When a Man's Single' will remember a sub-editor who acquired the nickname of Dicky Umbrage. One of the telegrams with which he had to deal concluded with the news that 'the Boers have taken umbrage.' The conscientious journalist searched several atlases in vain to discover the locality of this latest achievement, and then courageously headed the paragraph with the line 'Capture of Umbrage by the Boers.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FLY'S EYES AND WHAT THEY SEE.

IT is difficult enough to put oneself in the place of a fellow man—to try to think as he thinks and to see as he sees; but when we try to do the same for an insect as small as a fly, the difficulty becomes almost insurmountable. The task is essayed, however, by a writer in *La Science Illustrée*, M. Jacques Davia, who, arguing from what entomology and optics tell us of a fly's

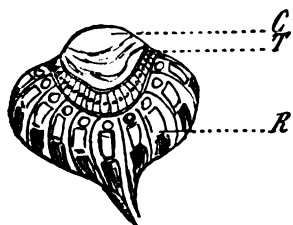


FIG. 1.—DIAGRAM OF A FLY'S EYE.

visual organs, proceeds not only to describe what the creature sees, but gives us what we may term a "fly's-eye view" of a man. Says M. Davia:

"If we examine a fly's head with the microscope we shall notice that it has two distinct kinds of eyes: large ones, placed on each side of the face, and little ones or 'ocelli,' disposed in triangular form on the vertex.

"The large eyes form two convex protuberances and are composed of a multitude of juxtaposed hexagonal facets.

"These facets appear to be about four thousand in number; they are not of the same size, those of the upper part being about $\frac{1}{1000}$ inch in diameter and those of the lower part only about $\frac{1}{2000}$ inch.

"Fig. 1 represents one of these four thousand facets that compose a single eye. It is made up as follows:

- "1. Of a cornea C.
 - "2. Of a crystalline cone T, placed behind the cornea and formed of sixteen different segments closely united and surrounded with pigment.
 - "3. Of the retina R, which is in connection with the extremity of the crystalline cone and with a filament of the optic nerve.
- "Each of the facets being immovable, as is also the large eye composed of them, it results that only the rays that are parallel to the axis of the cone can impress the optic nerve.

"Thus, then, to quote the expression of Johannes Muller ('Physiology of the Senses'), the image that a fly perceives, formed of thousands of separate points, each corresponding to a distinct part of the exterior visual field, 'must resemble a mosaic.'

"This is the best idea that one can form of the manner in which objects are depicted on the retina of these insects.

"Let us now examine the ocelli. Each of these is made up as follows:

- "1. A crystalline lens forming part of the general tegument of the body.
- "2. A layer of transparent cells.
- "3. A retina formed of a layer of cells that are like a rod at the front end and connect at the back with the filaments of the optic nerve.
- "4. Pigment.

"The crystalline lens has a very accentuated convex form, it must have a very short focal length, and, the rods being very few, this eye can give a clear image of very near objects only.

"To express our idea better, we may say that the ocelli of the fly are near-sighted.

"It has been proved by experiment that animals instinctively

measure the dimensions of objects that surround them by their own dimensions.

"It is then easy for us to imagine the visual sensations of a fly that is 4 millimeters [$\frac{1}{4}$ inch] high and about 6 millimeters [$\frac{1}{4}$ inch] in average circumference, when it stands on the ground, at a distance of 25 centimeters [10 inches] from a man of ordinary height—say 1.7 meters [5 feet 7 inches].

"The toes of his shoes, about 6 centimeters [$2\frac{1}{2}$ inches] wide, will appear to it as sheds 9 meters [30 feet] wide would to us, jutting out about 6 meters [20 feet] with an approximate elevation of 8 meters [26 feet] above the ground.

"Looking up at the man it will see what to a human being would appear to be a colossal statue 700 meters [2,300 feet] high, diminishing in apparent size from below upward, till its head seems quite minute. The folds of his trousers up to the knee appear huge, while in the distance his hands, his waistcoat, and his mustache are barely visible.

"But when our fly spreads its wings and lights on the man's hand—then the wrinkles of the skin look to it as ditches would to a human being. Here and there are fatty granules that are for the fly so many appetizing morsels.

"It perceives all these things with its ocelli, which then are wonderfully serviceable, while to its larger eyes the man's chest still appears as a high hill. But it is not now occupied with this mass, being busy in exploiting the rich region in the exploration of which it is engaged." — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

USE AND ABUSE OF THE SENSE OF TASTE.

THIS sense seems to sustain a much more important relation to digestion than is generally supposed. To be well digested, we are told in an editorial article in *Good Health* (October), food must be appetizing, for when it is not the digestive fluids are not properly secreted. Says the writer:

"The sense of taste may be regarded as a sort of regulator of digestion, and perhaps also of nutrition. Hence it is an important property of food that the sense of taste may be stimulated, and that it may have opportunity to exercise its selective and controlling functions.

"When one has eaten a sufficient amount of simple, wholesome food, the sense of taste informs him of the fact by declining to receive more. A perfect rule for mastication would be to chew each morsel of food until there is left only a tasteless remnant. It is useless to swallow such a residue, as it can have no nutritive value. When food is taken in this way, the sense of taste has an opportunity to say 'Enough' before too much has been swallowed, and thus affords a perfect means of adapting the amount of food taken to the needs of the body.

"A careful study of this suggestion will also show that the sense of taste, if allowed to act in a normal way, will select those substances of which the body is in great need; for example, if the blood is impoverished and needs an extra supply of nitrogenous food, there will be a craving for such food as nuts, legumes, and possibly eggs and milk, or some other substance containing nitrogen.

"A curious analogy to this function is found in some insectivorous plants, which, as has been shown by recent experiments, refuse to capture insects or pay attention to fragments of meat placed within their grasp, except when the soil upon which they grow is lacking in nitrogenous elements. By supplying a fertilizer rich in nitrogen, these so-called carnivorous plants cease to be carnivorous and behave wholly like other plants. The same principle applies to the use of fat-making substances, such as starchy and oleaginous foods, as nuts and cereals. The writer has frequently observed in thin patients a craving for fats, which disappeared entirely after the patient had made a gain of twenty or thirty pounds."

The writer reminds us, however, that the sense of taste, although intended to be a guide to the proper quantity and quality of food, has been too often debased and perverted into a mere means of pleasure. He says:

"Men and women treat the palate as the pianist treats his instrument, touching it in various ways simply for the purpose of



FIG. 2.—A MAN, AS SEEN BY A FLY.

provoking pleasurable sensations, with no regard whatever for the possible needs of the body or the possible damage which may be caused. The sense of taste thus wrongly educated becomes perverted and its indications become confused. Abnormal cravings are developed, which demand satisfaction in the use of tea, coffee, wine, and other intoxicants, mustard, pepper, and other condiments, large quantities of salt, pickles, and rich and savory dishes of various sorts, together with sweets, ices, and tidbits of all kinds. The sense of taste has been dethroned from its high position as governor of nutrition, and has come to be merely the servant of a capricious and insatiable desire for an illegitimate sensation, a purely selfish animal pleasure. This is gluttony pure and simple, and is the apt tutor and hale companion of alcoholic intemperance."

FOREST FIRES AND FOREST GROWTH.

THE study of the part played by fire in modifying the composition and mode of life of forests is one of the newest branches of forestry. That it has not received the attention it deserves is the opinion of Gifford Pinchot, forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, who writes an interesting article on the subject in *The National Geographical Magazine* (Washington, October). Mr. Pinchot says that the records of past fires, written in the forest now on the ground, are often decipherable for more than a hundred years back, and in many cases for more than twice that length of time. The forests which the first white explorers saw on this continent were themselves the successors of others, which, through thousands of years, were burned down at intervals that we can no longer trace. There is but little of all the vast forest area of this country which does not bear, either in actual scars and charcoal or in the manner and composition of its growth, the marks of fire. The records of the Division of Forestry indicate a direct loss to the nation of \$20,000,000 a year due to forest fires, and to this must be added a vast direct loss that is unrecorded and the indirect loss due to destruction of water-supply, etc. Mr. Pinchot believes that, taking into account soil deterioration and destruction of the young growth, the whole loss amounts to more than \$50,000,000 annually. He goes on to say:

"Fires determine the presence or absence of forest in a given region far more generally than is often supposed. A very large part of the prairie regions of the United States is treeless probably because of fire. Such evidence as we have points strongly in this direction, and in addition the behavior of the border forest lands along the eastern edge of the prairies powerfully confirms this view. Where such forest lands have been protected from fire, as they have very largely through the progress of settlement, young trees have usually sprung up in great numbers under or between the scattered veterans which had survived the fires, and a dense and vigorous young growth stands ready to replace by a heavy forest the open park-like condition which the fire had created and maintained. The well-known 'oak openings' furnish an excellent case in point. In a similar way and for similar reasons trees are spreading from the borders of streams in the prairies to the grass lands near by. Such indications as these, joined to the occasional discovery of evidences of former tree growth out on the prairie, where trees no longer grow, go far to prove that trees once grew and may grow again much beyond the limits they occupied when the white men first entered the country. That fire was a restraining cause admits of no doubt whatever, and that it was the principal cause over vast areas is altogether probable."

Speaking of the various qualities of resistance to fire possessed by different trees, Mr. Pinchot says:

"These qualities are of two chief kinds; one, adapted to secure the safety of the individual tree directly through its own powers of defense, the other to assure the continuance of the species, with little regard for the single tree. An example of the first kind is the Western larch, whose enormously thick bark is almost

fireproof, and so good a non-conductor that it protects the living tissue beneath it even against fires hot enough to scorch the trunk fifty or seventy-five feet above the ground. It is to this quality of their bark, as well as to their marvelous vitality, that the big trees of California owe their power to reach an age of three thousand or four thousand years."

The long-leaf pine has a different mode of protection:

"During the first four or five years the long-leaf seedling reaches a height of but four or five inches above the ground. It has generally been erroneously assumed that this slow growth made it specially susceptible to injury from fire; but while the stem during these early years makes little progress, the long needles shoot up and bend over in a green cascade which falls to the ground in a circle about the seedling. Not only does this barrier of green needles itself burn only with difficulty, but it shades out the grass around the young stem, and so prepares a double fire-resisting shield about the vitals of the young tree."

The second method of protection, which sacrifices the individual, but insures the safety of the species, Mr. Pinchot tells us, is exemplified in the lodgepole pine, which, tho it succumbs readily to fire, is gaining ground in the Rocky Mountains, even replacing thick-barked species like the red fir. How it accomplishes this is thus told by Mr. Pinchot:

"The device to which this curious result is due is similar to that of *Pinus attenuata*, to which John Muir long since called attention. It consists in the hoarding for several years of the ripe seeds in the cones. Fire rarely burns down the lodgepole pine, but in nearly every case simply kills the standing tree and leaves it to be blown down years after, when decay shall have weakened the roots. In the mean time the hoarded winged seeds are set free by the opening of the cones, are distributed and germinate, and the new crop contains a larger proportion of lodgepole than the old. By the repetition of this process great stretches of burned land are finally covered with a pure even-aged young growth where formerly the forest was composed of other and usually much more valuable species."

Another instance of distribution controlled by fire is that of the red fir in the States of Oregon and Washington, where young seedlings are always found on burned-over ground and never under the forest cover. Says Mr. Pinchot:

"In a word, the distribution of the red fir in western Washington, where it is by all odds the most valuable commercial tree, is governed, first of all, so far as we know at present, by fire. Had fires been kept out of these forests in the last thousand years the fir which gives them their distinctive character would not be in existence, but would be replaced in all probability by the hemlock, which fills even the densest of the Puget Sound forests with its innumerable seedlings. I hasten to add that these facts do not imply any desirability in the fires which are now devastating the West."

Falsehoods Told by the X Ray.—It appears that, like its prototype the ordinary photograph, the skiagraph may be made to tell anything but the truth. "A Chicago electrical specialist," says the *Minneapolis Times*, "has been making some interesting experiments at the suggestion of the attorneys of the Chicago City Railway Company and others, and the results are somewhat startling. They tend to show that shadowgraphs may need a great deal of corroboration when introduced as evidence in a damage suit. One of the lawyers exposed his hand before the machine with the muscles relaxed, fingers extended, and the member generally in normal position. The shadowgraph showed the bones to be in perfect condition. The attorney then made a second exposure of the same hand, cramping the first joints of the fingers slightly. The ends of the fingers appeared to have been crushed and the bones were apparently of unnatural size. In another experiment the operator showed that it is possible to arrange an object on the outside of the body and make it appear to be lodged within. Thus a bullet placed in the clothing on the back of the body was shown in the shadowgraph as resting against the spine. The expert stated further that he had learned by long experience that it is possible for the operator himself to

be deceived as to the location of an object disclosed by the X-ray machine. These disclosures as to the ease with which the records of the X-ray machine may be falsified will prove valuable to the defense in damage suits for malpractice, personal injuries, etc. Hitherto the shadowgraph has been regarded as proof conclusive of the nature and extent of injuries. Hereafter the defense will prove the ease with which the X-ray machine may be made to lie and upon the attorneys for the plaintiff will fall the burden of showing the integrity and reliability of the operator. It will be necessary to show also that he is a skilled electrician and possessed of a fair knowledge of anatomy. Otherwise he may have deceived himself, however honest and reliable he might be. When X-ray testimony is introduced hereafter it will be necessary to reinforce it very strongly, or the opposing counsel will build up mountains of doubt as to its accuracy."

COMMENT OF EXPERTS ON MARCONI'S SUCCESS.

THE success of Signor Marconi in his demonstration of wireless telegraphy during the recent international yacht races continues to be made the subject of comment in the electrical press. Accounts of his work are uniformly marked by good-will

currents. After Signor Marconi completes the work which the enterprise of *The Herald* made possible, he will proceed with a series of tests and demonstrations for the Government. Rear-Admiral Bradford is greatly impressed with the possibilities of the discovery.

"With a view of supplementing his own judgment on what is practically an unlearned subject in this country, the correspondent of *The Western Electrician* asked one of the most prominent government experts on board to make a statement, if possible, of the consensus of opinion among the experts on board as to the practicability of Marconi's work. The response, altho the gentleman would not allow his name to be quoted, was unequivocal in its flattering nature as to the practical value of Marconi's researches. The gentleman stated that Marconi had from the start operated not at all like an experimenter, but like a man who knew his system so thoroughly that no matter what contingencies arose he always had at hand the remedies needed. He further stated, as a man familiar with telegraphic methods, that 1,500 words were sent from the *Ponce* at a distance, generally speaking, of from five to twenty miles with the repeating of only a very few words."

The correspondent of this paper gives, in another part of his article, an interesting description of the way in which, in Marconi's belief, the electromagnetic waves set out on their message-carrying errand. To quote again:

"Mr. Marconi during the day was caught 'on the run,' so to speak, and was asked to express in a rough way on paper his conception of the Hertzian wave that comes from the vertical wire hanging from the mast. A card had been prepared by your correspondent with a pencil sketch of the diagram here shown in the figure, supposed to represent an upright pole or mast from which hangs the Marconi vertical conductor. Quick as a flash Marconi seized the pencil and by a single down-and-up stroke made the two 'wave marks' shown in the illustration, and with the words 'Long waves—like that,' was off.

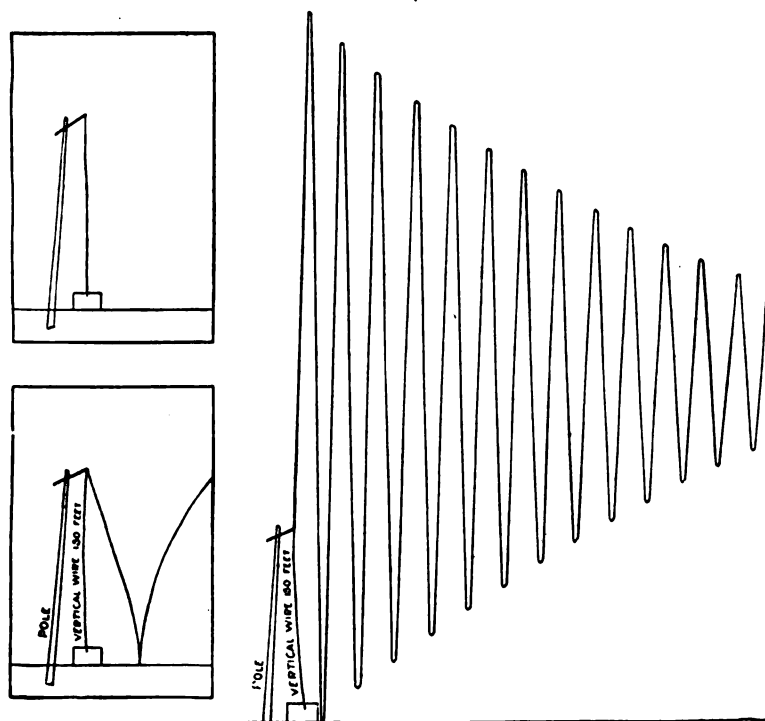
"As Mr. Marconi was not available, Mr. Densham was afterward asked to explain this diagram more fully, and he stated that [the figure to the right of the diagram] gives a more correct idea of the way the Marconi people conceive the theoretical appearance of the wave. But just how the wave might start from the wire was a question. Mr. Densham stated further that practise seemed to prove that the wave was about four times the length of the wire, as indicated in the diagram. Remembering, therefore, that the general standard height of the vertical wire now employed by Marconi is 150 feet, this would make the wave, say, 600 feet as it leaves the 150-foot vertical conductor.

"Mr. Densham was asked what was the effect of an increased spark length or electromotive force; whether the length of a spark gave an increase of the distance reached by a message. His answer was to the effect that it made very little difference after certain points.

"The Marconi people were questioned as to the methods likely to be employed by Mr. Marconi in the line of directing the Hertzian waves, but the answer came with a smile that on this subject they 'had nothing to say.'"

Of the success of the performance, *The Electrical World and Electrical Engineer* speaks editorially as follows:

"With but three 'breaks' in a total of fifty-nine messages, and forty-six consecutive messages received without a flaw, the performance may be considered to practically equal that of ordinary telegraphy. The successful results obtained are the more interesting from the fact that the work was not undertaken as a test of the system, but as a matter-of-fact application of it to practical purposes, not differing in this respect from the arrangements made to transmit the Marconi messages by cable from the receiving-ship to the shore. It is true that the distances were comparatively small through which the messages reporting the stages of the yacht race were transmitted. As we go to press, however, our English exchanges bring accounts of a no less successful operation of the Marconi system between Dover and Boulogne, during the simultaneous meetings at those respective places of



MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

and by the absence of all national jealousy. *The Western Electrician* (October 14), in reporting the event, quotes the following remarks made by Lieutenant-Commander Qualtrough, U. S. N., on board the *Ponce*, during the first day of the trial:

"If we only could have had this last year, what a great thing it would have been! When we landed marines at Guantanamo the ships were unable to lend assistance, for the reason that the enemy could not be located, and by firing at random our own forces would have been placed in danger. With the aid of the Marconi system the men ashore could have directed the fire, and all would have been well. The English are prepared now to do just what I have outlined. They send a Marconi apparatus ashore with a landing party, and communication with the ship is never lost. In the Philippines the system would right now be of great service to us. It would do away with wires, which are easily cut, and it would enable us to have perfect communication between the islands. The system is certain to be made use of by the army and the navy. Even if to-day's record could not be improved upon it would be of great value. But I have seen enough to know that it is impossible to predict the limit of the wireless

the British and French Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the features of which was the exchange of greetings by wireless telegraphy.

"In view of the tests to which the Marconi system has thus far been submitted, it seems safe to assume that it has reached an entirely practical stage, and is now ready for application to everyday work. The extent of the field for its application is, as yet, however, a matter which awaits determination, but that wireless telegraphy will play a large part in warfare and navigation seems certain. A trial of the system to be made this fall during the naval maneuvers will probably definitely settle the former question, as the installation for communicating with the Goodwin Sands lightship has already settled the latter in the affirmative. Whatever may be the outcome, the greatest credit will attach to the brilliant Anglo-Italian through whose efforts radiant telegraphy has been developed from a useless laboratory stage to a practical system. As an inventor it is probably not too much to say that he has shown qualities which rank his name even among the greatest in the field of invention."

The daily press of October 22 announces that Marconi is now engaged in placing his apparatus on United States war-ships preparatory to making tests for the Government.

CAN INSECTS COUNT?

WE recently translated in this department an account of an observation by Lieutenant-Colonel Delauney, of the French army, in which he inferred from the rhythmical gyrations of a small insect in New Caledonia that it could count up to six. Colonel Delauney's conclusion is regarded by Dr. John B. Smith, of Rutgers College, as having been reached on "remarkably slim evidence." But altho rejecting Colonel Delauney's reasoning, Dr. Smith agrees with his conclusion, for he believes that there is plenty of independent evidence that insects do count. He writes (in *The Scientific American*):

"An interesting illustration came under my notice in July, while collecting on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, at the Water Gap. At the foot of the cliff, along the line of the railroad, all the old sumach canes were used by the little wasp *Odynerus ornatus* for breeding purposes, and from three to six brood chambers were found in the canes. The cells were stored with the larvæ of the locust-leaf beetle, *Odontata suturalis*, then about full grown, and as a matter of curiosity I counted those in the cells of one stalk, finding ten in each store. To ascertain whether this was uniform I cut all that I could find at that spot and invariably ten larvæ were contained in a completed cell. The little wasp begins by putting in one larva and then lays an egg upon or at the side of it. Nine additional larvæ are then brought in, one at a time, for the larva is almost as large as the wasp, and then the cell is capped. Now this insect can not only count up to ten, but it can carry the idea of numbers for some appreciable time. After three or four larvæ have been placed in the cell the bottom one is lost to view and counting from above becomes an impossibility. The insect must, therefore, keep tab on its trips so as to neither over- nor understock its cell. It is not a question of length of cell and simply filling a given space, for the diameter of the stalks varied, and as the diameter became greater the length of the cells became less."

New Color-Printing Process.—"It is well known," says *Cosmos*, "that color-printing is done by printing successively each of the tints, which requires as many different forms as there are colors to be used, and the passage of the paper the same number of times under the press, with very exact adjustments. It is announced that M. Irvan Orloff, head of the imperial printing-office at St. Petersburg, has devised a machine that can print in different colors by a single passage under the press. The few details that are given about the new press are neither very complete nor very clear. It would seem that the result is obtained by an arrangement that enables the colors to be distributed over a roller reproducing the desired outlines; this roller, acting as an inking roller, deposits the colors in its turn on the corresponding places of the form itself. The two surfaces, the curved one of

the cylinder and the plane one of the form, coincide perfectly one with the other. The paper then passes over the inked form. The operation being continuous, and the sheets passing but once through the press, there is great economy of time. More detailed information on the working of this press, and specimens of the results obtained, will be greeted with pleasure in the printing world. It is announced that a company has already been formed in England to exploit the process."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Wireless Telephony.—"Sir William H. Preece has recently been carrying on some interesting experiments on wireless telephony, so called," says *The Scientific American* (October 7): "Four of the poles have been erected near Carnarvon on a sand bank at the southern end of Menai Straits. Half a mile off four similar poles were erected, and half a mile farther on is a high pole supporting a coil of wire, one end being anchored in deep water. Between these points he has succeeded in transmitting the sound of a succession of taps. These taps were made with the view of sending messages by the Morse mode. They were heard at the receiving-station by placing a special telephone to the ear. The system is more rapid than that of Marconi, but the sounds are not as distinct as they might be. As a matter of fact, it is not telephony at all, but a system of telegraphy in which a telephone is used as a receiver."

Golf and the Nerves.—A paper on "Golf from a Neurological Point of View" has recently been read before the Neurological Association by Dr. Irving C. Rosse of Washington. "There is a great deal to be said in favor of golf," says *The Medical Record*, "for those suffering from heart lesions, arterial calcification, or certain hysterical conditions, and undoubtedly as a medical adjunct it is not to be despised. Dr. Rosse, while enjoining moderation, alleges that benefit has been derived in some cases of cough, nervous asthma, and in affections of bladder and prostate, but it is preeminently in functional nervous disease that our great Anglo-Saxon game is to be recommended both as a prophylactic and curative. As to its being a remedy for insomnia, there may be some doubt, as we have met within the last few days a golfer who, despite his golf exercise, suffered from insomnia. A great deal might be said in favor of golf as a mental and nervous tonic, but not to the exclusion of other sports which have many of the same advantages."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NATURAL soap mine and a paint mine have been discovered in British Columbia. Several soda lakes recently found in the foothills near Ashcroft, we are told by *Feldens Magazine*, have bottoms and shores encrusted with a natural washing compound containing borax and soda, and equal to ordinary washing powders for cleansing purposes. About 275 tons of the compound have been cut and taken out of one lake, being handled exactly like ice. One lake alone contains 20,000 tons.

HIGH altitudes are apt to be dangerous to elderly people, and to all those with weak hearts, we are told by Dr. Findlater Zangger in *The Lancet*. He says: "It is especially the rapidity of the change from one altitude to another, with differences of from three thousand to four thousand feet, which must be considered. There is a call made on the contractibility of the small arteries on the one hand, and on the amount of muscular force of the heart on the other hand, and if the structures in question can not respond to this call, rupture of an artery or dilatation of the heart may ensue."

"THE title of the famous waltz, 'The Beautiful Blue Danube,' contains an assertion that is considerably removed from the reality," says *La Science Française* (October 6). "A scientist has taken observations, during the year 1898, on the different colors presented by the celebrated river. He has shown that on 11 days the waters of the Danube were brown, on 46 days yellow, on 59 days muddy green, on 45 days clear green, on 69 days steely green, on 46 days emerald green, on 64 days yellowish green—but blue, never. Thus it is that we write history—and geography!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"It may not be generally known that the by-products of fruit stones are of considerable value," says *The Scientific American*. "The pits of peaches, apricots, nectarines, plums, and prunes which have heretofore been thrown away or used for fuel have a market value. This is specially true of the peach and apricot pits. There is now a strong demand for them at \$8 to \$10 a ton, delivered in San Francisco. The kernel is, of course, what is sought. From the kernel of the apricot Turkish 'nut candy' is made which has almost displaced the almond. The same substance is used for the adulteration of cinnamon, allspice, and nutmeg. Prussic acid and essence and oil of almonds are made from the peach and prune pits, and these flavors are used in many ways. The pits are cracked in San Francisco and the kernels are then sent East."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A PLEA FOR MORE RELIGIOUS THINKING.

THE ordination of Dr. Briggs in the Protestant Episcopal church, and the recent indorsement of Bishop Potter's action by a large number of bishops of that church, is thought by many to be an indication of a widespread change of attitude not only in the Episcopal church but in almost all the denominations; a change not so much toward any specific doctrine as toward a greater spirit of inclusiveness. In an article on "Christian Liberty" in *The Outlook* (October 7) the writer says:

"Nor is it a menace to the church if its members hold different opinions. The apostles themselves did this. Even on so vital a question as the resurrection of Christ they were not agreed at first. . . . Thomas openly declared his unbelief on the subject, and said, 'Except I shall see in his hand the print of the nails, and put my finger into the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe.' And yet no harm was done the church—perhaps because he was not expelled from among their number, nor abused by the rest, but was still their brother in Christ and fellow apostle. Let, then, the members differ as widely as need be. So long as one and the self-same spirit worketh in all, it will not hurt the church. On the contrary, it would be death to it if there were no difference—death from stagnation. Surely, no one would maintain that it already possesses all truth, and that there are no deeper, larger views to be obtained. There must be. But how is it to be done unless we are free to confess that—

Our little systems have their day,
They have their day and cease to be;
They are but broken lights of Thee,
And Thou, O Lord, art more than they."

Commenting on this article, a writer in *The Christian Evangelist* (Christian, St. Louis) under the caption "A Plea for More Religious Thinking," says:

"So long as the idea prevails that it is dangerous for brethren to differ from each other in opinion there is no encouragement to individual thinking, for the exercise of our individual judgments, in an honest effort to know the truth for ourselves on every subject that comes before us, is certain to result in differences of opinion. It soon comes to be, therefore, that thinking for oneself is regarded as a dangerous experiment, and we begin to look around for the most commonly accepted view, and we take that second-hand. There are, of course, many things that most of us are compelled to accept second-hand, because only a few specialists have entered these fields of investigation and are competent to express an opinion upon them. But as soon as the facts they furnish us come within our possession we are to exercise our individual judgment as to the bearing upon the particular question in hand, and he who does not do this is doing grave injustice to his own moral and intellectual nature. In the Roman Catholic church all questions are settled by the *hierarchy*, and the people are saved the trouble of thinking for themselves, but the result of it we all know. The chief distinction between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism has been and is the greater freedom of thought which the latter inculcates; but all Protestants do not act consistently with this distinction.

"We have long been of the opinion that there is more intellectual than physical laziness. There is a constitutional indisposition to mental exertion as well as an inherent reluctance in expending physical energy, and it, perhaps, is more widespread than the latter.

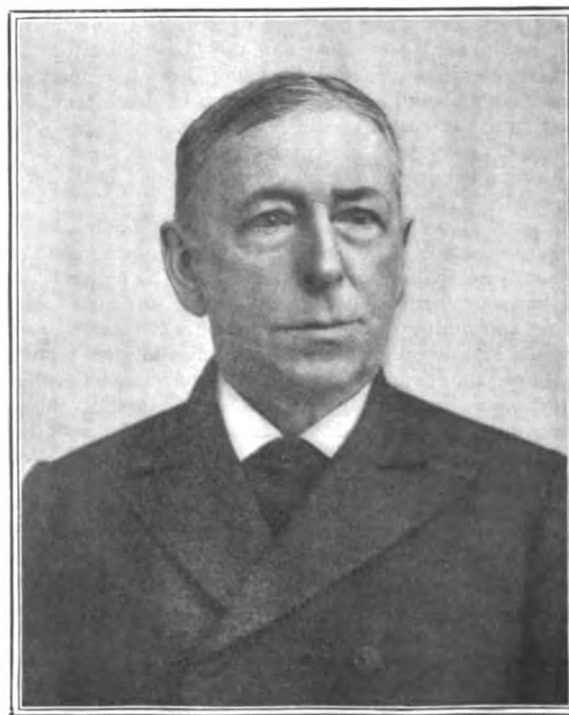
"In the same article referred to above the writer asks, and we think with great reason, 'Is not perchance this the very reason why so much coldness and indifference exist in the church to-day, because so many of us pretend to believe a great deal more than we really do? We pretend to believe every particle of every Protestant creed and every proposition of every orthodox work on theology. We are not wilfully nor consciously hypocrites in doing this. We ourselves believe that we believe them all, simply because we imagine that not to disbelieve is the same as to

believe. After all, is not this all that the complacent orthodoxy of the multitude amounts to? They do not disbelieve! But neither do they believe with anything like positive faith, a real personal conviction, even some of the simplest and most vital truths of the religion they profess. If they did, they could not be the self-satisfied creatures they are, the cold, disinterested men and women we find in our churches by thousands. No wonder their professions have so little relation to their lives and their Christianity to their characters. What we do not disbelieve does not affect us, but what we believe does. I had rather have them disbelieve a great deal they profess if they would also honestly believe a very little."

"That these sentences strike at a widespread evil among professed Christians, we can not for a moment doubt. There is a lack of *reality* in our religious profession that is the chief hindrance to the spread of the Gospel. Let us have more thinking—real, personal, hand-to-hand intellectual encounters with the problems that confront us, and we will probably profess less, believe more, and live a great deal better."

DR. DE COSTA AND THE BROAD-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

THE resignation of Dr. Benjamin F. De Costa, former rector of the Church of the Evangelist in New York, from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his subsequent deposition by Bishop Potter, have caused renewed



REV. DR. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA.

discussion, in and out of the church, of the questions raised by the ordination of Dr. Briggs last spring. Dr. De Costa's action was hastened by the alleged triumph of the Broad-Church party in the recent New York diocesan convention. It will be remembered that, in spite of the determined opposition of the High-Church party, the Broad-Churchmen succeeded in reelecting the members of the standing committee who had recommended the ordination of Dr. Briggs. In the course of Dr. De Costa's letter of resignation, which was addressed to Bishop Potter, he disclaimed having any personal grievance, but said that his action was wholly due to the increasing dominance in the church of what he regarded as dangerous heresies relating to the Scriptures. He said in part:

"You, right reverend sir, have entered the field at a crucial hour, plainly declaring that the system of denial or negation em-

bodied in the 'higher criticism' forms an allowable method of interpretation, and that the acceptance of the methods and its conclusions does not disqualify candidates for the ministry. You have therefore deliberately received into the denomination, and you have approved as proper teachers for the people, men who declare that the Scriptures are errant and do not form an infallible guide, abounding in myths, fables, scientific and historical errors. Men of this kind plainly declare that what hitherto we have called the Bible is not the Bible, and that the real Bible lies buried underneath the rubbish of ages, waiting to be recovered.

"The former belief in the Bible is no longer required. Candidates of the school to which I refer will indeed continue to sign papers, agreeing to accept the Scriptures as the Word of God, but such subscriptions practically will prove little better than perjury.

"I can understand why the bishop of western Texas is obliged to admit: 'We know that the young men are not in the churches and the laboring classes are entirely alienated.' The president of your standing committee has just reported to convention that the youth of the denomination 'deny any obligations to go to church. They go if they please, but if not, it makes no difference.'

"Indeed, what have they to go for? To listen to the reading of what preachers pronounce myths and fables. Substantially, the battle for the Bible has been fought. The cause is lost, and now you can present no inducements for either youth or age to go to church. By a town-meeting process the Bible has been declared 'literature.'

"At this point I regret that it seems necessary to turn and indicate that the long studied scheme to inaugurate Arianism is substantially perfected. The windows of Episcopalianism are now opened, not toward Jerusalem and the fair realms of catholic thought, the range on the contrary being down hill, toward what is called the broad and coveted landscape of deism and dissent. The distinguished rector of the leading parish in Brooklyn declares over his name that 'it is probably true that ninety per cent. of our bishops believe and teach views for which Bishop Colenso was deposed.'

"Still, with all this precaution, the underlying hostility is by no means concealed. The perforated, honeycombed condition of Protestant Episcopalianism is still indicated by agnostic phrase. We all know perfectly well that clergymen in your diocese are assaulting and riddling the faith, and openly circulating Socinian literature. The skeptic is secure, and the revolution wins honor and applause, tho it can not be said of the system carefully sheltered in dioceses by the purple of the Episcopate that 'the scoffer observes a side of it that reduces his sneers to silence.' In reality, it forms the bouleversement of Christianity. . . . You destroy the value of the church; since a body that can not vouch for a written record can not vouch for anything. That, I am sorry to say, is the case with the body you so fully represent. It is the case of the blind leading the blind. . . . While no action on your part could lead me to go out, I recognize a condition that no one man, or any possible combination of men, can now successfully meet. The Episcopalian scheme, based on private judgment, is not only far overshadowed by doubt that will characterize the incoming twentieth century, but it is possessed by the unbelieving spirit. The storm is already here, but the Protestant Episcopal body has no anchors. The future is clear. Your people are hastening to accomplish their evolution. Few will be misled by the pompous diction of that bishop who in his last charge foretells great victories. Fewer still, allow me to say with all kindness, will be persuaded by your own phraseology, where you speak of 'the Book' as 'incomparable and precious,' since it is commonly believed that many churchmen would not now disdain such language if applied to the works of Shakespeare and Homer. . . .

"For myself I can not bow to the guidance of the 'distinguished critics' whom you have set forth as teachers and examples for the faculties in Episcopal seminaries, masters in Israel—who now, side by side with the professional infidel, stand forth to lecture on the 'Mistakes of Moses.' My sense of right would not support me in any such course. I retire from the field, convinced that I am no longer called to struggle with an overwhelming and rapidly increasing force. I can not accept the revolution or drift with the tide. Your school is indeed benevolent, and quite willing to tolerate catholic faith, bestowing upon it from time to time

nothing more severe than ignoble terms. But for myself I ask no favors. I will not remain where doubt commands a premium, and the belief in an infallible Bible enjoys simply the immunity granted to a fallible Koran."

Naturally very diverse views prevail as to Dr. De Costa's action. *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc.), which represents a conservative type of churchmanship, thinks his position illogical. It says:

"No one will be astonished at that announcement; the surprising thing is that Dr. De Costa should have remained so many years in a church and a diocese which he felt it to be his privilege and duty to hold up to public censure and contempt. A moderate sense of propriety might have suggested to him years ago he ought either to leave the church or to stop fouling the nest in which he still chose to abide; and it requires no supersensitive vision to perceive that his exit would have been more impressive if it had been made at a time when it would have involved the sacrifice of position and emolument. It is odd, too—is it not?—that for fifteen or twenty years past Dr. De Costa should have been hurling perpetual charges of disloyalty against men who were born in the church, who will die in the church, and who would die to-morrow rather than lift an unfilial heel against the Spiritual Mother whom he now renounces and forsakes.

"There is something remarkable in the tendency of radical protestants like Dr. De Costa—after vainly endeavoring to impose their own opinions and policies on other people, and after loud assertions of their individual independence—to lay down their independence, and all their cherished opinions and policies along with it, in abject submission to the Church of Rome! The phenomenon is more than usually peculiar in this case, because the Church of Rome does just exactly the very thing which offends Dr. De Costa in the Episcopal church, and does it systematically. Men of the most advanced critical school hold high place in the Roman church; moreover, strange as it may seem to some people, some of the broadest of Broad Churchmen now living are in the priesthood, the episcopate, and even the *Curia* of the Church of Rome, and she does not cast them out. The fact is that the Church of Rome never casts anybody out that she may possibly have a use for, if it were only after many days; and she regards these men as scouts and explorers from whom she may get valuable service by and by. So she smiles on them benignly, and if they go too far—not in their thinking, but in their public talking—she represses them with a private word, or perhaps puts them into some high place where they will have other things to occupy them. That is the fixed and settled policy of Rome; and when Dr. De Costa goes to Rome he will be no more able to change it than he has been able to control the administration of the Episcopal church."

Church Defense, the organ of the High-Church party, says that Dr. De Costa has "stood so bravely for many years against the Broad-Church movement that it is the more to be regretted that he has allowed the enemy to discourage him." This is not the time, it says, to give up the fight, but it is "the duty of those who believe in the Incarnation and in the fact that the Bible is the Word of God to stand fast in that faith, and earnestly to contend for it to the last." It continues:

"In so far as his letter arraigns with incontrovertible justness the bishop of New York and the Broad-Church party which flourishes under the bishop's practical protection, if not open patronage—thus far we are forced to give a sorrowful assent to the terrible arraignment which they have earned and for which they have themselves alone to blame. But Dr. De Costa, probably overwrought by the vehemence of his grief at the apparent triumph of unbelief, loses heart altogether and upbraids his Holy Mother, the church, for the misdeeds of some of her faithless children. The fact can not be emphasized too strongly that the church and the majority of the bench of bishops are perfectly sound in the faith, and that error exists only in the teachings of rebellious children, for whose misdeeds the church can not be held responsible, and the bishops can not be blamed, unless, indeed, by holding their peace they permit error to flourish unmolested."

The Independent (undenom.) terms Dr. De Costa's letter an

unusual ecclesiastical document, and says that it is not "surcharged with any more than his usual restraint":

"He has long been known for his sensational invectives against whatever he disapproved in his own church or in Protestantism, and his utterances have been the delight of Catholic journalism. But never has he made such a sensational utterance as this in which he commits ecclesiastical suicide and puts himself where he can, for the present, speak only as an individual, with the backing of no representative position. His letter is one long tirade against his bishop and the Episcopal church. The ordination of Professor Briggs against his protest has convinced him that the Episcopal church has gone over irretrievably to the higher criticism, and therefore to Socinianism and infidelity. It no longer holds to the infallible Bible. It has renounced its testimony, and there is no hope for it. It is given over to the world, bishops, and priests, and people. 'The windows of Episcopalianism are now opened, not toward Jerusalem,' but toward 'the broad and coveted landscape of deism and dissent.' Its 'perforated, honeycombed condition' is indicated by 'agnostic praise.' He tells his bishop that his 'own diocese, the central and most important of all,' is 'rapidly approaching the condition of the bloodless heart,' that Trinity Church is 'spiritually falling,' and that, 'if the cathedral is ever finished, it will prove the sarcophagus of Episcopalianism, the coffin of its creed.' Therefore, he parts company with a church which has broken the contract it made with him at his ordination."

The Roman Catholic papers naturally view his letter with favor, and most of them express the hope that he will soon take what appears to them the only logical course, and find a firm standing-ground in the communion of the Roman Catholic church. *Ave Maria* says:

"The letter is a frank, full, and yet most temperate statement of the writer's motives for withdrawing from the ministry of the Episcopal church. It will be unpleasant reading for many besides the bishop, but no candid Episcopalian can question the truth of anything that Dr. De Costa says. He describes a condition that must be plain to every one who has eyes to see—a condition that no man, or any possible combination of men, in the Protestant Episcopal body can now successfully meet.' We have read this letter with mingled feelings, admiring the writer's honesty and charity, and hoping that his words may be attentively heeded and dispassionately discussed by all classes of Episcopals. Only good can result from this. The resignation of so prominent a clergyman after long years of service in the Episcopal church is an avowal that light and peace are not to be found there. Let us pray that he and all others who have known the religious doubts of the present age may yet realize that there is no rest for the mind and the heart except in the faith of that church which alone speaks with authority and 'has the words of eternal life.'"

The Monitor (San Francisco) says:

"Dr. De Costa can not continue longer in the Episcopal ministry consistently with his opinion of what believes to be the radical departure of the sect from 'Catholic' principles and traditions. As a matter of fact, the eyes of this reverend gentleman, who is evidently both earnest and sincere in his professions, are opening to the truth. He perceives the fallacious character of the Anglican 'branch' theory and the instability of the faith and teachings of the system with which he has been so long identified. His course resembles that of hundreds of his ministerial brethren of the Protestant Episcopal church in this country and England. It may lead him where it has led them, into the true fold of Jesus Christ. For his own sake, we hope that Dr. De Costa may prove so fortunate."

The New York *Freeman's Journal*, under the caption "No Briggsism in the Catholic church," controverts the view of *The Church Standard* already quoted, that Dr. De Costa will find men as advanced as Dr. Briggs in the Roman Catholic church. He says:

"The charge here is that the Roman Catholic church compromises with error, permits her members to hold doctrines contrary to her teaching. This charge is absolutely false. One of the

leading objections of Protestantism to the Catholic church is that she tolerates no opinions contrary to her doctrines, and that on this account she is opposed to progress. Even *The Church Standard* admits that the Catholic church requires what it calls 'abject submission' to her teaching. How can it accuse the church in one sentence of requiring 'abject submission' and in another that she tolerates in her members opinions contrary to her teaching? We leave *The Church Standard* to reconcile its two contradictory statements."

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

THE annual session of the "National Conference of Unitarian and Other Christian Churches" took place this year at Washington, in the historic All Souls' Church. The opening address (October 17) was delivered by Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, president of the conference, and notable addresses were also made by Carroll D. Wright, United States Labor Commissioner, by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and others. Senator Hoar said, among other things (we quote from the report in the *Boston Transcript*, October 17):

"Every Unitarian, man and woman, every lover of God or His Son, every one who in loving his fellow men loves God and His Son even without knowing it, is welcome in this company.

"We are sometimes told, as if it were a reproach, that we can not define Unitarianism. For myself I thank God that it is not to be defined. To define is to bound, to enclose, to set limit.

"The great things of the universe are not to be defined. You can not define a human soul. You can not define the intellect. You can not define immortality or eternity. You can not define God.

"I think also that the things we are to be glad of and to be proud of, and are to be thankful for, are not those things that separate us from the great body of Christians, of the great body of believers in God and in righteousness, but the things that unite us with them. No five points, no Athanasian creed, no thirty-nine articles separate the men and women of our way of thinking from humanity or from divinity.

"But still, altho we do not define Unitarianism, we know our own when we see them. There are men and women who like to be called by our name. There are men and women for whom faith, hope, and charity forever abide; to whom Judea's news are still glad tidings; who believe that one day Jesus Christ came to this earth, bearing a divine message and giving a divine example. There are women who bear their own sorrows of life by soothing the sorrows of others; youths, who when duty whispers low, 'Thou canst,' reply 'I can,' and old men to whom the experience of life has taught the same brave lesson. There are examples of the patriotism that will give its life for its country when in right, and the patriotism that will make itself of no reputation, if need be, to save its country from being in the wrong. They do not comprehend the metaphysics of a trinal unity nor how it is just that innocence should be punished that guilty may go free. They do not attribute any magic virtue to the laying on of hands, nor do they believe that the traces of an evil life in the soul can be washed out by the sprinkling of a few drops of water, however pure, or by baptism in any blood, however innocent, in the hour of death. But they do understand the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, and they know and they love and they practise the great virtues which the apostle tells us are to abide."

Senator Hoar also repeated his well-known views on expansion. He did not believe in fatalism or in blind force, and he did believe that nations must work out their own salvation.

Dr. Hale followed with a report for the council of the conference. The increase of the Unitarian church was, he said, particularly within the ranks of other denominations, and Unitarianism was often ably proclaimed from Presbyterian and other orthodox pulpits. He predicted that the extension of "free and undefiled religion" would depend in the next half-century largely upon lay efforts and influence. He deplored the prevalent listlessness of

many ministers and laymen and their lack of interest in the church.

The Outlook (undenom.) thus comments on the conference:

"Some papers were rather high-pitched in intellectual tone for the average hearer. It was splendid faith in human receptivity, blending with fidelity to fundamental needs of modern thought, to give the opening evening to two such subjects as the personality and immediacy of God, and anthropomorphism in religious thought. Practical matters, however, came in turn when religion was exhibited in its relation to education, to citizenship, and to sociology. After the philosophers the field missionary, the border campaigner, and the industrial-school mistress had their say, and the Unitarian Temperance Society its prized and conspicuous hour. As in the other churches women count for much, and the Women's National Alliance met with a full house gladdened with reports of an expanding constituency and work. A meeting of great significance in its forward look was that of the Young People's Religious Union, largely attended, and in its spiritual tone notably high. Perhaps the most salient feature of the conference was the attitude of the younger men—a class that has been criticized for a tendency to radicalism. The Rev. Paul Frothingham, of New Bedford, declared that the great need of the time, now that the work of criticism has gone thus far, is religious reconstruction. 'We need,' said he, 'a new theology and a new worship. It is the duty of Unitarians to bring order out of the chaos to which creeds have been reduced.' On 'Our Relation to Jesus' the Rev. W. H. Pulsford, of Waltham, said: 'Through Jesus all our divinest thoughts have historically come to us, and He must be more to us than any other man. The voice nearest, tenderest, truest to us is that of the Nazarene.' The Rev. James Bells, of Boston, said: 'Back to Jesus' is the cry in the orthodox churches; but to realize that is to take hold of Jesus's consciousness of sonship to God, till it is as real to us as it was to Him. We can wrap Him round the heart as manhood's ideal, and know that we do no violence to absolute truth.' With full appreciation of this, it is not an unfair criticism to note that in the references made to the medieval theology still current there was no fair recognition of any but Unitarian improvers of it. Neither was there any call made to emulate the example set by others in spreading the Gospel of Jesus among the non-Christian peoples."

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

THE biennial convention of the Universalist church, which was held at Boston beginning with October 23, was notable for its ratification of the new platform of principles which was first proposed two years ago by a conference of Boston Universalist ministers under the leadership of Dr. George T. Knight, of Tufts College. The new declaration, which takes the place of the Winchester Confession of Faith adopted in 1803, and is called "the Chicago convention," is as follows:

"The essential principles of the Universalist faith are the Universal Fatherhood of God; the spiritual authority and leadership of His Son Jesus Christ; the trustworthiness of the Bible as containing a revelation from God; a certainty of retribution for sin; the final harmony of all souls with God."

This ratification of these principles was carried by a vote of 132 to 10. The new confession has been referred to as a "creed of forty-eight words."

An interesting feature of the conference was the reception of a delegation headed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale representing the Unitarian church in the United States, to confer upon the subject of a union of the two denominations, a subject that has already attracted much discussion. Dr. Hale, in the course of his address, said that the leading feature of Unitarian life had been described by Dr. Lyman Abbott as "the forward look, combined with the determination to keep fast our historical relation to the leader of Christianity." Said Dr. Hale:

"In these words is the distinction between our great religious bodies and any of the ecclesiastical corporations. These corporations are trying to translate the past into the methods of the

present. It is your business and it is ours to take the work of religion, upon the industries of our time, upon its pleasures, and upon all the work of our time in the next fifty years, and to illustrate the lessons in the voices of to-day."

Referring to this proposal for union, *The Mirror*, St. Louis, says:

"There is no reason why they should not do so. Unitarianism must be Universalism or it can be nothing but black pessimism. The plain truth is that the world is growing Universalist, growing away from the doctrine of eternal damnation and all that. Evolution everywhere shows betterment, and why should not man grow better? Why should any immortal soul be sent to eternal hell? The observation of man shows that sin has results which serve as punishments here. An eternity of pain is abhorrent, for it means an eternity of sin by myriads of immortal souls. Orthodox Christians everywhere are dropping eternal punishment. They can't conceive of it for their own kin and friends. Kinship is widening. Some day Universalism will be the dominant cult of the world. And then every one will believe in a good God, not a jealous, vengeful God, a Father who will love all His children, and cast none away for things they were punished for in the doing."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* remarks that to the lay mind the distinction between the new and the old creed of Universalism is not apparent. The latter was as follows:

I. "We believe that the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments contain a revelation of the character of God, and of the duty, interest, and final destination of mankind.

II. "We believe that there is one God, whose nature is love, revealed in one Lord Jesus Christ, by one Holy Spirit of grace, who will finally restore the whole family of mankind to holiness and happiness.

III. "We believe that holiness and true happiness are inseparably connected, and that believers ought to be careful to maintain order, and practise good works, for these things are good and profitable unto men."

In both these creeds the essential doctrines set forth appear to be the same. Says *The Inter Ocean*:

"In other words, the Universalist church has not drifted, but merely has taken a firmer, because a clearer, hold on its faith. The new creed, moreover, in itself is less liable to perversion or misunderstanding than the old. With the exception of the distinctive doctrine of the church, as expressed in the concluding words in regard to 'the final harmony of all souls with God,' there is, perhaps, nothing in this terse declaration to which all churches might not subscribe.

"As to the correctness of this distinctive doctrine, Rome, Canterbury, and Geneva hold different opinions. The question, therefore, is one for individual judgment and belief. The Universalist church has done a good service, at least, in setting forth its cardinal tenets in the briefest, simplest, and clearest form. There can be no longer, if there ever were, any doubts as to what it holds. Perhaps this is all that can be done by the different churches—to make their creeds as simple and clear as possible—and then leave men to judge for themselves till—

The Shadow cloaked from head to foot
Who keeps the keys of all the creeds—

shall determine which is the nearest approximation to eternal truth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the state convention of the Pennsylvania colored Baptists in October, the chairman of the National Baptist Association, the Rev. L. G. Jordan, reported that there are 1,800,365 colored Baptists in this country, with 14,771 churches and 14,000 ordained ministers. The church supports 12 missionaries in Africa. It is expected that good results to the race will flow from the war. At present, it was said, a native is not allowed to walk on the foot pavements of their cities, or to be seen after dark without permit, and no government efforts are made to elevate the colored men.

THE New York *Sun*, which recently opened its columns to letters discussing the question of the immortality of the soul, has been inundated by the communications which it has received from men and women of all shades of belief and all walks of life. These have included a number of well-known men, among them Goldwin Smith, Prof. Hiram Corson of Cornell, and others. The letters as a whole have, says *The Sun*, been of marked literary ability and have shown capacity for thought of a high order. It is proposed to print them in book form.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CAN THE BOERS WIN?

THE South African war has hardly begun in earnest, and will not attain its more serious proportions until General Buller reaches the scene of strife; but already it has become apparent in England that the reports allowed to pass the censors must be subjected to searching criticism to distinguish between fact and fiction. The majority of British papers seemed at first to exercise no such caution, but subsequent developments have awakened them to its need. Of the ultimate result of the war, however, no doubts are expressed in the British press. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says, for instance:

"There will be no repetition of the maganimous mistake which Mr. Gladstone committed. It is the British, and not the Boers, that will dictate terms of peace next time. When the forces of General Joubert have been scattered and the capital of the Transvaal has fallen into other hands, President Kruger will have leisure to lament the blind folly of rejecting the overtures that were made to him at Bloemfontein. As for President Steyn, he, too, may have occasion to lament that he interfered in a quarrel that did not concern him. The war which the Boers have had the madness to provoke and precipitate will, we must all hope, be swift and short."



LONG SPOON AND HOUR-GLASS.
—*Westminster Gazette*.

The *London Outlook* believes that it is none too early to decide what shall be done with the Boers after they are beaten. It says:

"What shall be done with the republics when they have been brought to their knees? Here is no case of selling the hide before the bear has been killed. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State have cast themselves into the melting-pot, and the shape in which they shall emerge is wholly for the paramount power to decide."

In the English journals coming to hand last week, there were still numerous statements to the effect that the Boers are "arrant cowards," "nothing but a mob," "their artillery is bad," "their rifles useless," etc.

The more responsible of the English papers admit, however, that the task undertaken by Great Britain is a very serious one. *The St. James's Gazette* heads a critical article on the condition of the British army with the title "Unready, aye, Unready!" *The Speaker* trusts to the difficulties before the Boers rather than to the readiness of the British troops. It says:

"Their [the Boers'] difficulties of supply and of movement in any strength will be very great. Their total numbers in arms can not exceed 35,000 men. The long weeks which must elapse before they can be effectively attacked must be eminently dispiriting. They are not soldiers, but armed farmers whose means of existence are at stake, while they are inactive and ill-fed in camp or occupied in desultory raids. The test will unquestionably be severe, and the strain upon the resources of the two states must tell heavily. And during these weeks of waiting the black specter may appear. Already the Kafirs in Johannesburg seem to have committed excesses. With the closing of the mines, the worst native elements in the Transvaal will be set free. Whether the Basutos, the Zulus, and the Swazis will remain quiet, we do not know."

The Army and Navy Gazette expected British reverses at the first. *The Broad Arrow* fears much rising *en masse* of the Cape Colony Boers. *The Westminster Gazette* points out that the Boers, by taking the initiative, have gained substantial advantages. We quote as follows:

"There used to be several maxims held by all military men about Boer warfare. One was that the Boers were to be prevented at all costs from occupying Laing's Nek, a position which Mr. Garrett in his *Contemporary* article tells us is 'worth perhaps five thousand men.' Another was that there were on no account to be any initial reverses, even of the slightest, for fear of the moral effect in South Africa as a whole. We are now told that Laing's Nek is unimportant, if it is not even advantageous to us that the Boer forces should occupy it; that initial reverses are unimportant, and that the War Office is quite easy in its mind about the rapid and successful nature of the operations when the campaign begins in earnest. We hope profoundly that these calculations are well founded, and we are relieved to know that Sir Redvers Buller, in whom the country properly has great confidence, approaches his task with cheerful courage. Nevertheless, observers who do not profess to be experts have in the course of these transactions had so many assurances from those who do, which have turned out to be miscalculated and ill-founded, that they may well be chary about expressing any opinion of their own. Any opinion, indeed, except one which is that the despatch of the army corps which is to enable us to take the aggressive ought to be expedited by the straining of every nerve, tho every clerk and every mechanic has, from this time forward, to work night and day."



AN ORCHID BUTTONHOLE.
—*Westminster Gazette*.

Continental critics regard the position of the British as anything but satisfactory. From 60,000 to 75,000 men are promised Sir Redvers Buller, but, it is suggested, he may get a large portion of his army in driblets. The British troops in South Africa at the beginning of the war were not regarded, even before the recent reports of Boer victories, as adequate to the task of making a vigorous stand. *The Temps*, Paris, points out that Kimberley has hardly more than 1,400 men in the garrison, and thinks that is unlikely to hold out long. *The Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that the mobilization of the British forces has not thus far justified the high expectations raised by the commander-in-chief. *The Pester Lloyd* fears that England stands to lose more than she can gain, unless the war is ended speedily. *The Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dag* does not think it improbable that Great Britain may be driven out of Natal. Then she must carry on the war from the West, and that will be much more difficult.



A LITTLE PRO-BOER (MR. LABOUCHERE).
—*Westminster Gazette*.

On the other hand, the fighting power of the Boers is regarded as very formidable, when compared with the strength Great Britain can put forth so far from home. *The Hamburg Fremdenblatt* says:

"England claims to be the 'paramount' power in South Africa. The very wearisome repetition of this claim shows that the wish is father to the thought. No doubt England intended to become paramount, either by a war or by mere bluff and loud rattling of the sword. But for the present the real 'paramountcy' belongs to the two republics. These are an eminently peaceful and defensive power, but they have the status of a great power in South Africa. They hold the balance of power by reason of their excellent military organization. . . . The plain fact is that they defend even German Southwest Africa, for Germany can not meet Great Britain with her present navy."

In the Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* a cavalry expert declares that the German cavalry may in future be modeled after the Boer army, i.e., as mounted sharpshooters. A comparison between the Boer forces and the British army in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* is not very flattering to the latter. The *London Times* has declared that the Boers will not attack; but Mr.

Edmund Garrett, in *The Contemporary Review*, thus describes the confidence of the Boers in their own prowess:

"Coming into collision with the might and majesty of the British empire has meant, so far, for the Boers, certain skirmishes between small bodies of troops, in which, as it happened, they beat us whether they were at the top of a hill and we at the bottom, or they at the bottom and we at the top; whether they outnumbered us or were outnumbered by us; whether our men were British regulars or colonial irregulars. Sometimes our men showed their usual pluck, and sometimes they didn't; but in either case they hardly shot a Boer. Taking Bronkhorstspuit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo, Majuba, and Doornkop all together, the Boers lost about one man to our twenty. . . . No Boer speech is complete without the tag about shedding their blood for the country. This patriotic phlebotomy is invoked to settle every question. Considering the political fruits of Majuba and Doornkop, which cost exactly three Boers between them, it must be admitted that the Transvaal has laid out the blood of its devoted sons at a better bargain than any people in history. Hunting the *rooibatje* has been simply the most exciting form of big-game shooting. If the simpler sort of Afrikaner is a little inflated with his prowess, who shall blame him?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUR FILIPINO WAR.

OOM PAUL has for a while, even in this country, overshadowed Oom Francisco Aguinaldo. An examination of the mass of material from foreign sources which has accumulated on the latter subject is not very encouraging. To the foreign beholder, at least, the resistance of the Filipinos appears to be getting stronger rather than weaker. "The Filipino," says the *St. James's Gazette* (London), "is like camomile. The more it is trodden on the more it grows." This paper criticizes General Otis in the following manner:

"He talks of dissension, demoralization, and disintegration among the insurgents, and apparently believes in allowing the unhappy provinces to stew in the juice of their own freedom until they become tired of cutthroat 'liberators,' and fall thankfully into the arms of the great American republic. 'If the insurrection is not ended too soon,' says he, 'the Filipinos will be so heartily sick of independence that there will never be any more trouble on that score. Independence was a craze with them.' Unless the gallant officer has been reading Mr. Dooley, these be strange sentiments for an American. What with the Chinese question, and the malaria problem, and the recruiting difficulty, and the encouragement given to the rebels by the 'anti-imperialists' of New York, it would seem to the ordinary man that General Otis has a hard row to hoe. But he takes it smiling."

To the average foreigner, the sufferings of our troops seem very considerable. The *Hongkong Telegraph* says:

"Probably no better example of the effects of the Philippine campaign on the American troops exists than the men who arrived to-day in the *Tartar*. They may have been a fine-looking lot of fellows when they first left the United States for service in the Philippines, but to-day they can not be so classed. Here and there a man is to be met who looks as tho matters had agreed with him, but the greater proportion are thin and attenuated and show evident signs of the ravages of the Philippine climate. The men state, too, that they are returning about fifty per cent. short of their original complement, so in all probability we only see the pick of them here, it being a case of the survival of the fittest."

Up to the end of September—according to the foreign papers—no administration able to convince the Filipinos of the advantages of American rule had been established. Manila is governed by martial law, but the protection offered to the inhabitants is altogether inadequate. The troops do not impress the Filipinos favorably. In the city of Manila itself women and girls of tender age are said to be outraged by our negro troops. What money is obtainable from taxation and the customs (both being much more oppressive, it is charged, than under the Spanish *régime*), is used for the army. The *Hongkong China Mail* says:

"All these causes serve to prolong the war by keeping the natives, who have lived in hope of the high-sounding promises of good government being carried out, in a constant state of irritation. The recent reports concerning the losses of the insurgents can hardly be accepted with confidence, as the information is purely hearsay, and is obtained from frightened natives, and the desire of the natives for American rule officially reported is not borne out by facts."

That the Filipinos will surrender is thought extremely unlikely. "So far as we can gage public opinion among them," says the last-named paper, "they are extremely unlikely to treat with General Otis." The *Epoca* (Madrid) nevertheless believes that the Filipinos must go under as soon as General Otis has all the troops which were promised him—"partly because their fight against one of the most powerful nations seems hopeless, partly because they can not long remain united," says the paper. The latter assertion may not hold good, according to the opinion of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). Germany, too, it remarks, was regarded as a country in which provincialism, aggravated by a marked difference of dialects, would forever prevent united action. Yet the Germans did unite under foreign pressure. The Manila correspondent of the London *Times* enumerates the following points in favor of the Filipinos:

"1. Steady and creditable resistance to American advance on Tarlac; no appreciable loss inflicted on Filipinos.

"2. Steady and increasingly important attacks on the American line of communications. Colonel Bell, who is the most active and energetic of men, even if his critics do accuse him of hunting after notoriety, says that he will not be surprised at any moment to find that the rebels have succeeded in cutting his and the co-operating regiments off from Manila. And the transport and commissariat department say much the same—"We don't know what minute one of these attacks may succeed, and then. . . .

"3. Steady and permanent strengthening of the Filipino position in provinces that were doubtful until recently. Several very important sections of country were on the verge of going over to the Americans, and were only waiting for a word of encouragement from General Otis; but Aguinaldo heard of it and got his little word of encouragement first, plus a substantial reinforcement of all shaky garrisons and a prompt shifting of all wavering officials. Those sections are now lost instead of being won.

"4. Most important of all, Aguinaldo has got lately a lot of money from somewhere and has been using it diligently and judiciously in Manila itself, and has effected a good deal of work toward bringing about a repetition of the outbreaks of last February. To-day every officer in the police force says the danger is fully as great as it was in those terrible days of blood and fire. It is not a matter of opinion. I learn that General Otis has instructed the police to call in all the passes that have been issued, whether for crossing the line of outposts or for going about the streets at night; and that he is contemplating the advisability of ordering every house closed and every street cleared at 7 P.M. instead of 8:30 as it is now."

The writer admits that the Filipinos are tired of the war, and that the peasantry will quietly obey the conqueror. The trouble is that Otis does not conquer. Nor does he seem to understand the judicious expenditure of money. He offered \$30 for every Filipino rifle. The Filipinos answered by offering \$60 for every American rifle, and now the American rifles are frequently stolen. No charge of personal corruption is made against General Otis. He is described as narrow, as wanting in tact and military ability, and he is accused of dividing his attention too much; but there is not a trace of doubt of his personal integrity. His failure to succeed where others would, perhaps, be equally unlucky, causes the *Hamburg Correspondant* to think that perhaps the American Government will modify its views. That paper says:

"The American people may become convinced that it was a mistake to attempt the forcible establishment of American 'freedom' in the Philippines. The Filipinos have their own ideas of liberty. . . . At any rate, whoever attempts to rule there must do so with due consideration of the civilization, customs, and

habits of the Tagals. Nothing will come of the attempt to enforce by the sword what the American commanders are pleased to consider as American civilization. But the American authorities have learned nothing. They are trying to run their heads through a brick wall."

THE MARCH OF THE PLAGUE.

A SILENT enemy, worse than an invading army in its ravages, has gained a foothold in Europe, and hundreds of the best intellects are engaged in combating it. The bubonic plague has landed in Portugal, and is undoubtedly making headway. All attempts to stamp out the disease in India have so far been fruitless, altho the British authorities are showing great zeal. According to a report in the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, the situation in Britain's richest possession is as follows:

In Puna, for some weeks, five hundred to one thousand people died from plague. That means that, if it were equally virulent throughout the whole year, the population would be reduced one half. Great numbers of dead rats are found in the quarters of the employees of the Mahratta Railroad. The authorities fear a general panic if the actual number of sufferers were known. As it is, a large number of people have fled. It is impossible to obtain a sufficient number of nurses. An English report says, hor-



AN UNCANNY VISITOR—THE PLAGUE.
—Kladderadsch, Berlin.

rible scenes are enacted daily when the bodies are burned. The worst is that there is not enough fuel, as wood is very scarce and expensive in Puna. In Hyderabad the plague also has reappeared, and the mortality is high. Many streets are entirely deserted. From Mysore, and especially from Bungalow, the news is equally disquieting. In Bombay and Calcutta, the plague is less in evidence just now, but nobody believes that it has been effectually destroyed, as past experience has been very disheartening. The white regiments are spared so far, but there is an alarming increase in the number of cases of gastric fever, which seem to be more prevalent among the whites than among the native contingent.

Clean, airy quarters and good food are in the case of the plague, as in all other epidemics, the best protection. In Hong-

kong the authorities, tho they have not been able to stamp out the disease, keep it within reasonable bounds. The Hongkong *Mail* says:

"A filth disease must be fought with the weapon of cleanliness, and altho it is very much to be regretted that we in Hongkong, with all our cleansing operations, do not succeed in killing or stamping out the disease, that furnishes no reason why we should relax in our efforts toward sweetness and light. Indeed, it is an argument in favor of a forward movement. The Government has not gone far enough in its crusade against dirt and darkness. . . . A house-owner is under obligation, to humanity, to the community, and to the Government, to provide light and air within reasonable proportions inside any tenement for which he charges rent. If any grasping landlord disobeys this law, then the Government must make short work of him and his human or inhuman 'pig-sty' without any particular regard to compensation. . . . The necessity of going full-speed ahead on this crusade now, and before the next plague season comes round, is only too apparent."

The British troops at Hongkong are now prohibited from visiting certain unsavory quarters, much to the dissatisfaction of the saloon-keepers.

In Russia the disease seems to have been stamped out for the present; but its probabilities are suggestively illustrated by a report in the Russian *Government Gazette*, from which we take the following items:

The disease was discovered in the village of Kalobowka, District Zarew, Province Astrackhan. Of twenty-four patients, twenty-three died. The one survivor appears to be doing well. A military cordon isolated the village, medical aid was amply provided, and the whole province examined; but the village mentioned was found to be the only one infected.

The Madrid *Epoca* declares that in the Portuguese village of Silvarco de Toudella, fifty of the four hundred inhabitants are down with plague. In Oporto, the population is giving the authorities much trouble in the carrying out of sanitary precautions. Dr. Calmette, director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, reports as follows:

The plague is more virulent in Oporto than in Bombay. Rats and mice pricked with a needle dipped in the blood of a plague patient die. So far only the poor have suffered; but now the servants of the wealthy are also beginning to catch the disease. A walk through the filthy quarters of the poor explains why they suffer most. They herd together with pigs, poultry, and rabbits, and rats abound. Rats and fleas are chiefly responsible for the spread of the disease. Two to four cases are reported daily, but the real number is much higher. Many die without having seen the physician. Inoculation is very successful in saving life. Of the patients who are not thus protected, 33 per cent. die.

In England a possible visit of the dread specter is taken into consideration; but it is likely that the most highly civilized countries will be spared the worst ravages of the plague, as an organized service for isolating the patients is the best protection. "In Germany we have the necessary organization," says the Berlin *Tageblatt*; but whether this optimism is justified, in view of the ravages of the cholera some years ago in Hamburg, remains to be seen. America, with the exception of a few seaports, where dark and ill-smelling tenements abound, should be fairly safe, as the London, Ont., *Advertiser* points out. That paper says:

"In Bombay, where the plague has carried off thousands of victims, only one or two genuine Europeans suffered, and that through carelessness or undue exposure. Numbers of those who died were registered as Europeans, but investigation has revealed the fact that they were Eurasians, who always call themselves Europeans. Let it be known, too, that like cholera, dirt is always the breeding-place of this pestilence, and without it the plague can not thrive. In the large cities of the East there is unfortunately a field for every dirty disease, such as is not to be found in any Western city, however ill-kept."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The Province of Ontario is becoming alarmed over the seeming decadence of the Welland Canal, and strong pleas are being made for harbor improvements at Port Colborne, its Lake Erie terminal. It is urged that the lack of harbor facilities at that port is largely responsible for the loss in traffic. The harbor is in the same condition that it was seventeen years ago, when the Welland Canal was opened. The lake vessels now require such a depth of water that none of the larger class attempt to enter Port Colborne.

The Welland Canal is 26½ miles in length, connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario by cutting through the narrow Niagara peninsula. There is a fall of 326½ feet in the 27 miles of canal, necessitating twenty-six locks. These locks are 270 feet in length by 45 feet in width. The canal has a depth of 14 feet, and when it was opened it was supposed that provision had been made for the largest lake craft. But the deep Sault Ste. Marie Canal has permitted the construction of such immense freight carriers that most of the vessels which could navigate the Welland Canal have been driven out of the carrying trade. When the vessels became too large to enter the Welland Canal lightering was resorted to. The Grand Trunk Railway built a branch line parallel with the canal. Enough of the cargo was transferred to the railroad to enable the vessel to pass through the canal, and then the cargo was taken on again at the other terminal. This expedient has worked fairly well until recently; but in the mean time the lake vessels have been growing in size each year, and with each increase came lower freight rates, driving the smaller vessels out of competition. Steamers with 200,000-bushel capacity now control the grain-carrying trade, and these can not enter Port Colborne harbor. The vessels that can enter are growing less in number each season, and soon even the expedient of lightering vessels will not suffice to bring traffic to the canal. While the Government admits the necessity of a better harbor, it seems unwilling to take immediate steps toward providing one. It is urged that this will prove of only temporary value unless the canal is enlarged as well; and if the canal is enlarged so as to admit the largest lake craft, there would still be heavy expenditures required on the St. Lawrence route, which does not even have a 14-foot channel for its entire length, altho that depth is expected to be secured this season. The Welland Canal, up to date, has cost the Government \$24,173,352. Its best year in tonnage was 1893, when 1,204,823 tons of grain and merchandise passed through it east and west. Since then, the decline in grain shipments has been especially marked, altho the grain traffic on the lakes increases every year. In 1893, the grain that passed down the Welland was about 16 per cent. of the grain receipts at Buffalo; in 1898, it was about 9 per cent., or a loss of 43 per cent. as compared with Buffalo. The grain that passed down the Welland last year was less than five years ago, while the grain receipts at Buffalo was nearly three times what they were ten years ago.

PERSONALS.

DURING the proceedings of the recent conference of the Library Association in England, a characteristic story of John Ruskin was told in connection with the subject of village libraries. A library for the laborers of a lake-country village had been established, and just before the opening Mr. Ruskin was asked to inspect it. He cordially consented, and upon leaving expressed his admiration of the arrangements and promised to send a present, which came in the form of a sumptuous set of Scott's novels. The wife of the founder

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thought the edition much too splendid for the purpose, and at the earliest opportunity told the donor so. "Madam," said Ruskin, "if the money the books cost had been spent in floral decorations or wines for a dinner, nothing would have been said against it; but because it has been laid out for the enjoyment of the simple villagers it is thought extravagant."

WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER, the new millionaire Congressman from New York, has little in common with W. J. Bryan, yet he bears so striking a likeness to that person that he is frequently mistaken for him. He, however, wears his hair shorter and dresses in a manner more peculiar to New York than Nebraska.

DR. RICHARD J. GATLING, inventor of the Gatling gun, has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday. He is tall, broad-shouldered, of erect carriage, and stately figure. He looks twenty years younger than the average man of his years. He is well read in literature, delights in Dickens, Scott, and Thackeray, and can quote freely from American and foreign publications. Of course, his guns are his hobby, tho he shows none of the eccentricities commonly ascribed to men of genius. He is a North Carolinian by birth, but has made his home in Cleveland, O., for many years. He comes honestly by his title of doctor, being a medical man by training and profession, but as a boy he took to mechanics naturally, and thirty-seven years ago conceived the idea which resulted in the wonderful gun which bears his name. Altho the inventor of such a murderous weapon, the doctor is one of the mildest-mannered, most kindly dispositioned men on earth.

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Current Events.

Monday, October 30.

—A severe engagement is fought near Ladysmith; the British, reinforced by a naval brigade, succeed in repulsing the Boers.

—In the Philippines, Colonel Bell's regiment encounters a force of the insurgents and kills four officers and eight men.

—Admiral Dewey takes possession of his new home at Washington, and announces his engagement to Mrs. William B. Hazen, sister of John R. McLean.

—Vice-President Hobart lies dangerously ill at his home in Paterson, N. J.

Tuesday, October 31.

—Despatches from General White received in London announce that two regiments, the Gloucestershires and the Dublin Fusiliers, and a mountain battery, were captured by the Boers; General Buller lands at Cape Town.

—President McKinley attends the launching of the torpedo-boat *Shubrick*, at Richmond, Va., and makes an address there.

—President Schurman of the Philippine commission gives his views on the Sulu treaty.

—The report of Gen. George W. Davis, military governor of Puerto Rico, is made public.

—Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy testifies before the Mazet committee regarding the Ramapo Water Company.

Wednesday, November 1.

—An artillery duel takes place near Ladysmith; General White in further despatches attributes the British disaster to the stampede of battery mules.

—General Young makes a rapid move northward in Luzon, and many insurgents flee to the hills.

—The International Commercial Congress, in session in Philadelphia since October 12, concludes its meetings.

—Sir Thomas Lipton sails for Europe.

Thursday, November 2.

—General Kock, second in command of the Transvaal forces, dies from wounds received at Elandslaagte; General White is hard pressed by the Boers, and much anxiety is felt in England.

—The Philippine Commission submits a preliminary report to the President, reviewing the situation in the islands at great length; the members unite in saying that the Filipinos are unfit for self-government.

—Prominent educators meet in Washington and discuss the project of establishing a national university.

—General Funston is enthusiastically received

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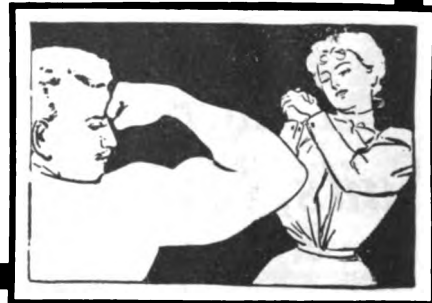
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in Kansas, and a sword is presented to him at Topeka.

Friday, November 3.

—Grave apprehension is felt in London over the situation of the British army; communication with Ladysmith is cut off; General Joubert protests to General White against the use of lyddite.

—Active operations against the insurgents in Luzon continue; Lieutenant Boutelle is killed in an engagement.

—Secretary Gage selects Cass Gilbert as the architect of the New York custom house.

—At a Cabinet meeting the question of a civil government for Cuba, which is soon to be established, is discussed.

—John W. Foster lectures on the Alaskan boundary question before the National Geographic Society at Washington.

Saturday, November 4.

—The Boers renew the bombardment of Ladysmith; Colenso is evacuated by the British.

—A loving-cup is presented to Rear-Admiral Schley by the city of Atlanta, and a parade and dinner take place in his honor.

—General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, returns to the United States, in connection with the proposed change in the government of Cuba.

—The Automobile Club of America holds its first parade in New York.

Sunday, November 5.

—News from Ladysmith reports continued hard fighting; a Boer laager at Bester's Hill is captured by the British; the South Wales lancers arrive at Cape Town.

—An important expedition leaves Manila on a transport under command of General Wheaton.

—Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, and Perry S. Heath, first-assistant postmaster-general, make public their reports.

—Ex-President Harrison returns to America on the *St. Paul*.

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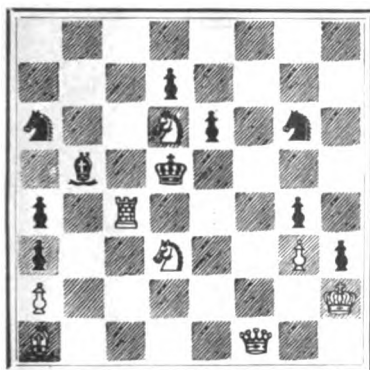
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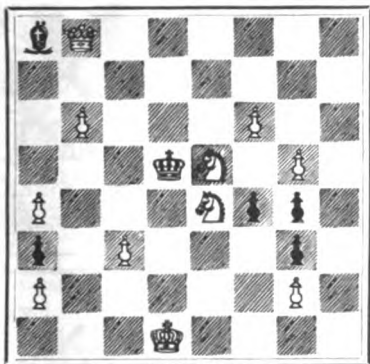


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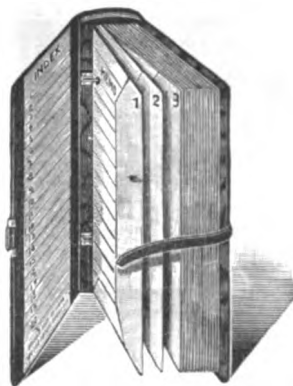
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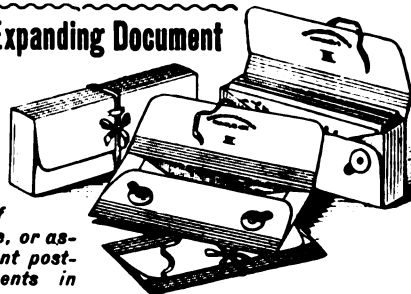
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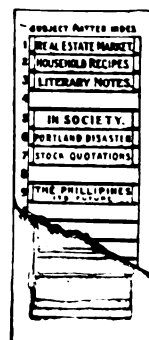
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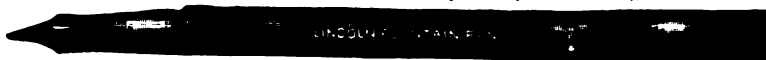
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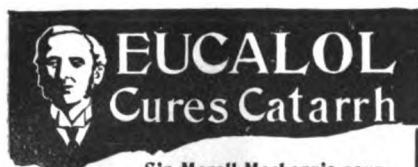


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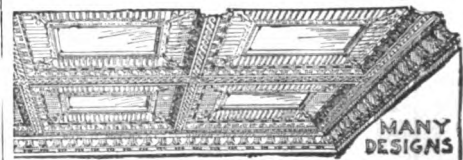
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lege, S. C.; D. E. Thomas and F. Rhodes, Center, Ind.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.

Comments (422): "Fine"—M. W. H.; "Choice combination of cleverness and cunning"—I. W. B.; "Should be a prize-winner"—F. H. F.; "Novel and interesting"—M. M.; "Admirable for ingenuity"—F. H. J.; "Simple and beautiful"—S. M. M.

(423): "A superb problem"—M. W. H.; "A dexterous, delusive, and difficult device"—I. W. B.; "A superb composition"—F. S. F.; "A beauty"—M. M.

A. K. got 421; Dr. O. F. B., 418.

The Moscow Tournament.

The National (Russian) Masters' Tournament in Moscow has been finished. Tschigorin takes first prize, with 10 wins. He lost only one game. Schiffers got second prize with a score of 7½ wins out of eleven games.

Games from the London Tournament.

SHOWALTER SHOULD HAVE WON.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.	SHOWALTER. White.	JANOWSKI. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4	29 Kt-B 5	R x R ch
2 P-Q B 4	P-K 3	30 R x R	B-B sq
3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q R 3 (a)	31 R-K 4	P-K R 4
4 P x P (b)	P x P	32 B-K 6	P-Q Kt 3
5 Q-Kt 3	Kt-K B 3	33 Kt-R 4	B x B
6 B-Kt 5	P-B 3	34 P x B	K-K 2
7 Kt-B 3	B-K 2	35 Kt x P	P x P
8 P-K 3	Castles	36 R x P	P-Kt 4
9 B-Q 3	Q Kt-Q 2	37 Kt-Q 7	K x P
10 Castles	R-K sq	38 Kt-B 5 ch	K-B 4
11 Q-R-B sq	Kt-B sq	39 R-K 4	P x P
12 Kt-K 5	K Kt-Q 2	40 R x P	Kt-Kt 4
13 B-K B 4	Kt x Kt	41 K-B 2	P-R 4
14 B x Kt	B-Q 3	42 P-Kt 3	K Kt 3
15 P-B 4	B-K 2 (c)	43 K-K 3	R-K sq ch
16 P-B 5	Kt-Q 2	44 K-Q 3	P-B 4
17 B-K B 4	Kt-B 3	45 Kt-Q 7	Kt-B 6
18 Q-Q sq	B-Q 3	46 R-B 4	R-Q sq (h)
19 Q-B 3	B x B	47 Kt-K 6	Kt-K 4 ch
20 Q x B	R-Q 2	48 K-B 3	Kt-Kt 5
21 P-K Kt 4	P-K R 3	49 Kt-B 4	K-Kt 4
22 P-K R 4	Kt-R 2	50 R-B 3	R-Q 4
23 Q-Kt 3	P-B 3	51 Kt-K 6	R-Kt 4
24 K R-K sq	Q-Kt sq	52 Kt-B 8	Kt-K 6
25 Q x Q (e)	Q R x Q	53 R-Kt sq ch	K-B 5
26 P-K 4	P x P	54 K-Q 3	R-Kt sq
27 B-B 4 ch (f)	K-B sq	55 R-K sq	R x Kt
28 Kt x P	Q R-Q sq	56 R x Kt	Drawn.

Notes (abridged) from *The Field*, London.

(a) Janowski's favorite variation, the intention being, if 4 P-K 3, to continue with 4... P x P; 5 B x P, P-Q Kt 4; 6 B-Q 3, B-Kt 2, etc.

(b) To prevent the line of play pointed out, White takes the Pawn (see the Pillsbury-Janowski game).

(c) Forced, because of the threat, 16 P-K 4. For the same reason, he can not now play P-B 6.

(d) With due deference we suggest 23... P-K Kt 4, in spite of its appearing somewhat venturesome. It is, however, justified, since White has also loosened his King's-side Pawns, and at present he has also a weak K P. If White replies 24 P x P, then 24... Q x P; 25 R-B 4, Kt-B 3; 26 K-B 2, P-K R 4, followed by doubling Rooks.

(e) White has the better game, but he should not exchange Queens. 25 Q-Kt 2 would be a good move instead.

(f) There is no necessity for the check. 27 Kt x P is preferable.

(g) Janowski plays this difficult ending with his noted skill. From this point every move is well judged, and probably the only valid ones at his disposal.

(h) Again the best move. If 57 R x P, then 47... Kt-R 5 ch; etc.

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Ruy Lopez.

SCHLECHTER. STEINITZ.	White. Black.	SCHLECHTER. STEINITZ.	White. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	20 P-Q 5(d)	K-Kt sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3	21 R x B ch	K x R
3 B-Kt 5	P-Q 3	22 P x Kt	P x P
4 P-Q 4	B-Q 2	23 Kt-Q 4	Q-Q 2
5 Kt-B 3	K Kt-K 2(a)	24 Kt-B 5 ch	K-B 2
6 B-Q B 4	P-K R 3	25 Q-R sq	R-K B sq
7 P-K R 3	Kt-Kt 3	26 Q-R 5 ch	K-K 3
8 B-K 3	Kt-B 5 (b)	27 Kt-K 2	P-B 4
9 B x Kt	P x B	28 P-K Kt 3	P x P
10 Q-Q 2	P-K Kt 4	29 Kt(K 2) x P	K-K 4
11 P-K R 4	B-Kt 2	30 Q-R 6	K-K 3
12 P x P	P x P	31 Q-R 3	P-B 2
13 R x R ch	B x R	32 Kt-K 5	K-K 4
14 Castles	K-B sq	33 Q-Q B ch	P-Q 5
15 R-R sq	B-Kt 2	34 Q x B ch	K x P
16 R-R 5	P-B 3	35 Kt x Q P P	Kt 5
17 Q-K sq	B-K sq	36 Kt-Q Kt 3	Q-Q 3
18 R-R 7	B-B 2	37 Kt-Q ch(e)	Resigns.
19 B x B	K x B		

Notes from The County Express in The R. C. M.

- (a) Kt-B 3 is preferable.
(b) Not to be commended. White is now able to get a sort of King's Gambit position.
(c) If B-Kt 3, White plays Q-R sq.
(d) A fine move, which forces Black to give two pieces for the R. Otherwise, if 20 ..., Kt-K 4, 21 Kt-Q 4, and 22 Kt-K 6, winning a piece.
(e) The Black Q is lost.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTIETH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Scotch Game.

O. E. WIGGERS, REV. A. C. KAYE.	White. Black.	O. E. WIGGERS, REV. A. C. KAYE.	White. Black.
Nashville. Jefferson.		6 Kt-Q 2	Q-B 2
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 Q-B 3	Q-R K sq
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	18 P-Q R 3	P-Q 4
3 P-Q 4	P x P	19 B-Kt 3	Q Kt-K 2
4 Kt x P	B-B 4	20 Q-R K sq	P-B 3
5 B-K 3	Q-B 3	21 Q-R 3	Kt-Q 3
6 P-Q B 3	K Kt-K 2	22 B-B 2	Kt-Kt 3
7 B-Q Kt 5	Castles	23 Kt-B 3	P-R 3
8 Castles	P-Q 3	24 Q-Kt 3	Kt-B 5
9 Q-Q 2	B-Kt 3	25 Kt-K 5	R x Kt
10 B-R 4	Q-Kt 3	26 R x R	Kt-B 5
11 B-B 2	P-B 4	27 K-R K sq	Kt x R
12 P x P	B x P	28 R x Kt	R-K sq
13 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	29 Q x R	R x R
14 B x B	R P x B	30 Q x R	Resigned.
15 Q-Q 5 ch	K-R sq		

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According to Professor Berger's latest Chess-Annual there are in the world 69 Chess Associations and 1,374 Chess-clubs.

Country.	Associations.	Clubs.
Great Britain.....	41.....	735
United States.....	18.....	194
Germany.....	9.....	186
Austria-Hungary.....	1.....	69
Russia.....		47
Netherlands.....		47
France.....		19
Italy.....		17
Switzerland.....		17
Spain.....		9
Sweden and Norway.....		7
Denmark and the West Indies (each).....		4
Belgium, Cape Colony, Mexico (each).....		3
Argentine Republic, Brazil, Japan (each).....		2
Chile, China, Uruguay, Venezuela (each).....		1

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE ELECTIONS.

ALTHO not a vote was cast either for Mr. Bryan or Mr. McKinley last week, the most important result of the balloting, as viewed by the press of the country, seems to be that these two men have been chosen to lead the Democratic and Republican forces next year. It has come to be accepted as a political rule that a man who can carry a doubtful State by his personal influence has an almost invincible claim to a nomination for the Presidency, and the Republican victory in Ohio and the fusion victory in Nebraska, therefore, make practically sure another contest between McKinley and Bryan. The voting does not seem to have determined the campaign issues quite so plainly as the standard-bearers; but the Republicans seem content to make the fight on expansion and the gold standard, and the Democrats who follow Mr. Bryan seem disposed to reaffirm the Chicago platform (with a stronger plank on trusts) and to oppose expansion. Not less important are the foreshadowings of next year's result as found in last week's returns, and it is here that the prophets who are reading the signs of the times begin to diverge.

Each party, happily, succeeds in finding comfort for itself in the returns. "It is plain to be seen," says the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.), "that the general tendency and drift of popular approval is toward the Democratic Party." The sustained Democratic majorities in Virginia and Mississippi, the Democratic gains (over the last prior election) in Ohio and Massachusetts where the Republicans won, and the Democratic victories in the doubtful States of Maryland and Nebraska lead the *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) to the belief that "the verdict of the people is a scathing rebuke to the Administration, amounting to a repudiation of McKinleyism." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) notices that in Ohio itself the successful Republican candidate fell far short of receiving an actual majority, and thinks that if the Democrats had been led by a more popular candidate and

Mayor Jones with his 100,000 votes had not been in the race, as next year he may not be, Ohio would probably have gone Democratic. *The Republican* concedes that the expansionists can find reasons for encouragement in the returns, but believes that the sentiment against imperialism is steadily rising and in the end will win.

Not all the opposition press, however, hold that the Administration has sustained a defeat, or anything like one. Few papers have attacked the President more often or more fiercely than the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), but *The Post* reads in the returns an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Administration. "The country's support of the President," says *The Evening Post*, "is now an accomplished fact." The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), which opposes both McKinley and Bryan, says that the elections "mean a victory for imperialism in a majority of the States voting. There is neither honesty nor profit in denying this. They mean also a triumph for Mr. McKinley." The Republican press agree pretty unanimously with the sentiment which the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) voices when it predicts that "on the basis of yesterday's figures in the twelve States which had elections, the Republicans will sweep the country in 1900."

Mr. Bryan's Prospects.—"A traveler setting out from Portland, Me., might traverse the entire continent to Portland, Oreg., without putting his foot upon the soil of any Democratic State or Territory, save that in passing from Iowa to Kansas he would be obliged to cross the southwestern corner of the State of Nebraska—Bryan's State—which has just been carried by Populist and Democratic candidates representing his principles. Our neighbor *The World* publishes a map of the Union with those States and Territories which at their most recent elections have been carried by the Republicans printed in dark shading, the Democratic States being white. As Democratic there appear only the old Southern States, minus West Virginia and Kentucky, but reinforced by Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and Montana. Nineteen States are Democratic; the rest, including all the most populous States, are Republican. Put in tabular form, with the electoral votes of each State given, the account stands thus:

Rep. States.	Electoral Votes.	Dem. States.	Electoral Votes.
California	9	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware	3	Colorado	4
Illinois	24	Florida	4
Indiana	15	Georgia	13
Iowa	13	Idaho	3
Kansas	10	Louisiana	8
Kentucky	13	Maryland	8
Maine	6	Mississippi	9
Massachusetts	15	Missouri	17
Michigan	14	Montana	3
Minnesota	9	Nebraska	8
New Hampshire	4	Nevada	3
New Jersey	10	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
North Dakota	3	Tennessee	12
Ohio	23	Texas	15
Oregon	4	Utah	3
Pennsylvania	32	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4		
South Dakota	4		
Vermont	4		
West Virginia	6		
Wisconsin	12		
Washington	4		
Wyoming	3		
Total	285	Total	162

"This is a terrific showing of the country's want of confidence

on the party of Bryan. And it does not tell the whole story, for it is not open to question that Maryland would vote against him should he be again nominated. Montana and Idaho, even, following the example of Wyoming and South Dakota, might return to the Republican column. On the other hand, should Washington, Wyoming, and South Dakota give their votes to Bryan, as they did in 1896, the defection of those States would be nearly offset by Maryland; so that the table we give above represents the full strength of Bryan in the Union. The wildest dreamer, the most irresponsible visionary that ever invaded a political headquarters, could not take the map of the Union as the States stand to-day and figure out a majority, or anything like a majority, of the Electoral College for Bryan."—*The New York Times* (Ind.).

The Bosses Won.—"It is difficult to find in the election returns much discomfiture for the bosses of American politics. One may interpret the results as he pleases regarding trusts, silver, or imperialism; the fact remains that Croker and Platt in New York, Quay in Pennsylvania, Hanna in Ohio, and Gorman in Maryland will see no rebuke for themselves in the figures. New York City was strongly for Tammany, and the interior of New York gave Platt a tighter grip upon the State legislature. In Pennsylvania the opposition to Quay, which last year found expression in the gubernatorial [?] candidacy of Rev. Dr. Swallow, seems to have disappeared. The carrying of Hanna's own city and county by Jones is a stinging reflection upon the Ohio boss, yet the general result in the State was not such as to impair seriously his control of the party machinery. In fact, Hanna is claiming that Nash's plurality is due to the efforts and popularity of Hanna. Maryland certainly gave no rebuke to Gorman by defeating for governor a man who deserved reelection on state issues and replacing him with one of Gorman's creatures. In New Orleans the old corrupt Democratic municipal ring, which was thrown out of power a few years ago, has been returned to power. Only in Kentucky was there a real rebuke to bossism, but even there the bossism of Goebel was less a present reality, perhaps, than a threat of a bossism to come in case he were elected governor of the State."—*The Springfield Republican* (Ind.).

OHIO, NEBRASKA, AND MARYLAND.

OHIO's Republican plurality of 55,000, Nebraska's plurality of 12,000 for the fusion (Democratic and Populist) candidates, and Maryland's return to the Democratic column by a margin of 30,000 votes are considered significant results. The Democratic press think that in a national election the conditions in Ohio might be so different that their party would carry the election, and the Republican press think that Maryland, in a similar way, is likely to be found Republican next year. Nebraska, it is

conceded, will probably continue to support her "favorite son," Mr. Bryan.

Party Lines Broken in Ohio.—"There seems to have been more independent voting in Ohio on Tuesday than was ever before seen in that State. The fact that Jones received a support twice as large as was ever given a third candidate is only one sign of the disregard of party lines. Even more striking evidence of the same disposition was the great difference between the plurality of 50,000 for Nash as the head of the Republican ticket and that for Caldwell, the candidate for lieutenant-governor, who was cut by so many thousand voters of his party that he is barely elected. Caldwell was opposed by the Anti-Saloon League, because he has been the counsel for liquor organizations, and the movement against him, whether well founded or not, developed a strength which surprised the managers on both sides. The high-water mark of independent voting was reached in Cleveland, where Hanna suffered the worst blow ever administered to a boss in his own city by the cutting down of the vote for his candidate, Nash, to ridiculously small proportions, while at the same time McLean was rebuked by many thousands of Democrats, who abominated his boss rule in their party and followed *The Plain Dealer* in opposing him at the polls, the 'usufruct' in each case going largely to the benefit of Jones as a harmless candidate who could not possibly be elected."—*The New York Evening Post* (Ind.).

Nebraska's Tribute to Mr. Bryan.—"The verdict in Nebraska is a significant tribute to the personality of Mr. Bryan. It means that the State is loyal to her distinguished son, even the nature and the laws of supply and demand have nullified his teachings. Early in the campaign it became plainly manifest that Bryan was the issue in Nebraska. With no important state office to be filled, it became generally recognized over the country that his political future was at stake in the contest. There is not the slightest ground for assuming that the people of Nebraska took any stock in the issue of 'imperialism.' In fact, there have been grave doubts whether Mr. Bryan took himself seriously upon this question. In his remarkable canvass of Nebraska Mr. Bryan has simply furnished fresh evidence of the fact that he is capable of commanding a great personal following, regardless of any issues. It is idle to deny the captivating elements of his personality, neither is it profitable to disparage his abilities. He has traits of character and a winning plausibility of utterance that appeal to the plain people. Mr. Bryan was the only issue in Nebraska. *The Times-Herald* will not evade the logical conclusions of the contest. It means that Bryan will be the Democratic nominee in 1900—a fact that should be highly gratifying to the friends of sound money all over the Union."—*The Chicago Times-Herald* (Rep.).

Why Maryland Went Democratic.—"The general result of yesterday's election in Maryland, while not unexpected, is even

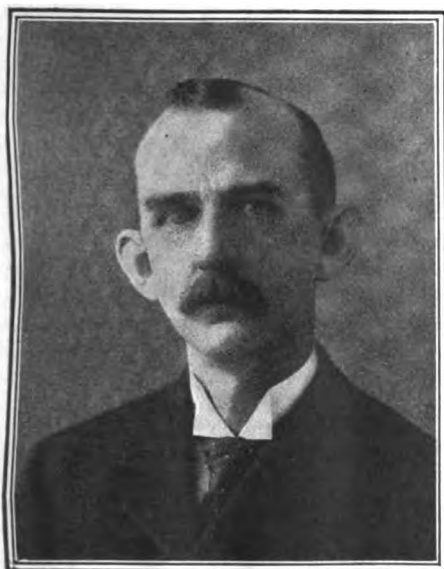


"WE, US AND COMPANY."—*The New York Herald*.



BRYAN: "He always has all the luck. Well, I got the one I went after hard, at any rate."—*The New York Herald*.

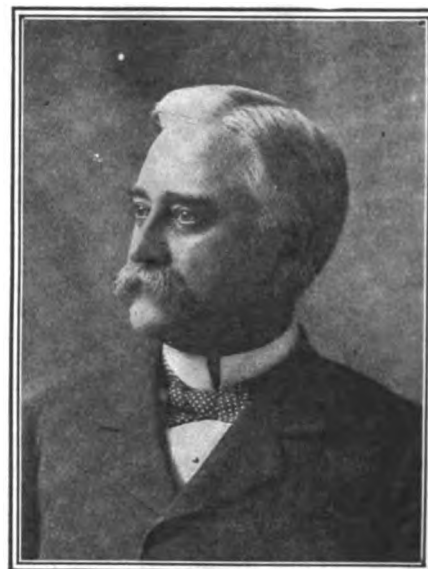
ELECTION-DAY WINNERS IN CARTOON.



W. MURRAY CRANE (REP.),
of Massachusetts.



GEORGE K. NASH (REP.),
of Ohio.



JOHN WALTER SMITH (DEM.),
of Maryland.

THREE NEW GOVERNORS.

more emphatic in its character than the most sanguine Democrats had anticipated. The Democratic victory derives special significance from the fact that the excellent official record of the Republican gubernatorial nominee and his high personal character gave his party the advantage of a candidate who seemed likely to be more acceptable to independent voters than any other whom it could have put forward. Governor Lowndes's defeat, therefore, can in no way be considered as a reflection upon him personally or as a rebuke to his administration of public affairs. A variety of causes contributed to Democratic success. In the first place, Maryland is, under normal conditions, a Democratic State, and Democratic voters this year were practically united in the support of a ticket which was conceded to be unobjectionable in its *personnel*, and which represented the untrammelled will of the party. Apart from all other influencing causes, the State this year would have swung back into its natural moorings, because there was really no sound reason why Democratic voters should support the Republican ticket. While the Democrats were united and enthusiastic, the Republicans were disturbed by dissensions in Baltimore and other sections of the State, and were handicapped by the prominence of certain individuals and elements which disgusted and alarmed respectable members of their own party as well as decent citizens of all political persuasions. Even had the Republican Party been thoroughly harmonious and united, it could not have triumphed in the face of the profound distrust excited by some of its adherents and factions and of the no less profound conviction that the public interests, all things considered, would be safer in Democratic hands than in those of their opponents."—*The Baltimore Sun (Ind.)*.

KENTUCKY, IOWA, AND OTHER STATES.

THE result in Kentucky, it seems likely, will not be accepted without a contest, so that the early comments are premature; but enough opinion has appeared, both before and after the election, to show that Mr. Goebel, the Democratic candidate, has not the united sympathy even of the Democratic press, and that if he is declared elected some disposition will be shown to attribute it to the peculiar election law, passed, it is charged, to secure his election. As in Maryland, the fight in Kentucky was made on local, rather than on national, issues. In Iowa, however, the campaign issue was expansion, and the Republican margin of 60,000 or more is taken to indicate that Iowa will be Republican next year, as, indeed, it has been for many years. Kansas, which voted for Bryan in 1896, appears with a Republican majority of 12,000; New Jersey, Democratic until 1896, stays Republican by 20,000 margin; New York is Republican by 17,000

majority; and South Dakota, which supported Bryan in 1896, has a Republican majority of 4,000 this year. Virginia and Mississippi remain Democratic strongholds, and Pennsylvania and Massachusetts as strongly Republican.

Everybody Satisfied.—"A peculiarity of Tuesday's elections is that so many parties profess to find comforting things in the returns. The various 'isms' loosely classed under the name of 'Socialism' are elated over the vote given to Mayor Jones in Ohio. The Bryanites are jubilant over the fusion victory in Nebraska. Old-line Democrats declare that they see in Maryland's action the return of better days for their party. The Republicans find not only comfort in the results in Ohio, Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and South Dakota, but an indorsement of their policy and authorization to proceed on the lines they are now following. Of all the professions of satisfaction, those of the Republicans can alone be re-



WHOA BOY!!

Another mule stampedes with the heavy artillery.

—*The Minneapolis Tribune*

garded as sincere or well founded. There were two issues plainly put before the people—expansion and free coinage of silver. To expansion the Democrats put themselves in opposition, and in their platforms in several States reasserted their faith in the 16-to-1 heresy. Having stood on these planks in the campaign, the Democrats can not blink the conclusion that the popular verdict was against them on both issues. In no State that voted on Tuesday were both of these issues more emphatically presented than in Iowa. There the Republicans renominated Governor Shaw, who two years ago was elected by a plurality of 30,000 as an uncompromising advocate of the single gold standard. To oppose Governor Shaw the Democrats nominated a prominent free-coinage man who endeavored at first to limit the campaign to the currency controversy. Finding that he was not making votes by talking 16 to 1, the Democratic candidate took another tack and made the welkin ring with denunciations of 'imperialism.' Governor Shaw met him on this issue and the contest waxed hot. The Democrats appealed to the great German vote for support against 'militarism,' and trotted out the bugaboo of conscription, but all in vain. The Germans are the best posted people in the world on military matters, and those in Iowa knew the difference between an army of 100,000 recruited by voluntary enlistment and the great host of their fatherland kept up by forced military labor. Iowa on Tuesday gave Governor Shaw more than 60,000 plurality. The Republicans got an overwhelming indorsement for their legislative ticket. But seldom in the history of the State has Iowa given such a plurality for the Republicans as was recorded Tuesday."—*The Boston Transcript* (Ind.).

A Democratic View.—"The returns from New York show that some Democrats would rather defeat their party than let certain leaders have the glory of victory. Ex-Senator Hill directed the forces in the country and Croker the forces in Greater New York. The country lost and the city won. It has been known for a long time that Croker wanted to extend his boss-ship all over the State, but whether that had anything to do with the losses in the country remains to be seen, but the result certainly eliminates Hill from the list of state leaders. The turning down of Mazet was brought about by decent Republicans joining with the Democrats. The 'Mazet commission' was a Platt scheme to besmirch the reputation of prominent Democrats, and, if need be to accomplish its purpose, reflect upon the commercial, financial, and social integrity of the city. Platt intimates that he will have Mazet seated when the legislature meets, whether he was fairly elected or not. The result in the other States was what was expected. The sum of the influence that the election of last Tuesday will exert next year is that Maryland, before a doubtful State, is now safe for the Democracy in 1900. Nebraska, which was more or less doubtful, can be counted for the Democratic nominee. So the Republicans have strengthened their hold on States that could be counted upon with certainty in any event, and the Democrats have made two doubtful States absolutely certain for their candidate in the Presidential contest. On the whole, therefore, the Democratic Party is the winner, and it is a substantial victory. It secures sixteen electoral votes that were before in doubt."—*The Kansas City Times* (Dem.).

The World's Commercial Language.—The constant and irresistible advance of the English language, while other tongues, notably in Austria, have to make desperate struggles for a chance to exist at all, is brought to mind by the remarks of the Chinese Minister—himself representing a tongue spoken by a quarter of the globe's population—before the International Commercial Congress in Philadelphia. The *New York Journal of Commerce* says of his remarks:

"He expressed regret that there was no universal commercial language, and suggested the designation of one as one of the most proper duties of the congress. But the natural and inexorable process of the survival of the fittest has already selected a universal commercial language, and the Chinese Minister has mastered it, for he addressed the congress in very good English. A dozen years ago Robert Louis Stevenson found that the Polynesian crew of his schooner could communicate with each other in English, tho they belonged to different nations, or tribes, and did

not speak each other's language. Even the French officials of Tahiti spoke some English. The two nations that speak English are decidedly the foremost commercial nations of the world. England's commercial and political power is far more widely extended throughout the world than that of any other nation, and the United States has been teaching English to people from every nation on earth who have come here, and is now pushing its foreign commerce into every country of Europe besides the regions of Asia and Africa that European nations have long supposed were their property commercially. English is already more extensively spoken than any other language, and it is distinctively the commercial language of the world. It may yet become the diplomatic language."

THE PARTITION OF SAMOA.

LITTLE protest has been aroused by the reported agreement which is to give Germany two of the three largest islands in the Samoan group, with an aggregate area of 1,000 square miles, and leave to the United States the island of Tutuila, which covers one twentieth of that area. The general feeling seems to be that the less of Samoa we have, the less trouble we shall have. By the new arrangement, about 40,000 of the islanders will be under German and 3,500 under American rule—a fact which is also taken as an omen of more peaceful times for our Government than when we tried to help rule the entire population. As a large number of the white inhabitants of the islands are Germans, it is thought that they will be better content, too, with German than with British or American rule; and as the British Premier has said in a public speech that England is satisfied with the islands that Germany gives her elsewhere in exchange for her rights in Samoa, the agreement is accepted as a happy solution of a most vexing problem. So much for the troubles we are rid of. As to what we retain, the 50 square miles of islet under our flag contain Pago-Pago, said to be the best harbor in the entire Pacific archipelago; and harbors for coaling and cable facilities (so Rear-Admiral Bradford has just explained in his report to the Secretary of the Navy) are what we now need. What the Samoans themselves think of the new plan, no one seems as yet to have taken the trouble to inquire; but several papers have remarked that the partition of the islands is a rather curious outcome of what was originally an international combination to preserve the native government. The *Philadelphia Press* thinks, however, that there will "probably be no great regret" over the agreement, and the *Washington Star* agrees that "the chances for friction have been reduced to a minimum." The plan "will rid this country of its preposterous Samoan entanglement," says the *New York World*, "excusing it from the duty of periodically shooting the natives into openly bowing before one clouted king while they secretly conspired for another." If Apia were in British instead of German hands, thinks the *New York Journal*—

"we should have had free trade and less friction than we are likely to have with the Germans. The natives, too, would probably have had a pleasanter time. Still, as the Samoans of late have shown a disposition to turn from their British and American protectors and ally themselves with the Germans, we are under no particular obligation to preserve them from the sort of rule they seem to want. . . . Our new possession is undeveloped and thinly settled as yet, but if we have a liberal trade policy and an honest and intelligent government we may build up a port on the harbor of Pago-Pago that will overshadow Apia in commercial importance."

The *New York Times* is glad that we have dissolved our partnership with Germany:

"We may cheerfully accept the proposals of Germany as 'a good riddance.' This is not diplomatic language, but it is accurate. We have proved, to our own dissatisfaction and to that of everybody else concerned, that we can not safely or peaceably carry on a 'condominium' of anything with Germany. Our offi-

cial ways of looking at things are altogether too different. With the best will in the world on both sides, the arrangement would be unworkable. So an international commission has decided, voicing the results of experience. Even with England alone there would be friction, but with Germany there has been and can be nothing else than friction."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* and the New York *Sun* do not agree as readily as the rest of the press that the arrangement is all that could be desired, and remark that it might be well to examine the plan with considerable care before accepting it.

OUR INTEREST IN CHINA'S BREAK-UP.

THE widely credited report that our Government has called upon the governments controlling "spheres of influence" in China, asking them for written guaranties that they will respect our treaties with China, and not make discriminating tariffs against our goods, has brought to the public attention a development of world politics and international commerce that has been little thought of in this country. American attention is so occupied, in the far East, with the somewhat unexpected result of the break-up of Spain's colonial empire that comparative little thought is given here to the other and more extensive disintegration in that part of the globe. The partition of China seems to be popularly considered an Old-World affair, outside the sphere of American interest; and Lieutenant Hobson's prophecy, made in a recent report, that Manila will some day rival Hongkong as a great trade center may have added to this feeling, on the ground that if the European nations do secure China's trade we know where there will be plenty more just as good.

While we are waiting for Manila to reach that predicted eminence, it is worthy of note that even five years ago the value of the direct sea-borne trade between China and the United States, as reported by Consul-General Jernigan, was greater than between China and the European continent, Russia excepted; that it was more than double that between Russia and China; and that it amounted to nearly five eighths of the direct trade of Great Britain with China. For the year ending with June we sent exports to the British island of Hongkong to the value of about \$7,730,000, most of which was probably reshipped from that port into the Chinese empire; and for the same fiscal year our direct exports to China were about \$14,500,000, as against about \$10,000,000 for the year before. Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, in his recent book on "China in Transformation," says:

"The volume of the United States trade with China represented more than one seventh of the entire foreign trade of the empire in 1896. While the import trade from China has increased slowly, the export trade to China has increased one hundred and twenty-six per cent. in ten years, and is more than fifty per cent. larger than the German exports."

China's break-up would, it seems probable, cripple our trade there seriously. The province of Manchuria, for example, lies within the Russian "sphere of influence," and altho Russia has announced that the port of Talien-wan, the terminus of the Siberian Pacific Railway, will be a "free port," it is not thought likely that the Czar will long continue to let American trade push Russian trade out of his own territory. Mr. John Barrett, formerly our Minister to Siam, says of Manchuria (in *The North American Review*):

"The growth of the demand there for certain classes of American cotton goods has been phenomenal. It was not many years ago that the market was very limited. There are even on record reports of consuls and of special agents of cotton firms which said that there was no field for the expansion of American trade. To-day the marvel of business interests in northern China is the development of the market for American cotton goods in Man-

churia. When I first visited New-chwang, the gateway to Manchuria, American imports were not over 15 per cent. of the total; on my last visit they were more than 50 per cent., with the proportion increasing every day! Notwithstanding this marked growth, only a small proportion of Manchuria's millions has been reached. If the great northern provinces of China now require \$7,000,000 worth of our cottons, there is no valid reason why they should not in ten years from now consume \$20,000,000 worth. A few years ago \$3,000,000 represented the value of the trade. When we consider that the cotton-mills of New England and the South are supplying this demand in Manchuria, and that they have even been kept running when other mills have been closed, there is every reason why those two sections should join together in insisting that the open door shall always apply to Manchuria."

As the United States is one of the great wheat-raising countries of the world, it is a matter of great moment to us that the Chinaman is cultivating a taste for the many dishes that can be made from flour. Some statistician has estimated that if each person in one of China's densely populated provinces could be induced to buy one biscuit a day from us, all the biscuit factories in the United States would have to run day and night the year round to fill the demand. Mr. Barrett records that the appetite for American flour is rapidly growing:

"Some of our consuls and trade experts declared, but a few years ago, that wheat flour would never be accepted in large quantities by the Chinese. It was contended that they did not want it, did not need it, and could not be induced to take it. The exporters of California and Oregon were even advised to spend no more money in an effort to build up a market. And yet the development of the flour trade is even more marvelous than that of cotton. The shipments, for instance, from Portland, Ore., to Hongkong have increased 1,600 per cent. in the last ten years, and, taken with those of San Francisco and the Puget Sound ports, aggregate many millions of dollars per annum! Considering what a small portion of China's millions has commenced to use flour, it is difficult to place any reasonable limit on the future demand."

Basing his argument on our present exports of \$40,000,000 value to the far East, Mr. Barrett predicts a rich future for our Chinese trade, and sees no reason why it should not expand soon to \$300,000,000. To reap this golden harvest, however, aggressive action is needed. We must hold the Philippines and stand firmly for the open door in China. These accomplished, the necessary measures to clinch our hold as "the paramount power of the Pacific" are set forth by Mr. Barrett as follows:

"I would say that the most important step . . . is the early construction of the Nicaragua canal. Every year's delay in carrying out this great enterprise will cost us ten times as many millions of dollars in trade as would its immediate digging. . . .

"The second important point is the laying of a cable across the Pacific Ocean, from some central Pacific-coast point, like San Francisco, Portland, or Puget Sound, to Hawaii and thence to the Philippines, Japan, and China, with possibly a branch to Australia. The tremendous monopoly of the present telegraphic connection between the far East and America is a great handicap to the development of trade with the United States. . . .

"The third great necessity is the immediate improvement of the passenger, freight, and mail steamship service of the Pacific. Vessels equal to those crossing the Atlantic should be placed on this route, and as many as possible should fly the American flag. . . .

"Fourth, the Government should bear in mind, in its appointment of ministers and consuls to Asiatic capitals and ports, that only men suited to the peculiar Asiatic conditions and demands, both political and commercial, should be sent there, and when once good men have made a record for themselves they should be kept in their places. . . .

"Fifth, there should be established at such main points as Yokohama, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore American banks to handle the exchange with the United States. At present there is not a single American banking institution from one end of the coast to the other.

"Sixth, American firms should make a practise of sending only the very best men to represent them in the far East. They should be men of tact and diplomacy, as well as of energy."

As to our policy as a nation toward China and the powers, Mr. Barrett says:

"First, we should stand firmly and persistently for the integrity of the Chinese empire, and use our influence for the inauguration of reforms of government; second, we should insist on the 'open door' and absolute freedom of trade, in accordance with the stipulations of the old Tientsin treaties, from Canton to Newchwang; third, we should direct our political and moral influence against the delimitation of alleged 'spheres of influence,' or actual 'areas of operation,' and withhold formal recognition thereof until, or unless, fourth, seeing the inevitable development of such spheres and the consequent break-up of the empire—without willingness to resort to war—we should demand and insist upon the open door and freedom of trade with and in these areas of quasi sovereignty; fifth, we should consider the advisability of securing a port in northern China, but only in the event of the break-up of the empire, or by legitimate purchase and treaty; and sixth, the United States as far as possible should work in harmony and on the same lines with other powers having similar commercial interests, to protect them from further limitation."

Our Government's reported interrogation of the powers controlling Chinese ports is viewed by the press generally as a prudent move, necessary, indeed, if we wish to keep our Chinese trade. The *Richmond Times* says: "This is a pretty serious business and it has no proper relation to the mouthings we hear every day about imperialism and the like. But imperialism or no imperialism, our trade must be protected, and our Chinese trade is of too much consequence to this nation for it to allow any other nation to forcibly oust us of one dollar's worth of it. That is what the people of the cotton States demand." In the first nine months of this year cotton cloth worth over \$7,500,000 (an increase of \$2,000,000 over the average of the last two years) was shipped from this country to China. It will be too late to save this trade, several papers point out, if we wait till these powers actually annex what are now only spheres of influence, for then our treaties with China will have no force in the transferred territory, and they can make whatever tariffs they please. The preservation of the open door for our goods, therefore, says the *New York Press*, can be "secured only by arresting the dissolution of the empire." Several other papers see that our interest lies in keeping the empire intact; "but," says the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, "in the present decrepit condition of that nation there will be great difficulty in preventing the seizure of segments of it by some of the big European countries." While we might find ourselves alone in defending China in the final crash, there is a widespread opinion that in our present demand for the open door "there is reason to believe," as the *Chicago Evening Post* says, that we "will have the cooperation of both England and Germany in this humane and civilized undertaking." Indeed, the Kaiser's visit to England, the Anglo-American era of good feeling, and the smooth settlement of the Samoan question have caused some talk of a new Triple Alliance, to be made up of England, Germany, and the United States. All these rumors have led the anti-expansionist press to renew their protests against "imperialism" to which they think our country is tending. The *Springfield Republican* foresees certain war in the next century over the Eastern question, and predicts that the United States will be dragged into it. The *Baltimore Sun* says that "we have no desire to be mixed up in the tangle of the conflicting ambitions of the powers in that quarter of the globe." The rumors of an alliance, thinks the *Baltimore Herald*, "seem rather designed to force us into one than to convey information of an accomplished fact. All approaches which aim at making us one of the arbiters of China's future should, at least, be most carefully considered before they are favorably received."

COLLEGES AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

PROF. GEORGE D. HERRON'S letter to the trustees of Iowa College resigning the chair of applied Christianity in that institution has attracted almost as much attention as Dr. Andrews's resignation from the presidency of Brown University three years ago, or the somewhat similar positions in which Professor Ely at the University of Wisconsin and Professor Bemis at the University of Chicago were placed on account of their economic views. Professor Herron relieves the trustees from any imputation of having forced him to resign. The chair was especially endowed for his occupancy, with a full understanding that his views were such as would bring attacks upon the college; and for six years his teachings there have been the subject of much public controversy. His letter reads in part:

"When you established this department I came to it in all good faith, thinking you were prepared for whatever might come, and hoping that in time my academic work might take its normal and organic place among other departments of the college, and I be held individually responsible for my public words, through books or from the platform.

"So far as the interior workings of the college are concerned, the end sought for has been achieved. The department of applied Christianity has now a perfectly organic and even incidental place in the life of the college. It has not hindered the steady growth of the college, both in the number of its students and in the quality of its work. Nor can I conceive of a more harmonious or cooperative faculty—a faculty made up of wholesome and self-sacrificing Christian men and women.

"None the less your position as trustees is made more serious and difficult each year by the recurring demands for the removal of the chair of applied Christianity and its occupant. These demands come not only from the press and from public men who feel indignant at my teachings concerning property, but from old and sincere friends of the college, who feel that its well-being is being put in jeopardy because of the lack of support from men of financial means and of influence among the churches. . . .

"The reports of the secretary and of the faculty committee, at the last annual meeting of the board of trustees, seem to verify this opinion. The college is outgrowing its equipment; its needs are rapidly increasing; yet the money to supply these needs can not be had while I continue to teach in the college. At least, this is what men of means almost universally say when approached, and it is what you, as trustees, are given every reason to believe. . . .

"It is certainly true that the doctrines of property which I hold are subversive of the existing industrial and political order. I do believe that our system of private ownership of natural resources is a crime against God and man and nature; that natural resources are not property, and can not be so held without destroying the liberty of man and the basis of the religion of Christ. This common and equal right of all men to the earth and its resources, as their common inheritance from God, I expect to always and everywhere teach.

"The faith that it is true and that it must ultimately be applied is dearer to me than my bread or life. But I recognize that the constituency of this college is equally sincere in believing such teaching to be dangerous and untrue. I recognize fully the right of men to support only such freedom as they believe in, and I am unwilling to force them to even seem to support such freedom and teaching as they do not believe in. . . .

"Educational institutions, as now organized and supported, dependent as they are on gifts of money from the existing social order, afford no place for the teaching of disturbing social ideals, tho it can not be said that human truths that are new will always be outcast and vagabond upon the earth, even when rudely spoken, until accepted and made a part of the past.

"As college education is now organized, however, I question any man's right to teach that which the college constituency does not want. He may as an individual teach the people who care to hear him, but not as a member of an educational institution which he does not represent. In any case, I am as sure of the right of men of wealth and of conservative political and religious opinions not to want me there as I am of my right to want to stay. And

tho I can not remain in Iowa College in peace, I leave it in peace, and my deepest love will abide with it."

Even those who hold views opposed to those of Professor Herron commend the spirit of his letter. The Chicago *Evening Post* (November 3) says his words do him "great credit" and "compel a tribute even from his severe critics." It continues:

"Dr. Herron admits that his convictions are not such as existing educational institutions can properly be expected to teach. The doctrines of property, Dr. Herron holds, are subversive of the existing industrial and political order. Christianity as Dr. Herron 'applies' it forbids private ownership of land and other 'natural resources.' In other words, Dr. Herron is a Christian Socialist, if not a Communist like Count Tolstoy. His beliefs are dear to him, and he has a perfect right to advocate them on his own responsibility. But an educational institution which regards such beliefs as false, impossible, and anti-social is bound to dissociate itself from the men who propagate them. Dr. Herron himself says: 'I question whether an existing college or university is any place for the sort of work I am trying to do. I do not know that a present-day educational institution can rightly make place for the mere apostle of an ideal, whether he be right or wrong. Institutional education has chiefly to do with what has been said and done rather than with what is to be said and done in the future.'

"The resignation has relieved the college from embarrassment and disturbing controversy, and it has not impaired Dr. Herron's freedom to teach his peculiar doctrines. Both are to be congratulated on an inevitable divorce."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* (November 4) calls his letter of resignation "a most manly letter," and adds: "The manner in which Dr. Herron has taken leave of Iowa College will add greatly to the respect in which he is held wherever sincerity of thought and unselfishness count for more than the particular doctrines any man may hold on the political and social problems that vex and perplex mankind."

The Boston *Transcript* (November 3) says: "His whole letter, in which he broadly discusses all the aspects of the case, is characterized by a manly and gentle spirit which commands at once

sympathy and admiration. . . . It is hardly necessary to state that Professor Herron's views, as he puts the case, tend to be 'subversive of the existing industrial and political order.' But few who read his letter will be disposed to question his entire honesty and sincerity. He is true to his leadings, but he refuses to let what he considers the truth embarrass others with equal rights to their opinions and with responsibilities in this particular case much greater than his."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE best General Buller can do is to give the Ladysmith situation absent treatment.—*The Detroit News*.

THE open door in China is designed to let other nations in, but not to let the Chinese out.—*The Philadelphia Ledger*.

FIRST COLORED CITIZEN: "Whut you think 'bout dis here Filipino policy?" SECOND COLORED CITIZEN: "Dunno; I neber played it."

WHEN a man goes into Ohio politics hereafter he should first take the precaution to have his leg amputated.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

A MAN in Admiral Dewey's position could scarcely be expected to care much about a small prosaic matter like the Presidency.—*The Washington Star*.

THE *Ohio State Journal* says, "McKinley's record is an open book." The sultan of Sulu is ready to admit that it is an open pocketbook.—*The Omaha World-Herald*.

IN future, Great Britain should begin sending reinforcements several weeks before she picks a quarrel with distant farming settlements.—*The Kansas City Journal*.

HUMANE.—The Boers may at any rate be depended on to go back to farming after the war is over, instead of flooding the market with magazine articles.—*The Washington Star*.

IT might be construed as an unfriendly act if Uncle Sam should send a representative to South Africa who knows something about the art of war.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

IN view of the general result, it is about time for Senator Mason to step into the vestibule and inflame his countenance with a few more incandescent blushes for his native land.—*The New York Mail and Express*.

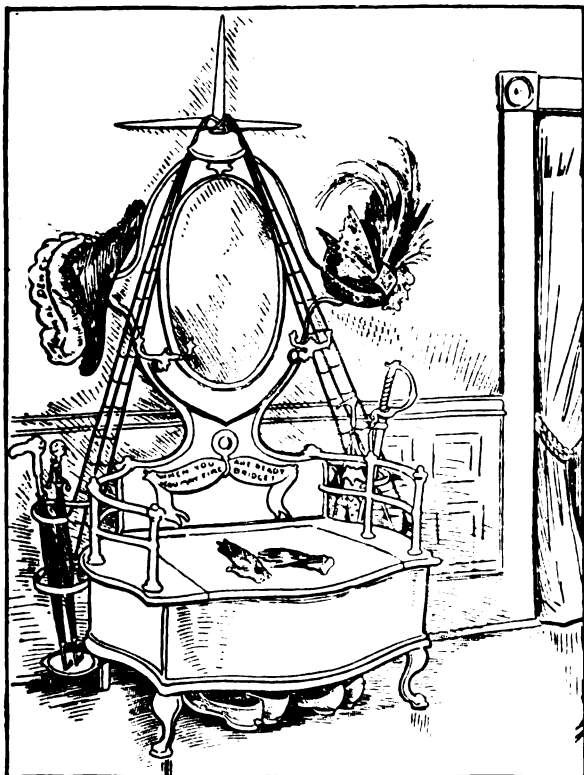
IF Senator Mason and Senator Pettigrew would arrange to blush alternately, instead of simultaneously and all the time, the strain on their blushing powers would not be so great.—*The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

THE CENSOR.—Newspaper Man: "I should like to telegraph home that the commanding general is an idiot!" Censor: "I regret to inform you that we can permit the transmission of no military secrets."—*Life*.

"GENERAL," said Aguinaldo's private secretary, as he looked up from a copy of an American newspaper, "President McKinley has refused to meditate between the British and the Boers." "Good!" cried the unassimilated Filipino; "cable my congratulations to Krüger."—*Life*.

THE members of the Chicago anti-imperialist conference did not adjourn without making an impressive threat. They declare their intention of contributing to the defeat of any anti-Aguinaldian party. The full strength of the conference is 160 votes. Let the Republicans beware.—*The New York Sun*.

AMONG a number of amusing schoolboys' essays contributed to the current *Cassell's Saturday Journal* is the following by a youthful essayist, aged ten: "Krüger and Kannerbulism is one. He is a man of blud. Mr. Chamberling has wrote to him sayin come out and fite or else give up the blud of the English you have took. he is a boardutchman and a wickid heethin. lord Kitchener has been sent for his goary blud and to bring back his scandalus head ded or alive."—*The Westminster Review*.



A BONNET ON THE HAT RACK.

Admiral Dewey has acquired the last piece of furniture for the new house.—*The Minneapolis Journal*.



KRUGER: "If this thing keeps up much longer I'll have to pass an anti-immigration act."—*The Detroit Journal*.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

"THE CHRISTIAN" ON THE LONDON STAGE.

ALTHO Hall Caine's play has been seen in America for nearly a year and is still a great popular success, the English public has just had the opportunity of judging of its merits. The opinion of the London critics appears to be that, viewed by dramatic standards, it is far from possessing the qualities of a great play, whatever elements of ephemeral popularity it may possess. Mr. Malcolm Watson, in *The St. James's Gazette* (October 17), says:

"There can be no doubt whatever that the play produced last night at the Duke of York's is but an indifferent piece of work, regard it as you may from the ethical, the literary, or the instructive standpoint. Like most plays adapted from novels, it is ill-constructed and constantly presumes upon the listener's knowledge of the original book. The scenes are episodic rather than sequent, the development of character abrupt and spasmodic, and the general motivation of the piece lamentably inadequate. Mr. Caine insists that 'the professional critic too often finds that it is not only hard for him to be generous, but that it gives him a great deal of trouble to be just and honest.' Mr. Caine is wholly and irrationally wrong upon this point. The business of the 'professional critic' is to judge the thing presented to his notice by the canons of art; the public is content if it be entertained, and not infrequently finds its amusement in laughing at, rather than with, a playwright. Frankly, 'The Christian' is not a play to be taken seriously by any thinking man. It offers at every step a distorted picture of life; it appeals only at rare intervals to the true emotions; its sentiment is tawdry, its power for good or evil *nil*. In its essence it is melodrama covered with a cheap veneer of bombastic rhetoric, capable of deceiving few, however, as to the quality of the material beneath. One or two fairly powerful scenes, it may be admitted, the play contains, but even the effect of these, and particularly of that famous one which takes place in *Glory's* room between her and *John Storm*, is largely neutralized by the difficulty in which the audience finds itself of grasping its real significance. In the book the author has time and opportunity to explain *Storm's* attitude toward the woman he loves; in the drama his conduct is wellnigh incomprehensible. The art of the playwright is, above all things, to prepare the spectator for what he is about to witness; to make it clear that the catastrophe shown is inevitable—the necessary outcome of antecedent events or a specified train of thought. Mr. Caine, on the contrary, suddenly throws a tragic incident upon the stage and leaves the audience to make the best or worst of it. He forgets 'you must not pump spring-water upon a gracious public, full of nerves,' as Elizabeth Barrett Browning once eloquently phrased it."

The Westminster of the same date remarks that if the "problem play" is dead, the "program play" has taken its place:

"The 'program play' is a modern, blatant revival of the didactic. It is announced—despite, of course, the modesty of the authors—that it is going to illustrate and enforce some noble theme; it is hinted that the stage, even if it do not usurp the functions of the pulpit, will at least preach a powerful lesson to weak and sinful humanity. This, perhaps, may be well in its way. Certainly, I, for one, will never suggest that the influence of the stage for good ought to be neglected merely because its influence for evil is so great as to cause some of the undiscerning to denounce it altogether. At the same time one must remember that one can not praise a piece as a play merely because it has merit as a tract. That 'medicated fiction' is permissible one may not doubt; but, while we are willing to take a little powder in a lot of jam, we are not prepared to swallow a little jam accompanied by a great deal of powder. Now, 'The Christian' undoubtedly is a program play. Mr. Hall Caine has put such a pressure upon his modesty as to enable him to declare in advance a good deal about the object and character of his piece, which a wiser man would have left the public and the critics to discover for themselves. 'The Christian,' we understand, is intended to teach us the beauty and force of religion, and in some way to en-

courage the weaker brethren to strive for righteousness. Possibly there is a colossal subtlety in Mr. Hall Caine's scheme. He may believe that the theater is essentially a pernicious place, and, acting the part of a stern reformer, is endeavoring to keep people away from the theater by showing them how prodigiously dull a play may be. Certainly in no other way can one consider 'The Christian' effective as a tract, and if it be not effective as a tract it is naught, since it is nothing as drama."

GRANT ALLEN.

THE death of Mr. Charles Grant Blairfindle Allen, who attained popularity as a scientist, as a novelist, and as a philosopher, is especially regretted because he was still in the prime of life.

The following particulars of his career are given in a London despatch of October 25:

"Grant Allen was born in 1848 in Kingston, Canada, and his boyhood was passed on the banks of the St. Lawrence River. In his veins ran French, English, Scotch, and Irish blood, and the mixed blood and the wild life of his boyhood perhaps gave him his versatility. He loved nature. Every tree, rock, hill, and flower he loved.

"The groundwork of his education he got at a famous school in New Haven, the middle part he acquired in Dieppe, France. He completed at Oxford, England, winning many prizes and honors, and gaining his degree in 1871. He spoke French so well by that time that he was often taken for a Frenchman, even by Frenchmen.

"And then Grant Allen began to write. At the same time he began to earn his livelihood as a lecturer at Brighton College. Next he became professor of classics at Queens College, Jamaica, but relinquished the pleasant post in 1876 because of ill health. Small pay and lesser honors finally forced him to forsake learning for letters. 'Physiological Esthetics' was his first book. He paid for its publication himself and got neither fame nor money in return. But it attracted the attention of many scientists, including Darwin. Then came a great period of depression for the author. He wrote one hundred articles for magazines and publishers before he succeeded in having one accepted. That one was on natural history. He took the cue and wrote inimitable articles on popular science.

"In 1883 he went to live in Dorking, and his health gradually began failing, so that he was forced to spend his winters in warmer climes. But with failing health came splendid mental efforts. He commenced writing novels. Book after book fell from his pen with machine-like regularity, all of much excellence. Some of those novels turned things upside down. Young persons of fifteen, he admitted, could not read all of his novels.



*Yours very sincerely,
Grant Allen*

His essays in *The Fortnightly* were also startling, but carefully thought out.

"'Babylon' and the 'Devil's Die' were instant successes. 'Philistia,' 'What's Bred in the Bone,' 'The White Man's Foot,' 'Dumaresq's Daughter'—all were highly favored. 'The Color Sense,' a scientific study, showed infinite pains of research and attracted wide attention in scientific quarters. But it was his 'The Woman Who Did' that created the greatest furore. It was denounced in a thousand pulpits. It was barred from many libraries.

"The heroine sought to regenerate humanity by stepping outside social custom. She would not have a lawful husband for the father of her child, and she sought to train her daughter to those same principles. But the upshot of it was that the daughter when grown denounced the mother, and this broke the mother's heart.

"With all his success, Grant Allen advised against letters as a career. 'Don't take to literature,' said he once, 'if you've capital enough in hand to buy a good broom and energy enough to annex a vacant street-crossing.'"

The funeral of Mr. Grant Allen at the Woking Crematory was most simple. "There was no religious service," says the *London Chronicle*, "no chanting of hymns, no invocations of any creed, no appeal to any doctrine." In the presence of a few friends, mostly men of letters, Mr. Frederic Harrison spoke a short eulogy and then committed the body to the flames. We quote a portion of his address as reported in *The Chronicle* (October 28):

"Grant Allen's life, said Mr. Harrison, was a continuous protest against the creeds and conventions of the world around him, and it would be to dishonor his sincerity and courage if, in any weak compliance with prevalent habits, they were to impose any conventions on his lifeless body; it would be to do him wrong to impose on him any of the hopes and invocations, not only of the churches, but of any form of religious community whatever. Those present were plain laymen, taking a final leave of a lay thinker whom they had known in life, and not pretending to do more than soldiers did when, on the battle-field, they laid a dead comrade in the ground where he had fought and bled.

"To those who knew the man, as well as his books, the most dominant feature of his life, said the speaker, was his lively sensitiveness to the varying aspects of nature, and to the many variations of human ideas. He had that susceptibility to impressions that was so rare in our English strain and race, and was only to be explained by his Celtic birth, cosmopolitan training, and his intense activity of mind and great receptivity to all impressions, and the sincerity of spirit which was his deepest moral characteristic. They need not to-day rehearse the immense roll of his public works, or the list of Grant Allen's many-sided literary undertakings. It would be a long catalog if he were to deal with his writings in science, theology, botany, metaphysics, history, paleontology, archeology, physiology, sociology, ethics, art, criticism, fiction. He claimed to be a popular expounder, not a final authority in science, and to him (Mr. Harrison) his most important achievement was his last great work on 'The Evolution of the Idea of God.' But neither with that nor with his multiform activity in other ways had they now to deal; enough for them that they were laying to rest forever that inexhaustible and versatile brain. Of his fiction he (Mr. Harrison) knew nothing: nor need he speak; he himself treated it as by-play."

Not every one would agree with Mr. Harrison in his light dismissal of Grant Allen's work in fiction, especially of the novel by which he will always be best remembered—"The Woman Who Did." The book is referred to by nearly every serious writer upon the theory of sex relations and constitutes one of the most prized volumes of the radical social reformer. A reviewer in *The Critic* some years ago said that a certain book, "for rank indecency, leaves Mr. Grant Allen's far behind." This called forth from Mr. Andrew Lang the following statement:

"Now it is not possible to put in words how much I differ from the opinions of Mr. Allen, as set forth in 'The Woman Who Did.' My sense of humor, my theory of life, my conception of the evolution of society, are all equally repelled, and up in arms against

Mr. Allen's ideas. But as to 'indecency,' the charge seems to me idiotic. A man and woman (from motives which strike me as absurd) live as married people without any legal or religious ceremony. So do Adam and Eve in 'Paradise Lost.' But if either author is 'indecent' (which neither is), Milton, not Mr. Allen, must be blamed for that offense."

It may be added that Mr. Grant Allen himself considered this his "best possible work." "I have," he said, "written what I consider a work of art, and I am ready to stand or fall by it."

Mr. Richard Le Gallienne, writing in the *Boston Transcript* (November 4) shortly before Grant Allen's death, calls him "one of the most original and fascinating personalities in modern letters." He says:

"Grant Allen means more than many people imagine. He has written too much for it all to be his best. His has been the tragic—even tho well-paid—existence of the literary temperament working for its living against many odds, odds of taste and fashion and superstition. According to his light, he has always stood for the civilized man against the—imperialistic—barbarian. Tho superficially antagonistic to Christianity and actually at variance with it in certain directions, he is, by virtue of his deep and tender sense of pity, his sense of the strife in man between lower and higher, and some mysterious necessity of choice between the two, his ardent advocacy of all we mean by true civilization—he is, perhaps, the truest, and certainly the most influential Christian in modern English letters. The literary quality of his work may be cheaply criticized—tho the average excellence of it, in relation to its bulk, is astonishing—but his significance as a force in many directions is beyond denial. When the mists of contemporary misrepresentation clear away from his name, he will be seen to have been one of the most original and important and beautiful personalities of our time."

LITERARY SWEATSHOPS.

AN account lately given in a New York paper of the way short stories are turned out by the piece—or yard—in New York Grubdom, to supply the voracious appetite of "literary syndicates," furnishes instructive reading, and is, altho humorously told, no doubt substantially true. It appears that these syndicates furnish light, very light, fiction to thousands of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country. The writer of this account (in the *New York Evening Post*) tells of meeting a friend who was one of the workers in this literary mill, and the following details are furnished by him. He says:

"The stories are, as you say, very simple. The prices paid by the Blank people would not compensate the wear and tear on one's brain of more complicated plots. And then they are short—never much more than two thousand words. Practise is what does it. The first time I tried one, I had to walk about the streets for a couple of hours to construct the story in my head—or I thought I had—and it took me three hours more to write it. That was a severe lesson. I soon found, by inquiry and calculation, that carrying packages to customers from a small grocery would be more paying work than this, because the consumption of energy entailed by the making of one story would exhaust me for nearly two days. That was before I hit on the 'trickling' plan.

"When you write a two-thousand-word piece of fiction by the 'trickling' plan, you first get your paper and pen, then you think of a girl's name. The name is pretty sure to bring some sort of phantom into your mind. Try it yourself, and see if it doesn't. You do something to your phantom's hair, or eyes, or figure, to give her individuality. You must, because these phantoms are naturally indeterminate. Then you put her somewhere where a nice girl would look well—a sidewalk of a country town, or her boudoir, in front of a dresser, or her parlor. Writers of this type of fiction should never say 'dressing-table' or 'drawing-room.' Then you let the story trickle. I found some difficulty, at first, in keeping it from slopping over the limit; but that can be done by finding out how many pages of your paper will hold two thousand words of your writing, and numbering the pages beforehand. If you write one hundred words to a page, you have to

begin getting things happy when you see 'seventeen' on the left-hand upper corner of your paper. Because, you know, of course, you must get things happy at the finish.

"I found that, after a little practise, I could trickle out two thousand words in this way in about two hours and forty minutes. Later, when my phantoms became familiar to me, the 'trickling' increased in speed, and the Blank people still seemed quite satisfied with my product. That was in the early days, when they used to read the stories before paying me for them. Out of about thirty stories they rejected only three; one of those three was a story in which I had allowed myself to become interested and forgotten to make the happy ending; in another there was half a page of broken English spoken by an old Frenchman—broken English counts in the trade as 'dialect,' which is tabooed. In the third there was a negro, described as such—the Blank syndicate either deny the existence of negroes, or are agnostic about it, I don't know which.

"I could tell you of other methods which I discovered for myself later. One was a variant on the primitive 'trickling' method; instead of calling up a phantom character in your story, you call up a phantom storyteller, and let the whole thing trickle out in the first person. When I had got that plan into thorough working order, it reduced the time of production to a very few minutes over two hours. The plan of making a note of some incident and working out from it, when the time came to write the story, was very fast, but it may surprise you to hear that I found there was danger of complication in it. You have to look out sharp for complication, not only because it increases the strain of the work, but also because it carries you over your space limit.

"But by this time I had got beyond submitting stories for approval. The syndicate would simply order so many stories a week—three at first, then five—and I was to hand in a story and receive cash down, without waiting to have the stuff read. That was when I began to discover my own multiplicity. Oh, yes. Behold in me Elaine Cartwright, F. M. Dash, Cobb, and, I have no doubt, many others whose names I have never seen. I don't mean to assert that Elaine, or any other of these, is I and no other. Other writers may at times have figured as Elaine, or as Cobb, or as Dash. I only say that my work has appeared under these names, as well as, probably, under others which I have never seen."

As to the people who read this species of sweatshop literature, the modest author says that it has often puzzled him to think "who on earth could read that sort of stuff":

* "I have seen specimens of it clipped from Arkansas, Colorado, and Kentucky papers, and I have reason to believe that it has obtained currency in Connecticut and western New York. One 'timely' piece of drivel was reprinted in the New York ——. And the worst of it was that this particular rot was a selection to which it had pleased the syndicate to affix my own name. I rather think that the syndicate had reasons of its own for not wishing me to see my babies again after they had left my hands and been paid for. Once I begged them to let me have the proofs to look over in case the printers might nod here and there; this request was not refused, and, yet, somehow, I never saw those proofs in that office. Altogether, the behavior of the syndicate in regard to the names on those stories struck me as remarkably smooth and even wily.

"I think I must tell you about the 'Clarence' series," he continued with a chuckle. "I was turning them out at that time on the method of trickling in the first person, with incidents or thoughts to serve as germs. This Clarence of mine was supposed to be a man whom everything reminded of something that had happened in his own experience, which extended over a long life in many lands. Some of his stories were really not half bad, I must say. I thought it would be a good idea to keep him going through a series, keeping his identity throughout. I will not say that I had no idea of making my syndicate print a number of my stories under one name or else under no name at all. Certainly, that was just what my Clarence would naturally do for me; if one of the series appeared under the name of Cobb, say, the next could not appear as the work of some one else. But I never saw one of the 'Clarence' lot in print—and they certainly did tell me, as courteously as they could, that Clarence must stop. The reason they gave me was, that when a constant reader of one paper, say, in Buffalo, picked up some other paper, and found Clarence

telling a story in that other paper, then the reader would probably suppose that this story was a reprint of the same story he had read last week in his own paper; editors objected to this risk, and their objections lowered the market value of the plates. It was a bitter aspersion on Clarence's reputation as a *raconteur*, and he did not survive it. Yes, that was the end of poor Clarence."

Altogether, it is a marvelous revelation of human nature and of literary tastes, remarks the writer in *The Evening Post*. "Who are the readers of F. M. Dash and of Elaine Cartwright?" he asks. And what would Macaulay's New Zealander say if by chance a thousand years hence he should cross the Atlantic and in the ruins of an office building near the crumbling pillars of the Brooklyn Bridge find the stereotype plates of the great Blank syndicate?

TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION."

THE first impression made upon the reader by Tolstoy's new story appears to be its extreme simplicity, even naïveté, of style. Nothing is hidden, nothing is qualified. Everything is straightforward, emphatic—even, it is needless to add, dogmatic. This quality of decisiveness is, says a writer in *The Academy*, increased by a certain air of grim irony—the irony of the old man who has experienced all that life has to give, and who sees with straight, keen vision beneath the trappings of civilization, and with a smile thrusts them aside. To the understanding of old age, even the court of law with its pretentious gravity has no glamour. It is Tolstoy's task in this book to tear the mask from things; and he does it gravely and without haste or bitterness, but with iron hands. *The Academy* thus refers to the account of a murder trial which occurs early in the book, as an illustration of this grave iconoclasm:

"At the moment one does not perhaps notice what is happening, but by the time the scene is over, and Maslova has been sentenced to Siberia for a crime she did not commit, the full force of the author's saturnine device is felt, and we know in a score of ways that no one sitting in judgment upon her is more honest than this prostitute, and most are less so. Here is an example:

The president, who had to take the chair, had arrived early. The president was a tall, stout man, with long gray whiskers. Tho married, he led a very loose life, and his wife did the same, so they did not stand in each other's way. This morning he had received a note from a Swiss girl, who had formerly been a governess in his house, and who was now on her way from South Russia to St. Petersburg. She wrote that she would wait for him between 5 and 6 P.M. in the Hotel Itália. This made him wish to begin and get through the sitting as soon as possible, so to have time to call before 6 P.M. on the little red-haired Clara Vasilievna, with whom he had begun a romance in the country last summer. He went into a private room, latched the door, took a pair of dumb-bells out of a cupboard, moved his arms twenty times upward, downward, forward, and sideways; then holding the dumb-bells above his head, lightly bent his knees three times.

"As the trial proceeds, with its terrible issues, we now and then observe the president glancing at the clock. To take another passage—the judges are entering the court. Every one rises as they come in, Justice incarnate:

Last came the third member of the court, the same Matthew Nikitich who was always late. He was a bearded man, with large, round, kindly eyes. He was suffering from a catarrh of the stomach, and, according to his doctor's advice, he had begun trying a new treatment, and this had kept him at home longer than usual. Now, as he was ascending the platform, he had a pensive air. He was in the habit of making guesses in answer to all sorts of self-put questions by different curious means. Just now he had asked whether the new treatment would be beneficial, and had decided that it would cure his catarrh if the number of steps from the door to his chair would divide by three. He made twenty-six steps, but managed to get in a twenty-seventh just by his chair.

"After this whatever is august about the tribunal has evaporated. Those keen eyes have pierced the 'glamour.' How very real it all becomes!

"Among the jury who have to return a verdict on the case and vote for Maslova's innocence or guilt is Count Tolstoy's hero, Nekhludoff. Upon this circumstance and the fact that he recognizes the prisoner as his aunt's quondam *protégé*, whom years before he had seduced, the story rests. Nekhludoff is a character with whom readers of Tolstoy are familiar—a mixture of good and evil, or rather, strength and weakness, in an aristocratic framework. He is rich and idle, but he is capable of thought, and the voice of duty can still be as a trumpet-call to him. As he sits in the jury-box and sees before him what he believes to be the result of his sin, anguish settles on his soul, and the turning-point of his life is reached. He determines to amend the past as far as possible. That night he takes his resolution:

'I shall tell her, Katusha, that I am a scoundrel, and have sinned toward her, and will do all I can to ease her lot. Yes, I will see her, and will ask her to forgive me.

'Yes, I will beg her pardon, as children do.' . . . He stopped—'will marry her if it is necessary.' He stopped again, folded his hands in front of his breast, as he used to when a little child, lifted his eyes, and said, addressing some one: 'Lord, help me, teach me, come and enter within me, and purify me of all this abomination.'

He prayed and asked God to help him, to enter into him and cleanse him; and what he was praying for had already happened; the God within him had awakened in his consciousness. He felt himself one with Him, and therefore felt not only the freedom, fulness, and joy of life, but all the power of righteousness. All, all the best that a man could do he felt capable of doing.

His eyes filled with tears as he was saying all this to himself, good and bad tears; good because they were tears of joy at the awakening of the spiritual being within him, the being which had been asleep all these years, and bad tears because they were tears of tenderness to himself at his own goodness."

Tolstoy's new work, *The Academy* thinks, should please both those who "want a story" and those who ask only for a message from the master. Into it the traits of both his earlier and later periods have been fused. It is, *The Academy* remarks, as tho Count Tolstoy said to us: "The novel pure and simple I have lost heart to write; the sermon pure and simple you have no interest in reading; you shall have the two inextricably mixed." Thus the story is as truly a part of life itself as tho it were without moral intent.

WAS SCOTT SOLE AUTHOR OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS?

A STARTLING surmise is made by Mr. James Hay in his new book on Sir Walter Scott. He hints, says *The St. James's Gazette*, that it was to James Ballantyne that much of the credit belonged for the literary finish of the Waverley novels. Mr. Hay writes:

"Indeed, the peculiar nature of the connection between James and Scott has never yet been thoroughly understood. This is proved by a strange entry in the old cash-book of James Ballantyne & Co. of £3,600, being James's share of eight novels, which was paid by the publishers direct to Ballantyne in the same way as Scott himself was. Strange, is it not, that Ballantyne's arrangement should receive such a large share? Equally strange that Lockhart should be so silent regarding it. Could it be for literary work rendered to the author of 'Waverley'? . . . I believe that James Ballantyne, a man of consummate taste and literary ability, corrected and polished the Waverley MSS., which Scott, who at his best was never immaculate in style, wrote at a whirlwind pace. Probably the world will never know how much indebted Walter Scott was to James Ballantyne."

It will be remembered that at a public dinner in Edinburgh on February 23, 1827, Scott announced for the first time that he was the author of the Waverley novels, and altho this may seem to leave no room for controversy, the statement can not be reconciled with Scott's previous denials that he was the "Great Unknown." THE LITERARY DIGEST (July 25, 1896) calls attention to a yet more explicit statement from him to this effect than any recorded by Lockhart. It is in a letter written by Sir Walter on

August 3, 1823, and now in possession of the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, New York. It was written to Dr. Warren's father, Samuel Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," and began as follows:

"SIR: I am favored with your letter of the twenty-sixth, which some business prevented my sooner replying to. I am not the author of those novels which the world chooses to ascribe to me, and I am therefore unworthy of the praises due to that individual, whoever he may prove to be."

THE TWO POEMS ON THE MAN WITH THE HOE.

THE question to what extent, if any, Mr. Edwin Markham is indebted for his "Man with the Hoe" to Miss Cora E. Chase (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 21) still arouses discussion, tho it seems to be a very one-sided discussion. Miss Chase's poem on the Millet painting was published in August, 1893 (not 1883), and Mr. Markham's did not appear until January, 1899. Genevieve Lucile Farrell, who was assistant editor of *The Californian* when Miss Chase's poem was first printed in its pages, writes to *The Critic* (November) as follows:

"There can be little doubt that Mr. Markham saw Miss Chase's poem in *The Californian*, for he was, at that time, in close touch with the magazine, being a contributor and subscriber to it, and being personally well acquainted with Prof. Charles Frederic Holder, the editor, and myself. He often visited the offices. Besides, Mr. Markham frequently attended the meetings of a club called the 'Practical Idealists,' to which I belonged. Miss Chase was a 'P. I.,' and the poem was written during her membership. David Lesser Lezinsky, one of the members who made it a point to discover good work, secured this poem of Miss Chase's, read it before the Practical Idealists, then turned it over to me for publication."

But, Miss Farrell asks, what if Mr. Markham did read Miss Chase's lines?

"He has taken up the theme where Miss Chase left off, and with all due appreciation of the strength of the young lady's poem, the fact that it was brought out in a Western publication long before Mr. Markham's, and caused no widespread comment, while the work of the latter seemed to take hold of and shake the critical East, shows that Mr. Markham's work stands alone upon its own individuality, direct from an original source."

Writing in *The Democrat*, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Mr. G. E. Archer, of San Francisco, states that the process of conception of Mr. Markham's poem began fourteen years ago, and that he talked frequently with his friends about 'the feeling which the picture aroused in his mind. Miss Chase, it is said, was among these friends, tho she was but a schoolgirl when Mr. Markham first saw the picture. (Mr. Melville Upton, now of the New York *Evening Telegram*, was, so we are informed, the one who first suggested to Mr. Markham that he put his feeling for the Millet picture into poetry.) Mr. Archer quotes Ambrose Bierce, Joaquin Miller, and other writers of the far West, who scout the idea that there is any striking similarity between the two poems, except such as would almost inevitably appear from the identity of subject. "Miss Chase's poem," says Mr. Miller, "is a little dell here in the foot-hills, but Edwin Markham's poem is the whole Yosemite, the thunder, the might, the majesty."

The claim is also urged with force that Mr. Markham's poetical power has been shown in an almost equal degree in many other poems, tho none have struck the popular fancy as "The Man with the Hoe" struck it. On this point a letter written by Dr. Max Nordau to Mr. John H. Johnston, of this city, which is now going the rounds of the press, is pertinent. Dr. Nordau says. "Mr. Markham is a great poet. I place him higher than Walt Whitman, as his form is more artistic and beautiful. There is sometimes a Miltonic ring in his verses and Swinburnian richness in

his rimes and rhythms. And as to his philosophy and emotions, they are of the noblest kind. I owe you lasting gratitude for having been the means of my knowing such a fine artist."

WOMEN IN LITERATURE.

THE larger conception now prevalent of women's place and work in the world has been traced by many thinkers to the great impression made upon Europe by the mental strength and forceful rule of Queen Elizabeth. Since her reign, women have slowly but with increasing frequency taken a share in the arts and in literature. Of the twenty-five hundred names of authors recorded in a fairly representative catalog of the standard writers of ancient and modern times, it was lately noted that four hundred were names of women, and that of these nine tenths lived during the present century. In *The Independent* Kate Upson Clark gives some of the causes which she thinks have prevented and which still deter most women from authorship. She says:

"The reasons why women have been so late in entering upon the literary life are many. Of course the great fact that education was not considered proper for women until, broadly speaking, the present century is the chief one.

"In the next place, at least four fifths of our women are married at an early age. They are so constituted that, when they are once the possessors of husbands and children, these become the paramount interest of life. It is doubtful whether great achievement in any intellectual pursuit is possible when it is made a secondary interest. The first impulse of a man also is to work for his loved ones, but his work must be outside, while the woman's is inside. He has every incentive to excel in his profession, in order to preserve the lives and promote the happiness of his family. His work must therefore take the first place with him, in a sense in which a woman's usually can not. Lord Bacon, however, considered it a misfortune for even a man with high ambitions to marry. 'He that hath a wife and children,' he says, 'hath given hostages to fortune.'

"The unmarried woman, therefore, the unhappily married, the woman whose children have grown up before her force has abated, or the widow, we find excelling in many forms of literature, while the happily married woman rarely figures in such exalted activities. Let the young woman choose between the muse and matrimony. She can hardly ever have both."

Miss Clark finds another drawback to the success of women in their sensitiveness, which environment and possibly nature have made keener than that of men. The ordeal of criticism and oft-defeated hopes is too trying a one for any but the hardiest spirits among them. Still another drawback to their success, she says, is their modesty. Many of the brightest women have been the inspirers of men, and they have been content to let their genius shine through that of another. St. Augustine of Hippo, Herschel, Daudet, Renan, Rossetti, Lamb, Wordsworth, and Browning—or, to mention newer lights, Hardy and Hall Caine—have all been deeply indebted to women, either mothers, sisters, or wives. How far the names of these self-effacing women should have been inscribed upon the title-pages of their works the world will never know.

Most Popular Books of the Month.—The books most in demand in October, according to *The Bookman*, show some slight changes over those of the early autumn. "Richard Carvel" now leads "David Harum," and some new works appear. The fifteen leading books in New York are as follows:

"Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill; "David Harum," by Edward Noyes Westcott; "When Knighthood was in Flower," by Edward Caskoden; "No. 5 John Street," by Richard Whiteing; "Children of the Mist," by Eden Phillpotts; "Prisoners of Hope," by Mary Johnston; "The Orange Girl," by Walter Besant; "The King's Mirror," by Anthony Hope; "The Lion and the Unicorn," by Richard Harding Davis; "The Market

Place," by Harold Frederic; "Red Rock," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Ione March," by S. R. Crockett; "That Fortune," by Charles Dudley Warner; "The Man with the Hoe, and Other Poems," by Edwin Markham; "The Fowler," by Beatrice Haraden.

In London, Miss Fowler's "A Double Thread" continues to lead, and the two books which lead in America are still at the foot of the list in the British metropolis. The English list is:

"A Double Thread," by Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler; "No. 5 John Street"; "The Market Place"; "The Fowler"; "Ione March"; "Mammon & Co.," by E. F. Benson; "The Orange Girl"; "The King's Mirror"; "Kit Kennedy," by S. R. Crockett; "Trooper 3,809," by Lionel Deale; "A Solitary Summer"; "Elizabeth and her German Garden"; "Kipling" (6s. edition); "The Individualist," by William H. Mallock; "Works on Dreyfus, (various); "The Human Boy," by Eden Phillpotts; "Richard Carvel"; "David Harum."

International Activity in Bookmaking.—So much has been said about the "overwhelming flood of new books" at the present day both in this country and in Great Britain that it is rather surprising and rather agreeable to learn how low both these countries stand in the statistics of international book production. *The St. James's Gazette* (October 21), alluding to the ingenious advertisement of the *London Standard's* "Library of Famous Literature," remarks:

"According to the diagrams which head the advertisement, Great Britain produces less than a third of the new books produced by Germany, and not very many more than half of the new books produced by France, and considerably less than the total produced by Italy. The numbers given are: Germany, 24,000 new books per year; France, 13,000; Italy, 9,500; Great Britain, 7,300; United States, 5,300; Netherlands, 2,500. If, however, England is thus low in the general production of new books, she leads in the production of novels, heading the list with 2,438, Germany leads in educational works with 5,442, arts and sciences with 2,938, *belles lettres* with 2,453, and travel with 1,139; while Italy leads in political economy with 2,994, and France in history with 1,164. However, one would like some further and better particulars about these statistics."

NOTES.

MARK TWAIN has returned to London and will remain there some time. He is busy with literary work.

AT the age of seventy-four, Maurus Jokai, the Hungarian poet and novelist, has decided to take a second wife. The young lady is only three-and-twenty, and is a pretty actress named Bella Nagy. The pair went to Venice for the honeymoon.

THE death of Mr. William H. Appleton removes one of the oldest bookmen in America. For sixty years he had been connected with the house of D. Appleton & Co., for many years past as its head. He had personal or business relations with Thomas Moore, Halleck, Bryant, Thackeray, and scores of other authors of England and the United States during the last half century. He was one of the leaders in the fight for international copyright.

OMAR KHAYYÁM is soon to attain to the exalted dignity of a concordance, along with Shakespeare and the Bible. It has been prepared by Mr. J. R. Tutin. Edward Fitzgerald's literary executor, Mr. Aldis Wright, of Cambridge, England, is shortly to bring out another volume of Fitzgerald's letters, as an addition to the "Eversley Series." We have noted in announcements for fall publication in America no less than seven new editions of the *Rubáiyát*.

A PERFECT copy of the first folio of Shakespeare was recently sold in London for \$8,500—the record price for this always dear book. Mr. Sidney Lee, author of the recent important "Life of Shakespeare," says in *The Athenæum* that until its appearance in Christie's salesrooms its existence was practically unknown. For two centuries it had been owned by a Belgian. It is an absolutely perfect copy. Many interesting manuscript notes are scattered through the volume.

THE chairman of the Citizens' Committee for Perpetuating the Dewey Arch, Colonel William C. Church, has announced the names of the executive committee which will have special charge of this work. They include Levi P. Morton, William C. Whitney, Chauncey M. Depew, Dr. Morgan Dix, Howard Gould, J. Pierpont Morgan, Benjamin F. Tracy, John D. Crimmins, and many other well-known citizens, each representing some business interest. Subscriptions are sought from the people of the State and nation. The money will be deposited with a trust company and will draw interest until it is used. Each subscriber's name will be preserved in the arch.

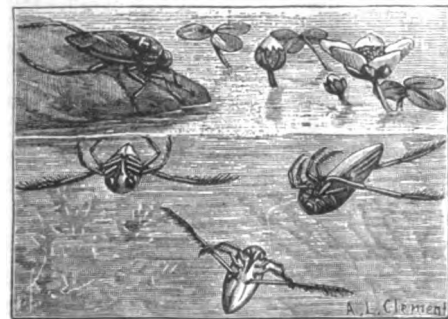
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

CREATURES THAT LIVE UPSIDE DOWN.

THAT we call a certain position normal and its opposite abnormal is probably due chiefly to the fact that the latter is only exceptional; otherwise the matter seems largely one of convention. Still, we are so accustomed to see animals and insects stand or walk back upward that it is something of a shock to learn that there are some that reverse this position. In *La Nature* (September 30) M. Henri Coupin enumerates the very few creatures that thus live, as we should consider it, upside down. He says:

"They say that there is no rule without exception, and this adage is nowhere more applicable than in natural history. Nature loves the unforeseen, and this is what makes her study so attractive. One of the oddest exceptions to her general rules is certainly one that relates to the position of certain insects. The rule, almost universal among animals, is that the ventral side is turned toward the earth and the back toward the sky. Now there are some species—very few in number, it is true—where this position is reversed, without any clear indication of the reason why.

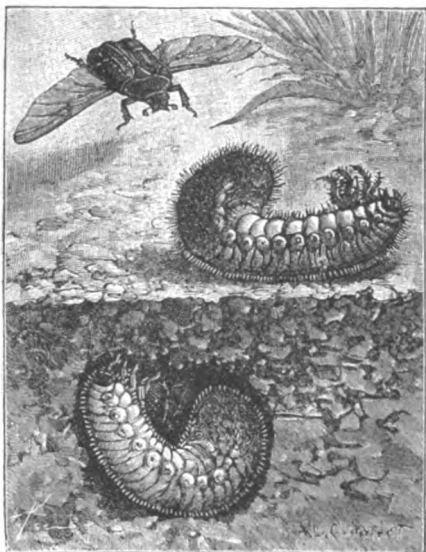
"The clearest example that can be cited, and also one of the most interesting, owing to the ease with which it can be verified, is that of the larva of the floral beetle, a beautiful beetle with bronze-metallic colors that lives near the finest blossoms, especially roses. The perfect insect is very beautiful, but its grub has no esthetic value, being a fat worm . . . with the disagreeable habit of eating the roots of potted plants and of often causing disaster in gardens and strawberry-beds. Each of its segments is divided on the back into three parts covered with yellow hairs like those of a brush. On the ventral side also are some shorter hairs and three pairs of legs, normally developed. There are many other larvæ that are not so well provided with means of support.



NOTONECTÆ SWIMMING AND ON LAND.

"This larva, which seems formed to walk like other insects, has the curious custom of moving on its back, belly upward, its feet waving in the air. It progresses by the contractile movements of its segments, aided by the hairs, which take hold of the ground. There is nothing stranger than this gymnastic feat when it is seen for the first time; the beholder can not help believing that the larva is suffering from momentary dementia; but if it is placed right side up, it turns over at once and moves off at full speed, not on its legs, but on its fur.

"This reversal of ambulatory movement," says J. H. Fabre, "is so peculiar that by it alone the larva of the floral beetle can be



ADULT FLORAL BEETLE FLYING, AND LARVÆ.

distinguished by the most inexpert. Turn up the mold in the decayed trunks of hollow trees; kick up the soil with your foot—if you find a fat worm that walks on its back, you may be certain that you have discovered one of these larvæ. This upside-down walking is quite rapid, and not slower than the movement of an equally fat worm that walks on its legs. It is even faster on a polished surface, where pedestrianism is obstructed by continual sliding, while the numerous hairs on the back of the larva find the necessary purchase by multiplication of the points of contact. . . . In one minute, on a wooden table, these grubs can go two decimeters [about 8 inches] and on a sheet of paper as far again. . . . On a sheet of glass the distance traversed is halved.' . . .

"The aquatic world would be jealous if it had not also some upside-down insect. . . . The *Notonecta* [water-boatmen], whose form is somewhat like that of a boat, always swim back downward. . . . Since nature, which often seems to sport in producing odd exceptions that bear witness to the immensity of her resources, has condemned this creature to pass its life upside down, it was necessary to give it an organization in harmony with this attitude; with this intent its head is bent over toward its belly; its eyes, of oval form, can look forward or backward; its forelegs and intermediary legs, intended only for prehension, can in a certain degree be unbent, so that their prey may be grasped the more firmly. The *Notonecta* breathe by the lower extremity of the abdomen, which they protrude above the surface of the water. Placed on the ground, they leap, but in a normal position; that is to say, back upward.

"The larvæ of the *Notonecta* have the same habits as the adults; their color is yellowish-green and their wings are absent. They change their skin often and the cast-off hide preserves the reversed position that gives them so singular an aspect.

"Finally, we should mention the mammals of the group of Edentates, the sloths notably, which pass most of their lives suspended from the branches of trees by their claws, their backs turned downward. These terminate the catalog of creatures that live upside down."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HEALING AND GROWTH IN LOWER ANIMALS.

SOME interesting experiments on the power of healing and growth of injured parts in certain worms have just been described by Professor Hallez, of the University of Lille, before the French Association for the Advancement of Science, at Boulogne. They relate to the curious phenomena known as regeneration and heteromorphosis, of which the first relates to the power of rapid healing and replacement of parts, and the latter to the occasional replacement of an injured part by a part of a different kind, as when a worm is cut in two and a head grows out on the rear section. The way in which this curious form of replacement takes place leads M. Hallez to believe that in some worms there is a polar arrangement of cells, so that their bodies may be compared to a magnetized bar of iron. When such a bar is divided, as is well known, each part becomes a perfect magnet by itself, having two well-developed poles. So, when one of these worms is cut in half, each becomes a perfect worm, with head and tail complete. The worms experimented upon are those known as polyclades and triclades. We translate a few paragraphs from an account of Professor Hallez's paper in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 14). Says the writer:

"The polyclades, when wounded, remain quiet, and cause the two edges of the wound to approach, when they heal rapidly. Only long and sinuous cuts are mortal. With the triclades, the tendency to heal is equally marked, but the ability to keep the edges of the wounds together is less developed.

"Speaking of the tendency to regeneration among the polyclades, M. Hallez sums up his experiments thus: 'Every fragment of the body that includes the brain, wholly or in part, can give rise to a new worm. Every fragment that does not include at least a part of the brain can not complete itself.' . . . His conclusion is that the brain of the polyclades forms a center of nourishment and growth as the centralizing point of the exterior impressions and the seat of coordination of the movements.

"With the triclades, any part of the body whatever is fitted to produce a new individual, the only exceptions being the end in front of the eyes, and the rear end."

Of the curious phenomenon of "heteromorphosis," described above, which M. Hallez has observed in this connection, the writer in the *Revue Scientifique* speaks as follows:

"Cases of bicephaly [double-headedness] and polycephaly [many-headedness] are not rare. The author indicated in 1886 the process necessary to obtain heads or tails at will in any part of the body whatever. Every fragment of a triclade keeps on walking in the same direction as the entire body of the animal, as if every aggregate of cells had been polarized, as it were, by the influence of the whole system. Considering this fact and the facts that in every fragment in process of regeneration the head always appears at the forward end and the tail at the opposite end, M. Hallez observes that such fragments act like eggs in process of development, which are also subject to what has been called the law of orientation of the embryo. 'Thus,' he says, 'the triclade organism may be compared to a magnetized bar of iron. If it is cut across, there develops at the point of section a cephalic pole on one side and a caudal pole at the other, just as in a broken magnet there is a north pole on one side of the break and a south pole on the other. In the magnet, the quantity of "magnetic fluid" decreases from the center toward the extremities. It seems as if something similar takes place in the bodies of triclades, whose two extremities alone are deprived of aptitude for regeneration.'"

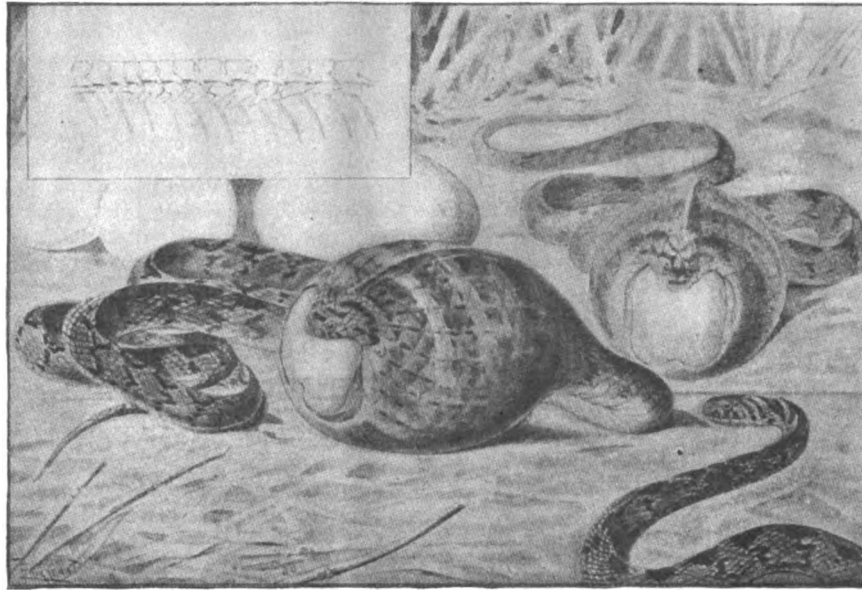
There is one case, the writer goes on to say, that can not be explained on this "magnetic-pole" theory. In an experiment tried by Morgan, a divided body gave rise to a head at each extremity. This would seem to be fatal to M. Hallez's theory, but he will not admit this, altho he says that the fact can not at present be accounted for because we do not know the conditions under which it took place. The whole series of investigations is extremely interesting, as being on the borderland between physics and biology.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SNAKES THAT SWALLOW EGGS.

SOME snakes are noted for the ease with which they will swallow their prey whole; but in most cases of this kind the victim becomes elongated in the process and hence better adapted in form to the reptile's throat. The python and the boa crush their prey before swallowing it and thus render that feat comparatively easy. But a small African snake known as the "rough anodon" lives exclusively on eggs and does not resort to any assistance of this kind, for it bolts them whole, without breaking the shell. In an article translated for *Popular Science News*, the following description of this reptile and its habits is given:

"It is an innocuous colubrifform snake, 70 centimeters [27 inches] long and but 10 millimeters [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch] in diameter—

about the thickness of one's finger—which was captured in the very act of swallowing an unbroken duck's egg, not less than 45 millimeters [nearly 2 inches] in transverse diameter. The extraordinary appearance of the animal while accomplishing this feat of gluttony is well shown in our illustration. *Dasypeltis scabra* (known as the 'rough anodon'), is the name of the species, and it is found throughout a large part of the African continent, from Abyssinia to the Cape, and from Sierra Leone to Mozambique; our specimen comes from the upper Kongo region, near Lake



TWO ROUGH ANODONS, IN THE ACT OF SWALLOWING DUCK'S EGGS.
Beneath them to the right, another, in a normal state. In the upper left-hand corner, a row of vertebrae with their dental prolongations for cutting up the shells.
Courtesy of Popular Science News.

that is—against an irregularity of the ground, or within one of their own folds, which enables them to ram it into their mouths. In the case of our *Dasypeltis* and its duck's egg, however, these explanations do not suffice, this genus being destitute of true teeth. We can, therefore, only suppose that a couple of membranous folds which have been discovered, one on each side of its mouth, lay hold of the shell like cupping-glasses, and thus work it into the throat.

"But here we meet with another difficulty. After the egg has passed safely between the prodigiously distended jaws and upper esophagus, it would seem as if its bulk and solidity, when lodged in a comparatively inelastic portion of the digestive tube, whose juices are unable to dissolve the shell, must quickly prove fatal to the animal. A remarkable instance of natural adaptation is afforded by the manner in which this danger is provided against. The rough anodon, as already observed, has no true teeth. So-called gular teeth, however, are present (see the upper left-hand corner of the illustration), these being really the tips of the long inferior spines of the first eight or nine vertebrae, protruding through the esophageal wall. When the shell is broken by the gular teeth, it is ejected from the mouth, and the fluid contents pass, with little or no waste, into the stomach."

A Drawback to Wireless Telegraphy.—From the outset it has been pointed out that wireless telegraphy, successful as it has been, has the disadvantage of a lack of privacy. Just as a speaker is heard by all within the sound of his voice, so the "wireless" transmitter sends its waves to every appropriate receiver within the sphere of its influence. Much work has been done toward the remedying of this trouble, but apparently without practical success. A device invented by Marconi to isolate pairs of stations from other stations surrounding them has been represented as nearly perfected, but, *The Electrician* (London) notes, it has not yet been used in practise. During the recent experiments in England the best that could be done in this direc-

tion was to send a special call to the desired station, all the others receiving it, but taking no notice. *The Electrician* goes on to say:

"Altho we know of no really satisfactory apparatus that would enable two stations in a scattered group of, say, twenty or more stations to signal exclusively, there are several well-understood principles that, with skilful development, might be applied to that end. The simplest method would seem to be that in which the ether waves would be cut off by metallic screens from every other direction than that straight to the desired goal. Another conceivable, but, as yet impracticable, plan would be to focus the rays by means of reflectors or refracting pitch lenses, after the manner of a searchlight. It is by no means certain, however, that Marconi waves once started on a well-defined straight course would pursue 'the same straight line.' Most of the intervening objects of large dimensions, such as a hill or a large block of buildings, would probably exert an appreciable deviating influence."

IS HIGH-SPEED TELEGRAPHY PRACTICAL?

FROM time to time the daily press reports some new system of telegraphy that enables a very large number of words to be transmitted per minute. That these systems do not come into general use is due, if we are to credit *The Electrical Review*, to the fact that this high speed can be attained only after some special preparation of the message. The time employed in this preparation is usually not reckoned. *The Review*, which devotes a leading editorial to this subject (November 1), illustrates it by reference to a recent account of a new Austrian system of high-speed telegraphy, which, it is stated, showed the very remarkable record of 100,000 words per minute over a single wire. Of this it says:

"While this figure is astonishing, it by no means follows that it indicates that such a system has the least practical utility. Indeed, the usefulness of any very high-speed telegraphic system is open to grave question, because all of them that have been invented so far involve no less than three distinct operations in the sending of the message; they require the preparation of the message to be sent, its actual transmission, and the translation of the result, when received, into a form proper to be sent to the recipient. Let us assume, for purposes of argument, that a system capable of sending 100,000 words an hour should be installed between New York and Chicago, say. It is exceedingly unlikely that any expert operator would be able to prepare over 1,500 words an hour for transmission by a tape-punching or other mechanism. Hence, to feed such a line would require not less than sixty-six operators constantly working at the sending end. Similarly, at the receiving end, allowing a speed of twenty-five words per minute for translation and transcription, sixty-six more operators would be required to turn the messages as received into English for transmission to those to whom they are addressed."

These 132 operators, says the editor of *The Review*, might be employed in working twenty wires on the present quadruplex and duplex systems. In this case the messages received at the one end would require no translation, but would be immediately ticked off upon the wire by operators, and sent to their recipients. The so-called high-speed service would introduce two elements of delay—in preparation and in translation, and would in all probability be slower than the present system. To quote again:

"The method employed by the system described last week included a photographic apparatus for receiving the messages, consequently necessitating the development and fixing by photographic processes of the record as received. Nobody who has had to do with telegraphy and photography can fail to recognize that this would introduce an altogether impossible delay and a very great expense. It may therefore be argued that such a system as that described has no single advantage over ordinary telegraphy, while it introduces numerous complexities and points of weakness which are entirely unnecessary. The saving on the

wires required would not pay for the photographic films if the system were worked steadily at any reasonable proportion of its capacity."

DANGER FROM THE IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

HE who thinks of introducing into his country an animal that has hitherto been found in foreign lands alone, whether he intends to do so for purposes of sport, to provide a household pet, or to cope with some animal or insect plague, should think twice before carrying out his plan. Animals brought in thus have often inflicted incalculable injury on their adopted land, and when they have once obtained a foothold it is almost impossible to get rid of them. In a recent essay on "The Danger of Introducing Noxious Animals and Birds," Mr. J. S. Palmer, assistant chief of the United States Biological Survey, gives an interesting review of this subject. An abstract of his article appears in *Our Animal Friends* (New York, November).

The introduction of a new animal, we are told, may so upset the existing balance of animal life as to overthrow a settlement which it had taken many ages to establish. If, for instance, the American people had known what the English sparrow was to be and how numerous his progeny, it would not have been introduced into these States if its introduction could have been prevented. There are several societies in this country for the express purpose of purchasing and importing European birds. One society at Cincinnati, Ohio, has expended about \$9,000 for that purpose; another society at Portland, Ore., has been organized for the "Introduction of European Song-Birds," and has imported quite a large number of birds at a cost of about \$2,000. While *Our Animal Friends* hopes the results may be pleasing, it thinks that it would be well that all such experiments be made under the sanction of the government experts of the Department of Agriculture.

Besides these voluntary importations it often happens that animals are brought into a country unintentionally. Thus trading-vessels have carried the European house-mouse all over the globe, and are continually distributing in like manner rats, snakes, small mammals, and insects. The introduction of rabbits into Australia is perhaps the most striking example of the danger of unconsidered importations. The common species was introduced for purposes of sport and was liberated near Melbourne in 1864; shortly afterward it was imported into Tasmania and New Zealand. Within twelve years the rabbits had spread over the country and become a veritable plague. Millions of dollars have been spent for bounties, poisons, and various other methods of destruction; thousands of miles of rabbit-proof fences have been built, and hundreds of schemes for destroying the animals have been suggested, but nothing has yet been found that is effectual. In 1887 no less than 19,182,539 rabbits were destroyed in New South Wales alone, but despite the efforts of the Government and private land-owners the rabbits seem to be still increasing.

Another striking experience was that of the Jamaicans with Kipling's "Rikki-tikki"—the little Indian mongoose—which was imported into that island to cope with a plague of rats. It was effective; but, after it had destroyed the rats, it turned its attention to domestic animals and poultry, so that now the islanders would be glad to be rid of it.

A British Engineer on American Machinery.—A recent report, sent to the State Department by the United States Consul at Edinburgh, Scotland, contains an interesting interview with an intelligent machinist who had worked both in this country and Great Britain, and who was especially competent to compare conditions in the two countries. He was first struck,

he says, on coming to America, with the fact that our workmen could, or at any rate did, work faster than their brothers across the sea. We quote from the report, from which extracts are given in *The American Machinist* (October 26) :

"The average employee was able to turn out fully twice as much work in a given time as his fellow workman across the sea in Swindon. This remarkable result was accomplished largely through the use of improved machine and other tools. I afterward found much the same difference in the rate of production existing in many other branches of manufacture. This was a number of years ago. Meantime, and especially during the past two years, the proprietors of engine and machine works in this country have been, by foreign competition, awakened to the necessity of discarding some of their British machinery in favor of American labor-saving apparatus. The result is that few well-organized works in the United Kingdom are now without a considerable proportion of such apparatus, and the proportion is constantly increasing."

The Scotch machinist believes that our high wages have had a direct influence in bringing about this state of things.

MOUNTAIN AIR AND MOUNTAIN SICKNESS.

MOUNTAIN-CLIMBERS and balloonists continually report great suffering and prostration at high altitudes. This is due, of course, to the rarefaction of the atmosphere; but the old explanation that referred it to a direct mechanical effect of the diminution of pressure on the body is now discredited. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris, September 1) M. A. Dastre, in a review of recent literature on the subject, thus criticizes the old theory and indicates the truth as brought out by modern investigators. He says:

"In his report to the Academy of Sciences, Bouguer says: 'The atmosphere, having less weight, did not, by its pressure, assist the blood-vessels so well to retain their blood.'

"This purely mechanical explanation is not only contrary to the reality, but also to the very principles of physics, tho it has been put forward by physicists and accepted blindly by physicians. The atmospheric pressure represents the effect of a weight of about one kilogram on each square centimeter of the body [15 pounds to the square inch]. On the entire surface of the body, this is a total pressure of about 15 tons. A barometric variation of 1 centimeter [$\frac{1}{2}$ inch] thus adds or takes away a weight of about 157 kilograms [350 pounds]. We are, it was said, in equilibrium with this great compression. 'If it is diminished, there is, as it were, a huge cupping-glass applied to the whole surface of the body; the heart's action is not sufficiently counterbalanced; hence congestion and hemorrhage of the mucous membrane and the skin,' etc. The error of this reasoning is evident. The tissues are semi-liquid or liquid; the organism is in reality an incompressible fluid mass, which is consequently subject to the law of Pascal; pressures are transmitted through it in all directions.

"These mechanical explanations were accepted until the investigations of Paul Bert. It is not the least of this scientist's merits that he showed so well that the effects of the change of barometric pressure, as shown, for instance, in mountain-climbing or balloon ascensions, depend on two different conditions—the rapidity of the change (the suddenness of the barometric variation, which alone can cause mechanical effects), and the change itself, the direct barometric variation, which is of quite another nature."

According to Bert, the principal symptoms of mountain sickness are due to the diminution of oxygen in the rarefied air. Yet this is only temporary, for he shows that the body guards against it by an immediate increase in the number of red corpuscles in the blood—what is known technically as "hypercytemia." Some of the most violent symptoms, however, and those that are most often mentioned by climbers, such as flow of blood from the mucous surfaces, pain in the head, "bulging" of the eyes, etc., are caused by the excessive dryness of the air at high altitudes. This dryness, as well as the lack of oxygen before referred to, is

due to the rarefaction of the atmosphere, so that this rarefaction is primarily responsible for the trouble, altho it does not act in any such direct way as that indicated by the old explanations. Its effects are more beneficial than otherwise in the long run, M. Dastre tells us, for to it are due the lightness and purity of mountain air that make this air the most healthful in the world.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Action of Anesthetics on Seeds.—It is well known that anesthetics, especially chloroform and ether, are fatal to living beings, acting slowly when they are used in small quantities for a long time, and rapidly when they are given in large doses. This is true both for animal and for vegetable life. M. Henri Coupin has been experimenting to see whether this action extends also to organisms that possess only latent or potential life; seeds, for instance. These, says the *Revue Scientifique*, "are very favorable for study, since in them protoplasm has an extremely slow form of vitality. From the investigations that M. Coupin has undertaken, it appears that anesthetic vapors, even when saturated, are without effect on protoplasm when it is in this condition. We may draw, he says, from this fact, a practical conclusion regarding the destruction of the insects that attack grain. It is only necessary to evaporate a little chloroform in the place where the grain is stored, to kill the noxious insects without injuring the grain. Sulphid of carbon, which it has been proposed to use in similar conditions, and which is very effective so far as the insects are concerned, has the inconvenience of injuring certain kinds of grain, wheat, for instance. M. Coupin has also investigated how wet grain behaves under the same conditions, as compared with dry grain, and has proved that grains whose vitality has been revived by moisture are very sensitive to anesthetic vapors, which retard their germination or kill them, even when the dose is very feeble (about .037 of one per cent.). This latter result, he says, makes the first seem yet more striking."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A New "Air-Ship."—A so-called "aerial steamship"—a huge dirigible balloon, or rather, "battery" of balloons—is building in Germany, and will shortly, we are told, have its trial trip. The following description is from the London *Spectator*, October 21: "It is in appearance 'a huge bird-cage' of aluminum, a skin being stretched over the 'wires,' while within are several balloons. The gallery and the coaches, all of aluminum, are fixed below, as is the engine, which is to drive the entire machine at twenty-two miles an hour. The lifting power of the aerial steamer is about ten tons, and the cost has already amounted to £70,000 [\$350,000]. The experiment excites intense interest among all aeronauts, and the idea among them is that it may be successful. We do not see why it should not, on a calm day. If a condor can carry itself and a lamb at high speed across a valley, there seems no reason why a machine with wings as powerful, and equal power of rising, should not, allowing strength for strength, do as much as the bird. But what is to happen in a high wind? A ship or a bird folds its wings out of the way of the blast, but the aerial steamer can not do that. The cost, too, is rather tremendous—say, £10,000 [\$50,000] per ton of lifting power."

The Duke of Argyll, whose interesting chapter on the flight of birds, in his book "The Reign of Law," will be remembered by many, writes to throw discredit on the new air-ship, maintaining that the principle is wrong, it being necessary, in order to guide an air-ship, that it be heavier, not lighter, than the atmosphere.

THE term "wireless telegraphy" is objected to by *The Electrical Review*, which calls it a "horrible misnomer, in the same category as the expression 'horseless carriage.' 'Wave telegraphy' is considered 'an equally insufficient title' because there may be so many kinds of waves. It is not yet in the least certain how the messages are transmitted; that is, whether the agency is Hertz waves, electrostatic or electromagnetic induction, or what not. 'Etheric telegraph' is a vague and meaningless term, while 'space telegraphy' can only apply to the systems which can not be directed—soon, it is to be hoped, to be replaced by those that can be. What shall we call it?"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

NEW LIGHT ON BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY.

THE most telling arguments made of late against the radical Biblical critics have been based on the archeological finds, especially those made in the Nile and the Euphrates valleys. The use made of these discoveries by Hommel of Germany, Sayce of England, and Halévy of France, has done much to strengthen belief in the historical reliability that formerly by general consent was accorded the Scriptures. The recent discovery of a number of papyri in the old stamping-ground of Egyptian archeologists, the district surrounding Heracleopolis, the modern Ahnas-el-Medineh, has brought to light data that seem to show that the Biblical chronology of the Exodus and the sojourn of Israel in Egypt are in harmony with non-Biblical sources. A full account of this find and its bearings on Egyptian and Biblical history we have from the pen of the famous Arabian traveler, Dr. Eduard Glaser, in the "Beilage" of the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* (No. 213), from which we glean the following particulars:

One of the perplexing problems of Egyptian chronology has been the date of the opening of the era generally known as the "Middle Kingdom," which included the famous eighteenth dynasty and covered the period which runs parallel with the beginnings of the Israelitish people, especially the times of the Patriarchs. As Egyptian research had all along maintained that this period antedated the events described in the chapter in Genesis referring to these times, a conflict has been supposed to exist between Egyptian and Biblical chronology. The new papyrus find shows that the trouble all along has been an incorrect computation on the part of the Egyptologists with reference to this historic period. Professor Meyer has maintained that it began in 2130 B. C.; Brugsch, in 2466; Petrie, in 2778; and Unger, in 3315, so that the difference between the highest and the lowest was one of about twelve hundred years; yet not one could be brought into agreement with the Biblical records. The new papyrus shows that the beginning of this famous period is to be placed between 1996 and 1993 B. C., and its close between 1783 and 1780, or fully one hundred and fifty years later than even the low computation of Meyer puts it; and a space of less than fifty years now exists between the current Biblical chronology and that of the Egyptologists, where formerly there was a difference of centuries, and a reconciliation seemed impossible. The near approach of the two chronological systems has been caused entirely by the discovery of errors in the Egyptian calculations, and not in the Biblical.

The way in which the readjustment of these chronological data has been effected is deeply interesting and instructive. The papyri in question consist of temple archives found in the ruins of a sanctuary erected by King Useratesen II., and include letters, official documents, etc., of all kinds. With the information here secured is also the statement that in the twenty-fifth day of the seventh calendar month of the seventh year of King Useratesen III., the "early ascension" [*Frühaufgang*] of the dog-star Sirius would take place on the sixteenth day of the following or eighth month. It so happens that on the basis of similar astronomical statements in other documents and on the basis of an exact knowledge of the beginning and end of the Egyptian year, the commencement of the preceding era of Egyptian kings, the so-called Older Kingdom, has been carefully calculated. Dr. Brix, an authority on this subject, in accordance with the method of Oppolzer, has calculated the beginning of the Middle Rule and reached the later conclusions mentioned above, which must be regarded as reliable.

On these premises, the whole early history of Israel, including also the period of the Patriarchs, assumes quite a natural place among the ups and downs of that remarkable age. It appears now, because of the readjustment of the chronology, that the mysterious Hyksos or Shepherd Kings, reported by Manetho, made their appearance in Egypt shortly before the rise of the Israelites. From many sources in Egyptian documents it is reasonably certain that at this time the Phenician power was extending its borders wonderfully, aiming practically at the acquisition of a world-supremacy, the traces of this being found in Babylon

in the East and in Egypt and Northern Africa, and even in Southern Europe, in the West. The Hyksos episode was included in this general movement. Within the limits of this great political upheaval, the Hebrews, who in reality were little more than a Phenician tribe in their primitive history, take a natural and easy place, and from this new perspective the chronology of the Biblical accounts concerning the Egyptian sojourn agree in a most unexpected manner with the data taken from other sources. "There can be no doubt that now the oldest period of the history of Israel has been placed in a clear light by the Berlin papyrus." —*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"THE CANDY-PULL SYSTEM IN THE CHURCH."

THE Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") not only finds the church of to-day in America too secular and given to the worship of material things, but he believes the evangelical churches both here and in England at fault in what he terms their attempt to make the church a sort of social club. He mentions the recent receipt of a card from a Young Men's Christian Association as an instance of this singular mixture of religion and entertainment in an institution closely allied to the church. It is as follows, verbatim:

"DO NOT FORGET

"The next Social.
"The next Candy-pull.
"The next Entertainment.
"The next Song Service.
"The next Gospel Meeting.
"The next Meeting of the Debating Club.
"The next Chicken-pie Dinner.
"The next date when you ought to make the secretary happy with your cash."

Upon this cheerful document he remarks (in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, October):

"This remarkable list of operations, combining evangelistic zeal, creature comforts, and business shrewdness, requires no commentary; the items give us a convincing illustration of an up-to-date religious institution—a veritable hustler of a Y. M. C. A.

"The Christian church and a Y. M. C. A. are of course very different institutions, and the latter is free from any traditions of austere dignity, but one is not surprised to find that the church has also been touched with the social spirit and is also doing her best to make religion entertaining. One enters what is called a place of worship and imagines that he is in a drawing-room. The floor has a thick carpet, there are rows of theater-chairs, a huge organ fills the eye, a large bouquet of flowers marks the minister's place; people come in with a jaunty air and salute one another cheerily; hardly one bends his head in prayer; there is a hum of gossip through the building.

"A man disentangles himself from a conversation and bustles up to the platform without clerical garb of any kind, as likely as not in layman's dress. A quartet advances, and, facing the audience, sings an anthem to the congregation, which does not rise, and later they sing another anthem, also to the congregation. There is one prayer, and one reading from Holy Scripture, and a sermon which is brief and bright. Among other intimations the minister urges attendance at the Easter supper, when, as is mentioned in a paper in the pews, there will be oysters and meat—turkey, I think—and ice-cream. This meal is to be served in the 'church parlor.'

"No sooner has the benediction been pronounced, which has some original feature introduced, than the congregation hurries to the door, but altho no one can explain how it is managed, the minister is already there shaking hands, introducing people, 'getting off good things,' and generally making things 'hum.' One person congratulates him on his 'talk'—new name for a sermon—and another says it was 'fine.'

"Efforts have been made in England also to make church life really popular, and, in one town known to the writer, with some success of its own kind. One church secured a new set of communion plate by the popular device of a dance; various congregations gave private theatricals, and in one case had stage property of their own. Bible classes celebrated the conclusions of

their sessions by a supper; on Good Fridays there were excursions into the country accompanied by a military band, and a considerable portion of the congregational income was derived from social treats of various kinds. This particular town is only an illustration of the genial spirit spreading throughout the church in England. One minister uses a magic lantern to give force to his sermon; another has added a tavern to his church equipment; a third takes up the latest murder or scandal; a fourth has a service of song; a fifth depends on a gypsy or an expugilist.

"If this goes on the church will soon embrace a theater and other attractions which will draw young people, and prevent old people from wearying in the worship of God."

Dr. Watson draws the following contrast between the spirit of public worship in the old days and at present:

"Perhaps it may be the perversity of human nature which is apt to cavil at new things and hanker after the good old times—which were not always good, by any means—but one is not much enamoured with the new departure, nor at all convinced that what may be called for brief the 'candy-pull' system is any improvement on the past. After a slight experience of smart preachers, and church parlors, and ice-cream suppers, and picnics, one remembers with new respect and keen appreciation the minister of former days, with his seemly dress, his dignified manner, his sense of responsibility, who came from the secret place of divine fellowship, and spoke as one carrying the message of the Eternal. He may not have been so fussy in the aisles as his successor, nor so clever at games, nor able to make so fetching a speech on 'Love, Courtship, and Marriage.'

"There are no doubt many points in which the congregation of the present has advanced on the congregation of the past, but it has not been all gain, for the chief note in the worship of the former generation was reverence—people met in the presence of the Eternal, before whom every man is less than nothing. And the chief note of their children, who meet to listen to a choir and a clever platform speaker, is self-complacency."

Dr. Maclaren suggests that if this state of things continues another kind of a minister will be needed—not an expounder of the Bible or a trainer of human souls, but a "manager," who will sit in his "office" with his typewriter amanuensis, and dictate his vast parochial correspondence and his thirty-minute "talks," while the telephone is continually tingling and messenger boys rush in and out. But, he says, the church should pause well before it decides to give over the pulpit to "managers."

"THINGS WORTH KNOWING IN PSYCHICAL RESEARCH."

ON account of statements which have been made by the press concerning Prof. James H. Hyslop's views regarding the question of the immortality of the soul—statements which, he says, are enormously exaggerated and which put him in a false light—he has found it desirable to correct these erroneous impressions and state the precise nature of the problem presented to students of psychical research at this time. It has been said in most of the papers of the United States that Professor Hyslop has promised that he would "scientifically demonstrate the immortality of the soul." This he absolutely denies, and refers to his article in *The New World* for May, from which we have already quoted, for a true statement of his views. He says (in *The Independent*, October 12):

"If the public expects my results to be in any respects different from what has already been published on the Piper case, it may prepare itself for disappointment. Those who have not been impressed by Dr. Hodgson's report may as well let mine alone. I pretend only to confirm his conclusion, not to do anything better, unless, because of the improved conditions under the Emperor's régime, the sittings can be said to be better. But it is absurd to hope from me any miracles that will convince presumably intelligent men over and above disappointment with such an astounding piece of work as Dr. Hodgson's report represents. The

trouble is that the public and 'scientific' men alike read that other work of the Society for Psychical Research with a *priori* preconceptions of what ought to be obtained in 'communications,' and do not study the problem carefully enough to know what it is, and what the inherent difficulties are likely to be in such a thing as real or apparent communication between two worlds. They have wholly forgotten the slow development of invention and discovery, as in electricity, the telephone, graphophone, etc. If we are scientific we have no right to expect anything involving our *a priori* theories about the matter. What scientific men mean by saying that what has already been published is disappointing I can not understand. If they mean that they are still skeptical I can appreciate their state of mind, as that is very healthy when you have not had a long experience in all aspects of the subject. But to complain of disappointments is to acknowledge preconceptions of what ought to be that should never infect the spirit and methods of any man who lays the slightest claim to being scientific. There seems to be a general demand that 'spirits' should show a very lofty estate and engage in the most elevated conversation, without defining what that conversation shall be. People demand that they shall show superior intelligence, tell the conditions of life in which they live, and perform all sorts of miracles. The messages are supposed to be unattended with any difficulties that should make them incoherent. Now there is not a shadow of excuse for all this, and a thousand other equally absurd things. To start with, there is no reason to suppose scientifically that there are spirits of any kind, much less that they have any 'high state.' The scientific man has no business whatever in expecting or demanding that 'spirits' shall satisfy his preconceptions of what a transcendental existence shall be, or of what communications shall consist in. His sole business is to see whether the facts force the explanation to choose between a belief in the *continuity of consciousness* and an *inconceivable amount of telepathy*. Whether spirits are sane or insane, coherent or incoherent, has nothing to do with the problem, and a man only makes a fool of himself when he repudiates the case because his preconceptions are not realized, and because his illusions about a transcendental world are not proved to be true. Nor is the question one whether supernormal phenomena represent more intelligence than can be attributed to the brain of the medium in its normal action. But it is solely whether the facts acquired can be attributed to any normal means of acquiring them, and whether they are evidence of *personal identity, or the persistence of the consciousness once known to exist*."

Dr. Hyslop states a few facts concerning the Piper experiments conducted by the Psychical Research Society. These facts, he says, while they do not prove anything in favor of spiritualism, leave both the general public and scientists without a shadow of excuse for their "presumptuous and supercilious attitude" toward these investigations. He makes the following statements:

"1. None of Mrs. Piper's experiments are conducted in the dark. All are in broad daylight.

"2. There is no cabinet or mechanical apparatus, as is so common in 'spiritualistic' performances.

"3. There is no slate-writing with its inevitable accompaniments connected with the affair.

"4. Mrs. Piper's life and conversation show none of that theoretical and personal interest in the subject that characterizes the professional 'medium' with his doctrine of magnetism and electricity.

"5. Mrs. Piper has nothing to do with the arrangements for the experiments and sittings. These are all managed by the officers of the society that has her under contract.

"6. All the slate-writing that I ever witnessed was done out of sight and not ostensibly by the hand of the 'medium,' while Mrs. Piper's automatic writing is done in clear sight with her own hand, and on paper and with a pencil of your own furnishing.

"These facts and differences will not make phenomena genuine for any theory, whether secondary personality, telepathy, or spiritism, but they dispose of the assumptions that are usually made when this subject is mentioned, and which are too well supported by general experience against the genuineness of anything that claims to be supernormal. You may insist upon more rigid conditions still, if you like, and if it be possible to do so. But as I am not contending for the genuineness of the case in this statement of its characteristics, but only the difference between it

and the usual instances which give the popular conception of 'spiritualistic' phenomena, I am not concerned with the question whether they are valid or not. They force the public, however, to consider the Piper phenomena with more patience than it is accustomed to do, whatever the explanation that may recommend itself in the end. And we must remember also that the whole case for supersensible knowledge does not depend solely upon this single instance of significant facts. There are thousands of other experiences, such as apparently very important coincidences, apparitions, and mediumistic phenomena, that are on record and many of them exceedingly well authenticated. But they generally lack in the features which give the Piper case its great value. They are: (1) The care taken to exclude all the ordinary reasons for suspecting fraud. (2) The long and sustained period of experimentation with the case, involving hundreds of persons under the strictest conditions of secrecy and care. (3) The completeness of the record made of the facts at the time of the experiment and without any dependence upon memory alone. (4) The fact that the results in this case are experimental, and, to some extent at least, under our control. (5) The knowledge of the antecedent circumstances and conditions connected with the phenomena.

"As Professor James has remarked, not one breath of fraud has ever yet been able to sustain itself. You may still think that this is possible, and I for one shall enter no complaint if only intelligent and scientific reasons are given for this accusation."

FUTURE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

ONE of the most forcible essayists now contributing to American magazines is Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. We have had occasion from time to time to reproduce his trenchant utterances, generally on subjects pertaining to literary criticism. In a late number (October) of *The Atlantic Monthly* he appears as a student of religious tendencies, especially as these manifest themselves in this country in relation to the Roman Catholic church. He writes, apparently, as one outside that church, but he sees for it a future of great power. The question of the attitude of the new democracy of America toward Catholicism is, he thinks, one of the most momentous we shall have to answer. He then proceeds as follows:

"The great opposition to the Roman church in the sixteenth century was an opposition of race, of nationality. The Reformation was the awakening of the Teutonic races to the great differences that separated them from the Latin races; Northern nations felt the swelling of national instincts, and the bonds of the Universal Church were broken. From then until to-day the sentiment of nationality has been predominant; that sentiment reached its zenith in the end of this century, and is already beginning to wane. Cosmopolitanism is establishing; hereafter other bonds than those of a common country will group men together.

"Signs appear that the breaking up of nationality will begin in the United States. There will be in this country three principal parties, those of English, German, and Irish descent; but there will be many other stocks. The motto *E pluribus unum* will be more true than ever. But the whole so formed will not have that unity of inheritance, of habits, of pleasures, of tradition, of imagination, which makes a nation. The United States will be the one great cosmopolitan country. In such a country, with no purely national feeling to be stirred to opposition, a proselyting church, prudent and bold, will have great opportunity. Most of the German element will be Protestant, but it will hardly strengthen the Protestant cause, because it will not unite with the English Protestant section. The Irish will be Catholics almost to a man; and they have an ardent loyalty of nature which will naturally turn them to the support of their church. In the midst of cosmopolitan indifference and disagreement the Church of Rome will be then, as she always has been, the one church which draws to herself men of all European races. There is but one church whose priests visit every people and hear confession in every language. There is but one cosmopolitan church."

Two decades ago, says Mr. Sedgwick, agnostics and evangeli-

cals would have banded together to oppose the Roman Catholic church, believing that they were fighting against gross ignorance and grosser superstition. But now Protestant prejudices are decaying:

"Calvin and Knox are losing worship. Jonathan Edwards has become a signboard of obsolete notions. Our old jealousies of the Roman church were part of our inheritance from England. That inheritance has lost its relative consequence, and in the changing character of the United States those jealousies are disappearing. Old feuds between Protestant and Catholic have ceased to be as important as their united battles against moral decay. Churches of all kinds draw closer together as they feel that their fight is to be against cynicism, gross pleasures, the cruelty of greed. More and more churches separate religion from their own individual tenets and associate it with what all hold dear, the dignity of labor, the sanctity of self-sacrifice, the holiness of marriage, the preservation of noble purposes. They begin to regard religion as a bulwark to guard the spirit from the wastes of shame. There is a feeling everywhere that rich and poor, educated and ignorant, should band together to safeguard the riches of civilization; and that the common refuge for defense and starting-point for conquest must be a united church. Even the strong Protestant sects of the Methodists and Baptists are growing less antagonistic to the Church of Rome. The Presbyterians show signs of conciliation toward the Episcopalians; they build churches in the likeness of Magdalene Tower; they put stained glass in their windows; they are less rigorous to heresy."

The Episcopal church—nearer to the Roman See than any other—is performing a great work in breaking down this prejudice to Catholicism and in preparing the way to a complete understanding, says the writer; and every Anglican plan for union paves the way ultimately to Rome. The agnostics, too, have greatly changed their attitude, and have "spent their passionate youth," their joyous elation in the great principles of intellectual and moral liberty. Mr. Sedgwick does not believe that the spirit of American independence will find a stumbling-stone in Roman Catholic authority, when it can abrogate so docilely its commercial and social independence to the great trusts and corporations. One camel is no harder to swallow than another. Further, says Mr. Sedgwick, the church's lack of modern form and spirit is more than counterbalanced by the firmness and enduring strength which its long life has brought to it.

Neither does Mr. Sedgwick think that the dogmatic teaching of the church will prove a real barrier:

"To an outsider the separate dogmas of the Roman Catholic church are no more difficult of acceptance than the dogmas which she shares with Protestant sects. The fall, the atonement, the divinity of Christ, the Trinity, the clauses of the Apostles' Creed, are larger and more exacting beliefs than the authority of the fathers, the immaculate conception of Mary, the infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith and morals. To the outsider the dogmatic Protestant seems to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

After referring to the many indications occurring in the pontificate of Leo XIII. which prove the Roman church's vital interest in progressive movements of the day, and the power it still exerts to help or to modify these movements, Mr. Sedgwick continues:

"All these matters are signs which show that the Roman church is conscious that the world is changing; that she recognizes that new modes of life alter men's habits, opinions, and beliefs; that the church must change too. She must not fight against science, she must recognize that truth is of God. She must not coddle the weak, but cheer forward the strong. Who is so bold as to predict the future of the Catholic church in America? At present she is the church of the ignorant, but her ambition seeks to extend her influence over the whole nation. There are but three classes of citizens which, as classes, we are sure will not come under her sway: Men of scientific knowledge; men of independent character who are resolute to manage their own affairs, a class which is on the wane; and third, the negroes, with whom the Catholic church has not been successful, but who, as a class,

will never have a share in guiding our national life. Set these classes aside, and divide the remainder into thirds. One third, composed of the educated, will be divided among disagreeing Protestant sects; but the remaining two thirds will be a great flock, now scattered and wandering, ready for a wise church to guide. The danger to the world from priestly intolerance and greed is practically past; the danger to the world from oligarchs, free from religious influences, is far greater. The church may well have the sympathy of the unbiased.

"There is one great source from which the church will be able to draw strength. The tide of reaction against the materialistic beliefs of the passing generation is rising fast, and there is a vast army of persons now calling themselves by strange names, healers, faith-curers, Christian Scientists, who have a mighty power of enthusiasm. The church must open her arms to these hundreds of thousands of persons who are seeking to come nearer to God, and are spelling out new words for old supernatural cravings and old supernatural beliefs. In times past the church would have been their refuge, and they would have strengthened the church. Even now, the next Pope, like him who saw in his dream St. Francis propping the falling walls of St. John Lateran, may see that among those enthusiasts is the power to establish the church."

THE TEACHING OF OAHSPÉ.

SOME account of the singular religious community of "Faithists" at Shalam, N. Mex., was lately given in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* (August 26). An interesting and curious episode in their early history has since been brought to our attention by a reader. It appears that early in the last decade a suit was begun against the community in one of the lower territorial courts by a former member named Ellis, who claimed that he had been wilfully deceived by the community and by their Bible called "Oahspe," and demanded substantial damages in the sum of \$10,000. The lower court rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff, granting \$1,500 damages, and overruled a demurrer asking that the verdict of the jury be set aside. The case was then taken on appeal to the supreme court of New Mexico by the defendant, Dr. Newbrough, representing the colonists of Shalam, and judgment was finally rendered in their favor in August, 1891, by Justice Freeman, reversing the judgment of the district court. In his decision, the Justice gave the following summary of the teaching of "Oahspe" (27 Pac. Rep.):

"It gives a plain and unvarnished story of the origin of the Christian's Bible. It is this: That once upon a time the world was ruled by a triune composed of Brahma and Buddha and one Looeamong; that the devil, entering into the presence of Looeamong, tempted him by showing the great power of Buddha and Brahma, and induced him [Looeamong] to take upon himself the name Kriste, so that it came to pass that the followers of Kriste were called Kristeyans; that Looeamong or Kriste, through his commanding general, Gabriel, captured the opposing gods, together with their entire command of 7,600,000 angels, and cast them into hell, where there were already more than 10,000,000 who were in chaos and madness. This Kriste afterward assembled a number of his men to adopt a code. At this meeting it is said there were produced 'two thousand two hundred and thirty-one books and legendary tales of gods and saviors and great men,' etc. This council was in session four years and seven months, 'and at the end of that time there had been selected and combined much that was good and great, and worded so as to be well remembered of mortals' (Plaintiff's Exhibit A. p. 733, verse 55). The council, or 'convention,' as it would now be termed, having adopted a platform—that is, agreed upon a Bible—then proceeded to ballot for a god. 'As yet no god had been selected by the council, and so they balloted in order to determine that matter' (Plaintiff's Exhibit A. p. 733, verse 36). On that first ballot the record informs us there were thirty-seven candidates, naming them. This list includes the names of such well-known personages as Vulcan, Jupiter, Minerva. Kriste stood twenty-second on this ballot. 'Besides these, there were twenty-two other gods and goddesses who received a small number of votes

each' (Plaintiff's Exhibit A. p. 733, verse 37). The names of these candidates are not given, and therefore there is nothing in the record to support the contention of the counsel that the list included the names of Bob Ingersoll and Phoebe Coussins. The record tells us that at the end of seven days' balloting 'the number of gods was reduced to twenty-seven.' And so the convention or council remained in session 'for one year and five months, the balloting lasted, and at the end of that time the ballot rested nearly equal on five gods, namely, Jove, Kriste, Mars, Crite, and Siva'; and thus the balloting stood for seven weeks. At this point Hataus, who was the chief spokesman for Kriste, proposed to leave the matter of selection to the angels. The convention, worn out with speech-making and balloting, readily accepted this plan. Kriste who, under his former name of Looeamong, still retained command of the angels (for he had prudently declined to surrender one position until he had been elected to the other), together with his hosts, gave a sign in fire of a cross smeared with blood; whereupon he was declared elected, and on motion his selection was made unanimous (Plaintiff's Exhibit A. p. 733). We think this part of the exhibit ought to have been excluded from the jury, because it is an attack in a collateral way on the title of this man Looeamong, who is not a party to this proceeding, showing that he had not only packed the convention (council) with his friends, but had surrounded the place of meeting with his hosts, 'a thousand angels deep on every side'; thus violating that principle of our laws which forbids the use of troops at the polls."

Ober-Ammergau's Peril.—The approaching performance of the famous "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammergau, which will be begun on May 23, 1900, has drawn attention once more to that unique event. Many will be grieved to learn, from the accounts given by several travelers who have lately been in the little Bavarian village, that the artless simplicity which has previously characterized this play is seriously threatened by too much popularity and nineteenth-century commercialism. The Rev. E. J. Helms, writing from Munich to *Zion's Herald*, says:

"After four hours we reached Ober-Ammergau, quietly nestled under the cross-crowned peak of an overtowering mountain, and apparently taking its noonday nap to the music of the purling, clear Ammer River that flows through the center of the town. The rattle of a few pieces of coin quickened a gasthaus proprietor to provide a very palatable meal (after the usual much waiting of this country), and, let it be said, at a very moderate price. We were glad to eat out on the sidewalk, that we might avoid the fumes of poor tobacco and beer that filled the dining-room.

"Dinner being over, we eagerly sought the place of the 'Passion Play.' What was our disappointment to see that the grassy plot where the pious country people formerly came and watched this religious festival in reverent wonder was all dug out, and over the same a large steel framework was being erected, reminding one of a gigantic camp-meeting tabernacle or theater. The old stage is all that remains of the former place. This may be used again, and it may not. The talk of the town is, how many foreigners, *i. e.*, how many dollars, will be brought to the place next year. That their anticipations are great is evident from the extensive preparations which are being made to accommodate the guests."

The names of the actors in the drama were not yet made known, but probably Joseph Meyer, the former Christus, will be able to appear for the third time next year.

A SERIES of exceptionally beautiful short prayers has for some time been printed by *The Christian Register*, Boston. Following is one which has been commended as both simple and profound:

Dear heavenly Father, I am not strong; and the burdens of my life weigh heavily. I am tired, and sometimes it seems easier to die than to live. Therefore, I turn to Thee with my shamed confession of weakness, asking Thy forgiveness for my cowardice. I seek from Thee strength to bear the results of my own folly and blundering, that I may go on more bravely to the duties that await me. Thou alone art my refuge. Comfort me and sustain me. Let me learn something of the loving patience made perfect in thy saints and heroes; and may I, even if it must be through suffering, enter into the fellowship of true, undaunted souls. Amen.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS.

COMPARISONS of the military strength of Great Britain with that of the South African republics continue to be made, and many observers begin to conclude that the case of the latter is not hopeless. A factor left out in many earlier calculations was Britain's unreadiness, as now revealed. Altho war was foreshadowed in August, no force adequate to cope with the Boers is yet on hand, tho the original garrisons were raised from four or five thousand to about ten thousand early in September. According to the London *Broad Arrow*, the necessary contracts for the shipment of troops were entered into early in July, and the War Office had by that time made its plans, altho Lord Salisbury still hoped for peace. But despite these preparations the country was not ready for the war, and but for the mobilization of some 6,000 men from India, due, it is said, to the exertions of Lord Curzon and his staff, Sir George White's position would be even more serious than it is. Lord Lansdowne, the Minister of War, confessed that "the military preparations did not keep time with diplomatic negotiations in the Transvaal difficulty." It is more and more evident that the resources of the War Office may be taxed to the utmost. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The calling out of the militia reserve, for example, is the kind of measure which we really ought not to be driven to unless a great war was at hand. Our organization is so confused, so much made up of odds and ends and makeshifts, that the proclamation has revealed the existence of this army reserve, which is also in ordinary times a part of the militia, for the first time to most Englishmen. It was never counted as liable to be called out when we were sending one full army corps over sea to fight a colonial campaign. If it is drawn upon now to meet the calls of this African war, then the summons amounts to a tacit confession that our system is not adequate to deal with the obligations of

the empire, which will most assuredly increase and not diminish in coming years. This is not a state of things for which the present Ministers are responsible. We all have our share in the blame. But the politicians now in office, and the country, will be responsible for not understanding the real meaning of what is put before their eyes, and for not drawing the proper deductions."

Sir Charles Dilke puts the case very frankly in an article in *The Speaker*, from which we take the following:

"Not only had confidential circu-



THE KHALIFA "By the beard of the Prophet, I'll have some one to sympathize with soon."
—Witness, Montreal

lars been issued to warn the authorities concerned, but several weeks in advance the newspapers had named with accuracy the very day on which the mobilization was likely to take place. Yet after this day was reached a far longer period was still taken for what was termed mobilization—namely, for the com-

pletion of mobilization arrangements—than the maximum period allowed in the case of other powers. It is understood that Germany and France have convinced themselves by their experiments that within six days the last item of each corps may be perfectly complete for war and on its way to the place of concentration; and France would be able to treat in this fashion at least nineteen out of twenty ordinary corps of her front-line army, and Germany a still larger number. Our mobilization concerned a corps and a half, additional to a division previously despatched; and another corps would apparently almost exhaust our efforts. Behind the twenty-one first-line corps of France (including Algeria), and the larger number of German front-line corps, there are trained troops ready for mobilization—the mobilization of which would be proceeding concurrently with that of the front line, altho it would be slower. Behind our own first two home corps is the vestige of a third corps, insufficiently supplied with those essentials of an army—cavalry, artillery, and military train; and, of trained troops—nothing else."

The Admiralty is severely censured for engaging comparatively slow vessels as transports. The defense is, according to the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, that the ships employed are better fitted than the swifter ones. Moreover, there was a desire to disturb commerce as little as possible. The *Berlin Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"The confession that England is not ready either implies that the army and the diplomacy of Great Britain are not equally balanced, or that both are inefficient. If comparisons are needed, it will be sufficient to recall to mind the preparations made by Germany in 1870, when Graf Moltke was found reading a novel on the first day of mobilization. Lord Lansdowne's statement only shows what numerous critics have long asserted, that the British army is no longer an efficient tool for politics on a large scale. Perhaps England's experience in South Africa will convert Britons to a radical change in their military system."

The quality of the troops is discussed in many papers, sometimes with more animosity than knowledge of the subject. We select the following from a German officer's view, in the *Hanover Courier*, as it, more than any other criticism we have seen, was written with special reference to the present war:

During the Napoleonic wars, the British infantry was a very good force, especially on the defensive, when regiments fought in close order. Modern engagements, however, require individual training in each man, and in this the British infantryman is not as good as his fellow in the great armies of the Continent. He is slow, and not trained to act for himself. For the barbarous or semi-civilized nations against which England's military power is exerted almost exclusively, English tactics nevertheless suffice, as these enemies are badly armed and worse led. That the British infantry will prove to be formidable against the Boers is not certain. Military experts throughout Europe are inclined to doubt it.



PATIENCE REWARDED.

THE ENGLISH BULLDOG (as Uncle Paul climbs over the fence) "'Ere's the hold duffer as 'it me on the 'ead at Majubee 'Ill, and 'as been a firin' of 'arf bricks at me hever since. Say, I ain't a-goin' to do a thing to 'im—Oh! bless you, no.'"

—Toronto World.

The British cavalry is in itself rather a smart body. But in South Africa it is not likely to show to advantage. European horses generally give out there. Nor is there much chance for a regular cavalry attack, as the formation of the country prohibits it, especially in Natal. That the British cavalryman is of much less value than the Boer as a scout and on patrol may be regarded as certain.

The English artillery forces are good, remain cool during engagements, and handle the guns well. But the British guns are hardly equal to the far-reaching, quick-firing guns of Krupp and Creuzot.

Once on the battle-field, the British soldier behaves creditably enough, but otherwise his character is not irreproachable. In 1897 no less than 3,500 men were sentenced for desertion, and 12,000 for drunkenness. One of the greatest difficulties will be in the organization of an efficient commissariat. The capabilities of the British soldier depend very much upon the way he is fed, as he is pampered somewhat in the piping times of peace.

The consensus of opinion regarding the officers is perhaps best expressed in an article in the Paris *Revue de Revues*, from which we summarize the following:

The British officer is physically a fine, healthy, strong, athletic specimen of humanity. Of his courage there is no doubt. But as an officer, in the Continental sense of the word, he is a failure. He takes little interest in the men under him, and puts off his uniform as often and as soon as he can. He does not study tactics or strategy, and trusts to chance. Why should he exert his brain, anyhow? It is customary to promote him after a certain number of years in each rank. Hence the enormous number of staff officers and generals, as compared with Continental armies. The British officer is, nevertheless, generally a handsome fellow, and a great social success.

There are plenty of attempts to describe the Boer forces, but most of them indicate but little knowledge of the Boers or slight acquaintance with military subjects. The following is a brief summary from a former member of the Boer army:

Infantry there is none, as yet, broadly speaking. The foreigners who are to serve as such (chiefly because they are not sufficiently used to horses to be enrolled in the veldcornetries) are at

power over the horses, often assigning them to riders other than their owners, to assure uniformity of carrying power. The men have great confidence in their officers, and carry out orders with amazing promptness. Individually, the Boer on the warpath is too different from the Briton for comparison to be made. His only weapon is his rifle. A bayonet charge against him can not even be imagined, for by the time it becomes possible he has already retired before the infantry or artillery fire of the enemy, and the charge and rush of the infantry are executed against the air. His excellent training in rifle-shooting nevertheless insures a deadly aim even under excitement and unusual exertion. Hence his mode of charging consists of a rush forward from cover to cover as soon as the enemy becomes confused. Cavalry attempting to charge the Boers stand no more chance than a herd of buffaloes.

The artillery is exceptionally good. It is, however, a mistake to suppose that this is due entirely to the presence of foreigners. The gunners are Boers, young men who serve three years with the colors, and belong afterward to the artillery reserve. The officers are chiefly Boers also. The German experts act chiefly as instructors, the Boers being wonderfully apt pupils.

The commissariat is certain to show much greater mobility than that of the British, as it is better adapted in its organization to the country. Boer camps are rarely surprised. They are generally many miles in the rear, as each man has a little bread and dried beef with him on the saddle.

Of the officers, it must be said that they are the best men the Boers have. Their duties are very arduous, and they take their responsibilities very seriously. The ranks are few, and elective. From thirty to a hundred men may elect a veldcornet, whose acceptance is compulsory. If he refuses, he is fined heavily. He appoints his assistant veldcornet and the corporals. The veldcornets of the district elect a commandant, who also must accept. The officers of a "laager," i.e., a camp, of the men of three or four districts appoint a general. Chief of the forces is the commandant-general, who is elected by the people. Social distinction does not exist, party politics are only in embryo, wealth has no influence. The people are slow to make a choice, but a man once appointed generally serves as many terms as he chooses, and almost patriarchal deference is paid to him.

Drunkenness, blasphemy, and lewdness are punished with floggings, if the offender be a young man. Older men are heavily fined. Incurable fellows are expelled from the camp, and sometimes sent to jail. Attendance at religious services is not compulsory, but morning and evening groups of stalwart Boers may be seen gathering around some weatherbeaten, grisly old warrior, listening bareheaded to the reading of a chapter from the book, and joining in a verse of one of the most wonderful collections of poems the world knows—the Dutch version of King David's Psalms.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Norway's "Pure Flag."—A change affecting no considerable number of the vessels which visit our ports may be noticed December 15. The Norwegian ships will then, for the first time, hoist the "pure flag," i.e., without the Swedish "jack." This marks an important stage in the struggle of Norway for complete independence. The King has not sanctioned the



WANTED—RESERVES.

JOHN BULL: "Help! help! or I'm undone."
—*Weekly Freeman, Dublin.*



WHICH IS THE REAL KRUGER?

THE THEORETICAL KRUGER. (Mentioned by Lord Salisbury.) "An amiable and sensitive old man."	THE GENERAL WEYLER OF THE TRANSVAAL. (Suggested by Mr. Chamberlain's letter to the London correspondent of a New York journal, in which he compared Transvaal to Cuba.)	THE GOOD OOM PAUL. An ideal figure cherished by many.
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—*Westminster Gazette.*

present in training under Captain v. Albedyll, with an efficient staff of German officers.

The cavalry, the main body, can not really be called "irregular," so far as field service is concerned. They have too much practise in field drill for that. The nearest approach to a veldcornetcy of Boers were the American scouts, trappers, and other border men in the days of Indian wars. Their discipline in everything connected with actual warfare is excellent. But there is no attempt at outward show. The men are punished if their arms and accoutrements are not in order, and the veldcornet has full

change, but it has been adopted by the Norwegian Parliament over his veto. The *Stockholm Post Tidning* says:

"In the resolution by which the King officially notifies the world of the approaching change, His Majesty declares that he disapproves and deplures every alteration of the regulations adopted by his father in 1844, regarding the flags of Sweden and Norway. The King still believes that both sections of the realm, Norway no less than Sweden, would be benefited by retaining these outward signs of union. But the law does not permit him to refuse his signature to the decree of the Storting."

The London *Spectator* points out that another important step has been taken by the Norwegians to procure their entire separation. It says:

"The popular party has just drawn up its program, and its essential point is 'independence,' to be brought about by means of a separate Norwegian ministry for foreign affairs, and a separate Norwegian consular system. This leaves the King the only bond of union between the two states, and will be strenuously resisted by him on the reasonable ground that it may compel him to sanction two directly opposed lines of policy. If England and Russia, for example, were at war, the King as a Swede might be an ally of Great Britain, and as a Norwegian her enemy. The probability, therefore, is that he will continuously veto the bill ordering the separation, and will at last be confronted with the declaration that Norway is a republic. It is then, and, we think, not till then, that the Swedes will have seriously to consider whether they will fight, or whether they will acquiesce in a separation which will be moregalling to their pride than hurtful to their interests."

—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GERMAN AND THE CZECH.

THE Austrian Government, after a long struggle which has cost several prime ministers their position, has at last repealed the "language ordinances" by which German was deposed from the position it had occupied for hundreds of years as the language of the state. That the new Premier will have a quiet time is, nevertheless, to be doubted, as the Czechs will agitate as much against Clary as did the Germans against his predecessor. Some bloody riots have already taken place. The Prague *Narodni Listy* says:

"With much trouble, the Czech people obtained some years ago a privilege which is their right—the equality of their language with German. And now we have again been robbed of it! We are now told to appeal to the *Reichsrath*. But Parliament has no jurisdiction in the matter. We protest against attack upon our national rights in Bohemia and Moravia. The entire race must assist in the struggle against the new cabinet and the Germans."

The Germans assert that they offered full equality to the Czechs, but that this was immediately followed by demands for superiority. The Vienna *Fremdenblatt* says:

"The ordinances which have so long disturbed the empire were, after all, of very academic value to the Czechs, as the opposition of the Germans prevented the Czechs from obtaining that amount of power and influence which they sought so eagerly to establish. If only the majority in Parliament had been willing to adopt the resolution of the Germans, the quarrel would long since have ceased; for the Germans were quite willing to support a demand for official recognition of the Czech language in Czech districts. That is more than could have been obtained under the Taaffe ministry."

The *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* says the demands of the Czechs are anything but fair. They want "equality" for their language even in purely German districts. That meant, practically, subordination of the Germans under Czech officials. For while the Czechs all learn German, a German, if he wishes to learn another language, prefers French or German. The Paris *Journal des Débats* admits "that under pretense of equality the Germans were everywhere to be subjected to the Slavic element," but doubts that the Czechs will now be satisfied.

The London *Spectator* believes that such quarrels are much more difficult to settle in constitutional countries than in lands ruled by autocrats. It says:

"And yet what was the Emperor to do? The problem before him may well be absolutely insoluble. It is easy for the English to say, as they do say, that, being in a minority, the Germans in Austria should act on the principles of Liberalism, and obey the larger vote; but the Germans have something to say on their side too. They declare that they are bound not to obey, because men are never justified in degrading themselves, and if they accept the lower position permanently they will degrade themselves. . . . The Germans are certainly at present the higher race in Austria, or if that adjective begs the question too much, the race which has of the two advanced further in civilization. The Czechs, however, while denying the fact, declare that even if it is true for this minute, in them and in all Slavs are the greater potentialities, that they are more receptive than their rivals, and that their inferiority, such as it is, arises from having been kept down through many ages. . . . In the old times, of course, the decision would have been left to the sword, and as the German minority has more coherence, more capacity for organization, and more energy, it would probably have won; but at present the object is to end the struggle without a civil war, and how is that to be effected? . . . That the Germans of Austria are a higher people at present than the Slavs of Austria we concede at once; but that if the Germans were compelled or allowed to govern as a caste, ruling a majority by force, they would remain a higher people, is more than doubtful. At all events equality of rights, which must include equality of rights in the use of the tongue they think in, is the only possible basis of the freedom which both races affirm that they desire."—Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

British Comment on the Yacht Race.—Owing to the South African trouble, English interest in the yacht race was below zero. People rejoice, however, that the unpleasant experiences of a former contest were avoided. The London *Times* says: "The contest has presented one marked feature on which both nations may be equally congratulated, and that has been the complete absence of any of those elements of disagreement by which a former one was unfortunately characterized. The victory will leave no sting behind, and will place no difficulty in the way of a renewal of the challenge." The *Speaker* points out that even Lord Charles Beresford recognized the superior lines of the *Columbia*. Says *The St. James's Gazette* good-naturedly: "There is absolutely no beating an American. We knew it. In fact, we knew it all the time. But we are just as disappointed as our readers to find that we were right." Rather more interest was shown in Canada, where people were not so engrossed by the situation in the Transvaal. The Toronto *Globe* says: "The British yachtsmen must build a hull strong enough to bear the stress of a sail across the ocean, while the defenders of the cup are under no such necessity. They can build with the single object of winning the race. When we consider how near the contestants approach one another in build and rig, the advantage of this immunity becomes apparent. The British yacht must be built to secure a certain amount of strength not needed in the race, and which can be secured only at the expense of speed. . . . The rule was designed to suppress the aggressive enthusiasm of Canadian yachtsmen, who sent a yacht from Belleville by way of the canals to sail for the coveted trophy."

Anglo-Saxon Colonies in France.—That the so called English and American colonies in Paris constitute a serious danger to French institutions is maintained by Pierre Courbet. He says in *Cosmos* (October 14): "A serious danger to our nationality results from these colonies of Anglo-Saxons that have been established more or less permanently at Paris and in most of our seaside resorts. By their national feeling, their care to retain their own habits, customs, and language everywhere they go, by the contempt that they show for our country and its inhabitants, by the propaganda that they make in favor of Protestantism, they contribute more than regular immigration to compromise the future of our race, for they do not amalgamate with us. The great danger for France lies in this kind of hidden invasion, in this intrusion of a race so different from ours, of a religion so contrary to our spirit and our national traditions. But this is too vast a subject to be treated in a few lines."—Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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Under of June 1, 1899, Minister Newel sends from The Hague a translation of an article in a law relating to mining operations in the Dutch East Indies, which has recently received royal sanction. The article prohibits the carrying on of mining operations except by citizens of the Netherlands, persons domiciled in the Netherlands or the Dutch East Indies, or companies of which the majority of the managers satisfy one of the preceding requirements.

Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, under date of June 6, 1899, says: "The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles informs the commercial world, upon the authority of the Minister for the Colonies, of the organization of a colonial office. The administrators of this office hold themselves in readiness to respond to inquiries made verbally or in writing on the following points: (1) Upon territorial concessions that are obtainable in the various French colonies, the regulations which govern the concessions, the capital necessary to exploit them, the nature of crops suitable for them, the cost of common labor, the climate—in a word, to all that concerns the exploitation of any portion of the French domain. (2) Upon the materials and products that European France should obtain from various localities in its several colonies for its own agriculture, manufactures, or commerce. (3) Upon

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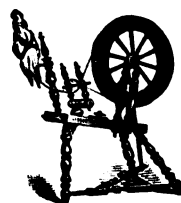
Children's (6 to 2), \$1.25.

\$1.50

DANIEL GREEN FELT SHOE CO.

Makers of "Dolge" Footwear

119 West 23d Street, New York



Registered Trade Mark.

TOWELS.

The Towel Department of "The Linen Store" is justly held in high regard among discriminating buyers, and never was it more worthy of their consideration than at present.

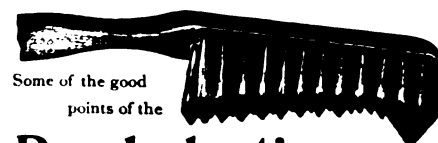
Towels and toweling, plain and fancy, fringed and hemmed or hemstitched, for bedroom use.

Bath towels, too, rough or smooth, with bath sheets, bath mitts and bath straps, all these at prices which render selection easy. Especial attention is called to some huck toweling with dainty damask patterns of fleur de lis and other designs interwoven.

"The Linen Store"

JAMES MCGUTCHEON & CO.,

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SOLD ONLY IN A YELLOW BOX—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it. These mean much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush. Adult 35c. Children's (2 sizes) 25c. By mail or at dealers. Send for our free booklet "Tooth Truths."

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and save money and health.



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the French products that should be marketable in the colonies or protectorates of France. (4) Upon the tariffs, port charges, cost of freight by land or sea, cost of labor in connection with handling of ingoing or outgoing freight. (5) Upon public works and enterprises of all sorts in progress or contemplated, upon quarries, mines, etc., in the colonies. The colonial office is established at the Palais Royal, gallery of Orleans, Paris."

PERSONALS.

GUNNER LEONARD J. G. KUHLEWEIN, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, was on the *Olympia* during battle of Manila Bay and for some time afterward. In answer to the question, "When did Dewey seem at his best to us who were at Manila with him?" he said, the other day:

"All the time. Dewey was never anything but at his best; yet I have three special memories of him when he was at better than his best. While I was on deck trying to get a torpedo in shape for Spaniards during the battle, I saw him on top of the chart-house, in the most exposed place he could possibly find, directing the proceedings. 'Uncle George' was well worth seeing then. After the battle was over and we knew we had the Spaniards licked, he was so happy his face fairly shone when he thanked the men of the *Olympia* for their part in the fight. He was pretty well stirred up then, I tell you, and so was everybody else, and the cheers we gave him just lifted us off our feet. Dewey's face shone again the day the first lot of Yankee transports, bringing thousands of blue soldiers, steamed into Manila Bay. He wasn't well that day, but the arrival of the transports made him better. Some time later a boat brought a cablegram to the *Olympia*. Soon after he had read it, all hands were called on deck. We expected something highly important, but we couldn't guess what. We'd never seen Dewey so stirred up but once before, and we knew him too well not to be certain that he had great news. He must have seen that we were eager, and I guess he was willing to make us wait a little. He looked out upon us and smiled a hallelujah smile, and then he said: 'Now, men, I want you to listen to the best news we've had since the first of May. I was ill this morning, but it made me well. Now listen.' Then he had the despatch read. It told how Cervera's ships had been done up as completely at Santiago as Montojo's had been at Manila a little over two months before. It was like an electric shock to the men on that ship. They yelled enough to lift the sky in their cheering, and then they laughed and hooted and shook hands with each other and jumped up and down and danced. Everybody was pretty well stirred up that day, from the admiral down to the stokers."

After a Day's Hard Work

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It is a grateful tonic, relieving fatigue and depression so common in mid-summer.



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- " 5. " 54 cts., 5 " " all different.
- " 6. " 27 cts., 10 Xmas Cards.
- " 7. " 54 cts., 5 Booklets and Calendar.
- " 8. " \$1.08, 7 Artistic Booklets.
- " 9. " 54 cts., 5 Photos, Mounted. 8x10 Classical and Modern Subjects.

" 10. " 54 cts., 25 Sunday-School Cards.

Special Packets and lots put up to order. **TEACHERS.** For \$1.08, 50 Cards, no two alike. For 54 cts., 25 Cards, no two alike. Samples paper by the pound, 15 Cents.

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Quaker Oats

AND KEEP YOUR STOMACH SWEET

PURE

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Quaker Oats

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Quaker Oats

LESS MEAT

PUDDINGS.—To two cups Quaker Oats Porridge add the yolks of two eggs, two teaspoonfuls sugar, half a teaspoonful salt, some grated lemon or other flavoring, and finally the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven, or, if preferred, steam one hour. Serve hot with sauce, cream and sugar, or raspberry or strawberry syrup.

A very nice fruit pudding can be made by adding peaches, apples, or other fruit to the above recipe.

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Six cents to pay postage, sent to the makers, the Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will secure a sample can.



EUROPEAN TOURS.

19th Year. Select parties. Terms reasonable. Conducted by Dr. & Mrs. H. S. FAINE, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Current Events.

Monday, November 6.

—Ladysmith is completely surrounded by the Boers; the situation remains unchanged.

—Further military operations in Luzon result in the defeat of the insurgents; the first autonomous government of the Filipinos is installed on the island of Negros.

—President McKinley goes to his home at Canton, O., in order to cast his vote.

—Final tests of the Holland boat show that she is remarkably successful in all the tests imposed by the Government.

Tuesday, November 7.

—Further engagements result in severe losses to the Boers; a Boer force invades Zululand, and their lines are drawn closely around Kimberley.

—The representatives of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany in Washington sign a treaty providing for arbitration of claims for damages in Samoa, and naming King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as arbitrator.

—Elections are held in twelve States; Nash (Rep.) is elected governor of Ohio, Taylor (Rep.) of Kentucky, Smith (Dem.) of Maryland, and Crane (Rep.) of Massachusetts; Democrats carry New York City, Republicans New York State; in Mississippi, Longins (Dem.) is elected governor, and Nebraska, Bryan's home State, goes Democratic.

Wednesday, November 8.

—General White still holds his position at Ladysmith; no fresh news is received.

—An agreement, by which Great Britain cedes her interests in Samoa to Germany, and the United States gets Tutuila and other small islands, is officially announced in Berlin and London.

—A meeting of the Czar and Emperor William takes place at Potsdam.

—The Government asks European powers to give definite assurance that its trade rights in China will not be interfered with.

—Signor Marconi sails for Europe, en route to South Africa; tests of wireless telegraphy by the Government were entirely satisfactory.

Thursday, November 9.

—Lord Salisbury, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London, discusses Samoan and South African questions, and predicts that England has nothing to fear from the hostility of Continental nations; first British transport reaches Cape Town.

—The wedding of Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Hazen takes place at Washington.

—Goebel disputes the election figures in Kentucky, and much excitement prevails in that State.

—Monuments in honor of Jefferson Davis and his daughter are unveiled at Richmond, Va.

—Lord Pauncefoot and Andrew Carnegie arrive in this country.

Friday, November 10.

—A pigeon-post message from General White reports continuance of the bombardment of Ladysmith, without serious harm to the garrison; another transport arrives at Cape Town.

—Active operations in Luzon result in the driving back of the Filipinos into a smaller territory.

—Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador, is entertained by the Walter Scott Club at Edinburgh, and speaks in favor of the Anglo-American harmony.

—The election returns in Kentucky are still disputed by Goebel, tho the figures show a small Republican plurality.

—The Industrial Commission resumes its investigation of trusts.

Saturday, November 11.

—A smart skirmish near Kimberley results in the death of Col. Keith-Falconer; a vigorous bombardment of Kimberley is carried on by the Boers; four more troopships arrive at Cape Town.

—General Brooke issues a proclamation for the observance of Thanksgiving Day in Cuba.

—Justice Betts, of the Supreme Court, grants an appeal made by David B. Hill to open action for the dissolution of the Ramapo Water Company.

—John M. Hall is elected president of the New

Systematic Saving

leads to a comfortable old age. Fifty dollars down and fifteen dollars a month don't amount to much in a year, but if wisely invested this small nucleus accumulates dollars at an astonishing rate.

We are spending \$100,000 in what will surely be Chicago's most popular residence suburb. We want to make you a special proposition by which you get the benefit of the inevitable rise in values. Our folder "MAKING YOU SAFE," and our booklet "OAK-LAWN," together with "OUR PLAN," tell all about it. They're yours for the asking.

Special bargains this week:—Two corner lots, one block from electric line with 9-cent fare into the heart of the City. Lots worth over \$1,400. Sold for this one year ago. Owner, through failure of savings bank, compelled to loose his equity of \$300. Can sell for \$1,100, \$500 cash, balance—three yearly notes of \$250, \$250, \$100.

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157 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O.



York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, to succeed Chas. P. Clark.

Sunday, November 12.

—The British War Office makes public General Buller's reports from Cape Town telling of recent attacks by the Boers on Kimberley and Mafeking.

—Colonel Bell's regiment and a force of American cavalry enter Tarlac, in Luzon, without opposition.

—Assistant-Secretary Allen in his annual report to Secretary Long recommends the establishment of a national naval reserve.

—The fifteenth annual horse show opens at Madison Square Garden, New York, with a larger list of entries than ever before.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Solution of Problems.

No. 424.

Key-move, R-R 6.

A number were caught by K-Kt 4, not seeing Kt-Q 4 ch.

No. 425.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. K-R 6 | 2. Q-K R 8 ch | 3. Q-Q Kt 8, mate |
| 1. Kt-K 2 | 2. K-Q 3 (must) | 3. Q-K Kt 7, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-B 7 ch | 3. Q-B 5, mate |
| 1. B-Q 5 or B 5 | 2. Any | 3. Q-B 5, mate |
| 1. | 2. Q-B 7 ch | 3. Q-B 5, mate |
| 1. B any other | 2. K-Q 5 | 3. Q-B 5, mate |

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University

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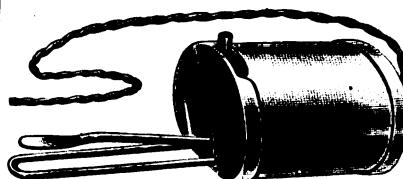
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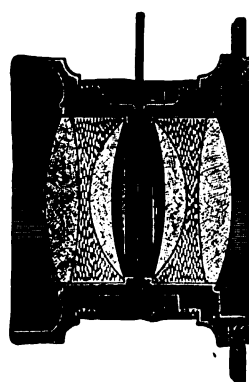
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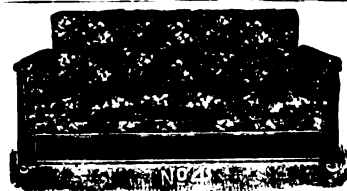
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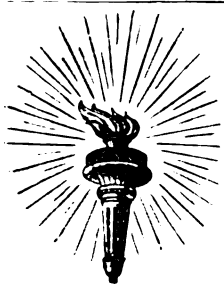
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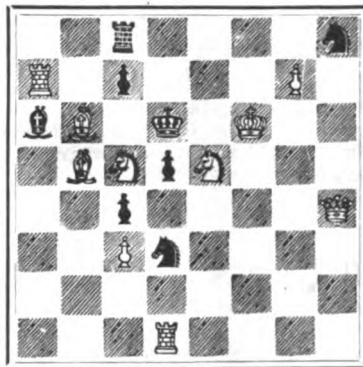
G. W. S-V. got 422, 420, and 418; Dr. O. F. B., 421; T. J. Merrifield, Joliet, Ill., 422, 423, 420, 418; Miss K. Winston, Richmond College, Va., and T. R. D., 422.

Problem 430.

By J. A. CARSON.

From the New York Clipper.

Black—Eight Pieces.



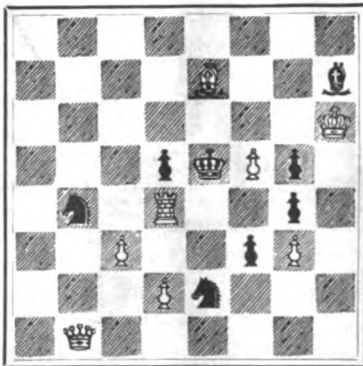
White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 431.

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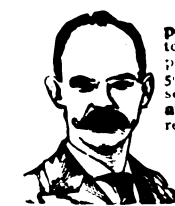
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Games from the London Tournament.

THE HUNGARIAN BEATS HIMSELF.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

JANOWSKI. White.	MAROCZY. Black.	JANOWSKI. White.	MAROCZY. Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Kt-B3	P-B4 (d)
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 Kt x Kt P x P	
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 R-R8ch(e) K x R	
4 B-B4	B-Q3	16 Kt x P ch K-Kt sq	
5 B-Kt3	Castles	17 Kt x Q R x Kt	
6 P-K3	P-Q Kt3	18 Kt-Kt5 P x P	
7 R-B sq	B-Kt2	19 Kt-B7 P x P ch	
8 P x P	B x B (a)	20 K x P Kt-B3	
9 R x B	P x P	21 Kt x R B x Kt	
10 B-Q3	P-K R3 (b)	22 Q-R4 Kt-K4	
11 P-K Kt4	R-K sq	23 B-B5 Kt-K5 ch	
12 P-Kt5 (c)	P x P	24 K-Kt sq Resigns (f)	

Notes (abridged) from *The American Chess Magazine*.

(a) Very risky and, as a matter of fact, disastrous. The move is not at all in accordance with Maroczy's conservative style. Presumably Black feared Kt-Q Kt5 if he played P x P at once; but this would not have been as dangerous as it looked.

(b) Because White threatened 11 B x P ch. Kt x B; 12 Q-R5, etc.

(c) As is his wont, Janowski dashes right ahead without regard to consequences.

(d) Reckless of danger, evidently, else he would not thus leave the King to his own resources.

(e) A pretty stroke and decisive, yet not so deep that a Maroczy should not foresee it.

(f) This game shows a decided falling-off in form on the part of the young Hungarian, whose defense gave the Parisian no more trouble than that of a Pawn-move player.

The Jews and Chess.

It is a significant fact that the "greatest players of modern times, like Kolisch, Horowitz, Lowenthal, Zukertort, Steinitz, and Lasker, have been Jews." A writer in *The Jewish Chronicle* finds a reason for the superiority of the Hebrews in Chess from the fact that certain "traits of mind" characteristic of the Jews have made them great Chess-players. These are summed up as "quickness of apprehension, tenacity of purpose, readiness in the application of resources, and an intuition which enables them to seize the opportune moment for developing action," and also "a mathematical turn of mind."

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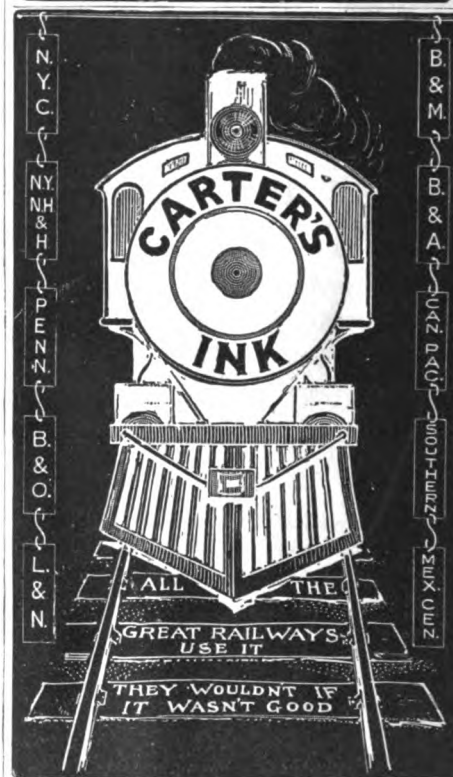
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT IN LUZON.

THE vigorous campaign now on north of Manila is accepted pretty generally by the press as likely to end any serious or well-organized resistance to our rule in the Philippines. Guerilla warfare by small detachments of native troops, or at least forays from the mountains by armed bands of robbers, will continue, it is expected, for an indefinite period, perhaps for years; but by far the greater part of the islands, it is confidently predicted, will soon be ready for whatever form of civil government Congress may provide. The loss of the cruiser *Charleston* on a reef, off the north coast of Luzon, that was not down on the Spanish charts has led to some comparisons between Spanish and American methods of coast surveying, and has led the paragraphers to remark that Spain's neglect has hurt our navy far more in times of peace than ever her skill did in war. The anti-expansion press, now that Aguinaldo's army appears to be completely routed and civil government seems likely soon to succeed military rule, have turned their attention from the White House to the Capitol, and are urging that Congress provide that the Filipinos, like the Cubans, be trained for independent self-government.

Aguinaldo About Done For.—"Aguinaldo, 'the modern George Washington,' seems to be in a pretty bad way. If he has any government at all, no one knows where it is. His grand Filipino republic is still a dream, and if he has subjects they are not to be found. If he has even an army it has not materialized. His

troops seem to have been split up into small parties, and some of these parties have been scattered or captured. The campaign that has started out so briskly gives every promise of a successful termination before long. We have about come to the end of Aguinaldoism. Those who have been the severest critics of General Otis are beginning to find out that Otis knows something of the situation, after all. Too much was expected of him at the start. When Aguinaldo began his vicious campaign Otis had few troops, and all that those troops could do was to chase after the Aguinaldo forces, scatter them, take their towns, and then abandon the towns because we had not strength enough to hold them. But Otis has his troops now, the season for active campaigning has begun, and he has planned a series of movements that promise great results. . . . Before the campaign of next year shall have come we shall be in undisputed possession of the island of Luzon, and we shall hear very little more of 'imperialism' as a political issue."—*The Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)*.

How Long Will the Tagalos Fight?—"Now that organized warfare on the part of the Filipinos has been suppressed, it is an interesting question how long it will be before Luzon may be considered absolutely pacified—how long, that is to say, before an American may walk in safety anywhere without his gun, and a writ of a justice of the peace acting under American authority can be executed in any part of the island without the help of a company of soldiers. Some of the insurgents have said that they would keep on fighting as long as they had a man left to fire a rifle, and their friends in this country have drawn dolorous pictures of an eternal guerilla warfare, with desperate Tagalos lurking behind every rock, and insurrection, stamped out in one spot, perpetually springing up in another. Of course such an outcome is conceivable. If the Tagalo had the tenacity and the fierce blood-thirst of the Iroquois, we can conceive of him nursing forever a vengeance that did him no good. And yet even the Iroquois has been tamed, and squaws sell beads where once they tortured prisoners. But the Filipinos are not like Indians. From all accounts they are a docile race, considerably advanced in civilization, and much preferring peace to war. Most of those who have submitted to Aguinaldo have done so from terror. They ask nothing better than to be allowed to cultivate their fields in quiet. Even Aguinaldo's soldiers, as a rule, are by no means irreconcilable. Many of them have deserted at the first opportunity. When it becomes thoroughly understood that resistance to the Americans has ceased to be fighting for independence, and has become mere aimless brigandage, it is likely to stop. Few people persist in fighting without an object, unless they love fighting for its own sake, which the Filipinos do not. The Scotch Highlanders did love fighting for its own sake, and their country was admirably adapted to that form of amusement, and yet they were ultimately pacified, altho by methods which we should not like to see repeated in the Philippines. It seems reasonably safe to predict that by the time the next Democratic national convention meets Luzon will be as quiet as Connecticut, and a good deal more quiet than those parts of Long Island served by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. And Aguinaldo will not be potting American soldiers from behind a tree. He will be in Hongkong, in jail, or hunting an office under the American Administration."—*The New York Journal (Dem.)*.

Our Indian Fighters are There.—"Those who look upon an Indian campaign in Luzon as a terrible affair, and who are distressing themselves as to the outcome, forget that General Otis, Generals Wheaton, Lawton, Young, MacArthur, Bates, and Schwan, and the colonels and captains of nearly every regiment in the field in the Philippines, are Indian fighters. General Wheaton served in the Twentieth, Twenty-second, and Second infantry in the Indian campaigns; Lawton in the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry; Young in the Twelfth Infantry and the Eighth, Third, and Fourth cavalry; MacArthur in the

Thirteenth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sixth infantry, and again in the Thirteenth; Bates in the Eleventh, Twentieth, Fifth, and Second infantry. In fact, there are a hundred or more officers of experience in the Philippines who served for years on the frontier fighting Indians, participating in the campaigns against the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Comanches, Modocs, Apaches, Nez Percés, Utes, Sioux, and the Piutes. Several of these Indian campaigns extended over months and years, but in the end the hostile Indians were utterly defeated or captured. General Otis himself was one of the most persistently active of our Indian fighters, and he has in the field officers who, brought up in the school of fighting an evasive enemy, will pursue the rebel Filipinos just as relentlessly as they pursued the Modocs and the Apaches. The end will come just as it did in the Indian campaigns, in the triumph of the army and of civilization. It is not probable that when this fact is realized by the puffed-up, crack-brained egotists of Aguinaldo's army there will be resort for any great length of time to Indian tactics."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)*.

An Anti-Expansion View.—"That this is the end of native resistance can not be presumed. But it may readily be supposed to be the end of any very serious organized insurgent effort for the present. The bright little dream of native self-government and independence under the protection of the great exponent of liberty among the nations has been shattered, and shattered by the very nation which was expected to help on its realization. We have not only done this. We have destroyed the beginnings of self-government, and are sweeping away to exile or death those among the Filipino people who were best fitted to build up a native government. If our purpose were to wipe out every vestige of native possibility in this direction we could not proceed on better lines than we have done, and in effecting the destruction which has been wrought we have implanted a hatred of ourselves in the native breast which years will not efface. The storm of alien conquest which is sweeping over the islands has left behind it desolate but apparently clear and peaceful fields, but beneath the surface lurk the unsmothered fires of hate which must break out in intermittent and sporadic revolution. This is the work of a man chosen by the free suffrages of the American people to conserve and extend the principles and blessings of liberty, and charged with the duty of prosecuting the Spanish war within those bounds. It is a work in the future contemplation of which no pleasure can come; for nothing that can be done hereafter will avail to shake off the weight of human sacrifice that must burden the memory of these days."—*The Springfield Republican (Ind.)*.

South African Dutch Words.—To abate somewhat the havoc that ensues when the average reader encounters a despatch filled with Boer names and expressions, the New York *Tribune* has explained the meaning and pronunciation of the Boer words

most frequent in the news reports, some of which we quote below:

Oom Paul means Uncle Paul and is pronounced Ome Powl.
Bloemfontein means Bloom Spring, and is pronounced Bloom-fone-tine.
Majuba, a Kafir word, is pronounced ma-yoo-ba.
A veldheer, or field lord, is a Boer general.
The veld is the field.
The veldwachteren are the field watchers or military police.
Kloofs is pronounced klofes and means clefts or ravines.
Joubert, the name of the Boer general, is pronounced Yow-bert.
The Jonkheeren, pronounced yonkhairen, are the young lords or members of the first and second orders of the legislature.
The Raad Huis, pronounced Rahd Hoys, is where they meet.
Uitlander is pronounced Oyt-lahn-der.
The rand, where so much gold is found, means the border.
Witwatersrand means Edge of the White Water.
Kopje means little head, and is used to describe a hill or small eminence.
A laager, pronounced lah-her, means a camp.
A trek is a journey.
Boer means a rustic.

SOME CITY ELECTIONS.

AS the smoke of battle clears from the field of state politics, the significance of the municipal elections in several of our large cities becomes more apparent. Philadelphia has attracted the most attention, where alleged gigantic election frauds, perpetrated by the Republican machine, have been exposed by *The North American* (owned by John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General in President Harrison's Cabinet) and *The Press* (owned by Charles Emory Smith, the present Postmaster-General). Tammany's sweeping victory in New York City has called out the usual amount of moralizing, and the defeat of the reform element in New Orleans by what *The Times-Democrat* calls "the ring" has elicited not a little comment. These are offset in some degree by the inauguration as mayor of Baltimore of Thomas S. Hayes, who has made a declaration of independence from the politicians; and by the result in San Francisco, where Mayor Phelan, who is credited with an excellent record, was reelected. An illustration of the diversity of our political currents is afforded by the city of Ansonia, Conn., which elected its new mayor, Lockwood Hotchkiss, Jr., solely, it is said, on his record as hero of the wreck of the *Nutmeg State*, a Sound steamer which burned just before the campaign began.

Where Good Government Won.—"Altho New Orleans failed at the late election in the battle for municipal reform, and went back to the old system of partizan government, the contrary was true of nearly all the other cities holding elections; and, with the rarest exception, they placed themselves in line with that great political movement which aims to free American municipalities from the bad government which has fastened on so many of them

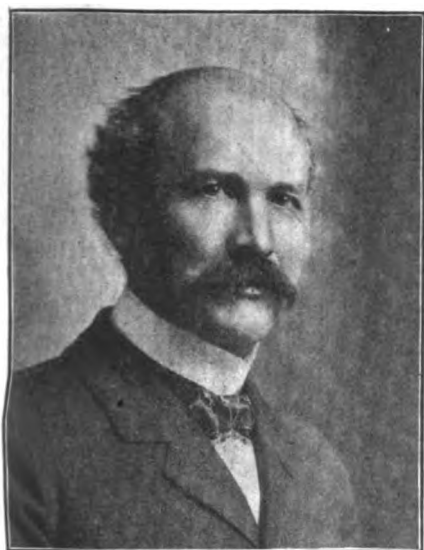


—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

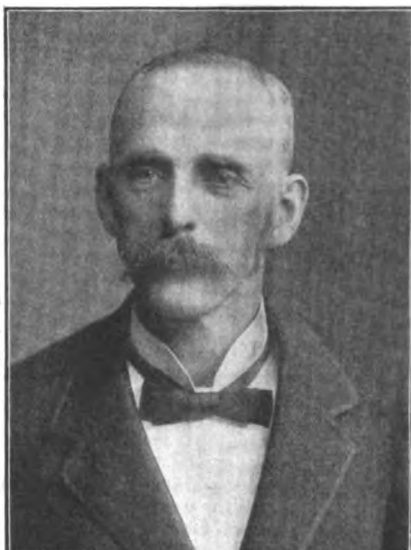


—The Detroit Journal.

THE PURSUIT OF AGUINALDO IN CARTOON.



A. H. LONGINO,
Mississippi's New Governor.



LESLIE M. SHAW,
Re-elected Governor of Iowa.

TWO MORE GOVERNORS.

in the name of political parties. We have already spoken of the case of San Francisco. There Mayor Phelan has been reelected, receiving the support of both Democrats and Republicans, because he has proved so competent a mayor for the last four years. As the San Francisco ring has been beaten twice in succession, it may now be considered as dead beyond all hope of recovery; and the California metropolis, which suffered probably as much as any city in America from ring rule and what always goes with it, spoliation by corporations, is now safe for all time to come.

"In the State of New York no less than three of the larger cities similarly threw off the thralldom of local rings, Albany, Rochester, and Troy. In all three, party lines were loosely drawn in the municipal elections, and the result was political revolutions. In Troy a considerable faction of Democrats threw off the boss-ship of United States Senator Murphy and defeated the machine Democratic ticket named by him; while in Rochester the good-government organization held the balance of power, got rid of the administration which had dominated the city for six years, and won a signal victory for practical municipal reform. It was the same in Providence, R. I., where, despite the fact that the city is Republican on state and national issues, it gave a good majority for a Democrat for mayor, because he was the better man; and its new city government is divided almost equally between Democrats and Republicans, the best men being selected in all cases. . . . The fight for good government and municipal reform has not, it will be seen, grown weaker. On the contrary, it is being conducted as vigorously as ever, and is winning victory after victory. Here and there an outpost has been lost, as at New Orleans, but that the cause is stronger to-day than it ever was before no one who looks over the field can doubt. And the good fight will be kept up until every American city is redeemed and enjoys the blessings of good government and freedom from ring or boss rule."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.)*.

A Glimpse of the Philadelphia Election.—"The boldness of the plan of attack upon the ballot is its most striking feature. Men were hired in Washington to come to Philadelphia and act as election officers in the thirteenth division of the Seventh Ward, vacancies having been provided for them. This matter of the neglect of elected officers to serve should also be investigated, as it apparently forms part of the conspiracy. The hired men from Washington, according to the statement of one of their number, were taken to the house of a public official, instructed in their duties, and given 200 ballots to put into the box to begin with. At the close of the polls they had fifteen ballots left over, which, according to the testimony, were also stuffed into the box. The returns showed a total of 357 votes, altho, it is alleged, only about 140 were cast, and some of these may have been fraudulent. The election over, these bogus officers started for Washington, and if they had managed to get out of the city there would have been no one to call to account for the crime. Even as it was, these unknown men from a distant city, charged with a crime against the ballot, managed to get the heavy bail demanded, Republican office-holders becoming their bondsmen! . . . There is good reason to believe that there are at least 100 out of the 1,000 divisions in Philadelphia the returns from which bear no necessary relation to the vote cast."—*The Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.)*.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERTS OF UTAH.

AS the time for the assembling of Congress draws near, the agitation against Representative Brigham H. Roberts has been waxing more vigorous, until there is now hardly a newspaper outside the city of Salt Lake that seems willing to express the opinion that he should take the seat to which he was elected. The discussion that immediately followed his election was by no means unanimous in the opinion that Congress should refuse to admit him (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, December 10, 1898); but the vigorous action since that time of various organizations of women, and the declarations of several religious organizations, including the Ministers' Association of Salt Lake, against the seating of Mr. Roberts, seem to have had considerable effect. Individual defenders of Mr. Roberts, however, have not been entirely wanting, altho their

defense consists largely of attacks upon the characters of other Congressmen and upon the domestic relations of the much-assailed Sultan of Sulu. The anti-Roberts storm has, indeed, reached such a pitch that it has been rumored that the authorities of the Mormon church will persuade Mr. Roberts to resign at the opening of the Congressional session, and will try to have another representative of the church, not a polygamist, elected to the vacant seat. In this way, it is said, the church authorities hope to escape the storm of damaging criticism. Mr. Roberts, however, has disclaimed any intention of giving up his seat, and if he adheres to his determination, some interesting scenes at the opening of Congress are predicted.

The Case against Mr. Roberts.—"There are three objections to Mr. Roberts's admission to the House of Representatives: (1) that he has rendered himself legally ineligible to office under the United States by his violation of the law of 1892 [forbidding bigamy], and that ineligibility has not been removed by the subsequent amnesty because he has not complied with its conditions. (2) He has again rendered himself ineligible by living in polygamous relations subsequent to the amnesty and prior to the admission of the State. (3) He is now living in open violation of the statutes of the State which he claims to represent—statutes passed to carry into effect a clause in the constitution which was made a condition precedent to the admission of Utah as a State. In view of these facts, it seems to us clear that, under the Constitution, the responsibility for determining whether Mr. Roberts is eligible to represent his State rests with Congress, and that it can not avoid that responsibility; that it has a clear moral duty, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to refuse him admission; and that it is even doubtful whether it has the legal, and certain that it has not the moral, right to overrule an act of Congress, adopted by both Houses and approved by the President, as it will have to do if it admits to a seat a convicted criminal still continuing in the perpetration of a crime which Congress by solemn act has declared makes him ineligible to any office in the United States."—*The Outlook*.

What Mr. Roberts Says.—"Religious fanatics are trying to defeat the will of the people. If the same condition occurred wherein another church was placed in the position of the Mormon church, there would be such an uprising as has never been witnessed here. I wish to designate the attitude of these people, my detractors, as a piece of unwarrantable interference on the part of religious bigots. Mine is the voice of one against the multitude, and I had not intended to say anything about the slanders that have been circulated about me until I had a chance to meet my vilifiers face to face and then to refute their statements. I intend to bring them before Congress or a committee of Congress, and after stating my side of this question, fully

make those of my accusers prove whatever charges they may have against me. I feel confident that when I have done this and made my answer to the allegations against me the American people will see that I have been a much maligned man. . . .

"Say this for me: There is not a State in the Union where polygamous marriages are so entirely under the ban of law as in Utah. Plural marriages are prohibited by the edict of the Mormon church, and have been so since President Woodruff's manifesto in 1890. In addition to that, they are inhibited by constitutional provision, with the same definition of the crime and the same penalties affixed as a punishment that obtained in the Congressional enactment for the Territory of Utah, generally known as the Edmunds-Tucker law. That constitutional inhibition is made unrepeatable without the consent of the United States, and I know of no State that has that subject so completely under condemnation of law as has Utah. All the polygamy that exists in Utah to-day is simply that some men who entered plural-marriage relationships years ago, under sanction of the teachings of the Mormon church, considered themselves under moral obligations to fulfil the conditions of the marriage covenant, and refused to cast off the women who trusted them. It will be interesting to know just what moral or religious benefit will result to the community by turning adrift these plural wives or disowning their offspring. And yet, even the continuation of those relations are prohibited by legislative enactment, and if men fulfil what they regard as their moral obligations to these plural families, they must do it at the risk of coming under punishment provided by law. There is, however, and has been no public sentiment in the State of Utah that has been so unreasonable as to demand that men, fulfilling what they have regarded as moral duties, shall be punished as violators of the law. . . .

"There is another phase of this question that I would like to put before the people of New York. What business is it of the people of New York whom the people of Utah elect to Congress? What would be the feeling in a Congressional district in this State if the Mormon church got up an agitation against one of its representatives on the ground of alleged immoralities and unfitness? Would not there be a strong feeling among the people here that it was none of the business of the members of the Mormon church whom they elected? Do not the people of Utah have the same right to elect a man of their choice to represent them in Congress that the people of any Congressional district of New York have?"—*Interview Printed in the New York World.*

Views of the Mormon Church.—"The moral crusaders will have to wage their war outside the Constitution of the United States. Under that, the member-elect has a perfect right to his seat. If he is excluded, it will be on the ground of 'morals and of Christian ethics.' But what has Congress to do with either? If the question of morals is to enter into the right of one member to the seat to which he has been duly elected, should it not enter into the right of all the other members-elect? The question of morals would cover a tremendously wide and awkward stretch of ground. And is Congress empowered to discuss and decide questions of 'Christian ethics'? If so, from whence did that body derive such authority? And if it should be assumed, is it only to cut one way? What is to stop it from slashing in all directions, and establishing such standards of Christian ethics as the majority may favor? . . . For consistency's and morality's sakes, turn, O ye Christian people and journals, to the huge, devouring and awful evils that fester all around you, right where you live, and do not worry about the 'Mormon' people in distant Utah, who are filling the desert with moral, virtuous homes where God is worshiped in the name of Jesus Christ His Son, and practical religion is the chief business of a peaceful and contented people!"—*The Deseret Evening News, Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.*

The Sultan of Sulu and Mr. Roberts.—"Governments, like sensible men, do the best they can when they are not free to be as good as they would like. Polygamy is not tolerated in the Sulus because it meets with the Government's approval, but for the reason that expediency demands this unpleasant concession. We can not afford to have the Sultan join forces with Aguinaldo; therefore we have bought him, and part of the necessary price paid is the stipulation that we shall not meddle with the domestic institutions of his Mohammedan realm. We are under no such compulsion in the case of Congressman Roberts. Should he be excluded from the House he would not draw his sword and flee to

the standard of Aguinaldo; and even if he did it would not matter. Neither is there any danger that the people of Utah will resent the correction of their morals by rushing to arms. That is where the American polygamists are at a fatal disadvantage in comparison with the polygamists of the Sulus. These sneers at the Administration for its treaty with the polygamous and slaveholding Sultan are shallow. Statesmen who are managing a war can not be expected to go on untimely moral crusades that would inevitably result in extending the area of hostilities. It is wrong to blow a man's house up with dynamite. When taken by itself there is no disputing that proposition. But firemen often do blow up houses to prevent the spread of conflagrations. Their justification is perfect, and is the same in principle as that of President McKinley for making his Sulu treaty."—*The Philadelphia North American.*

From a Grandson of Brigham Young.—"Why, if the Mormon people have abandoned polygamy, should President Snow say, in an interview in September: 'I believe in the revelation given to Joseph Smith on celestial marriage, and that under certain circumstances Latter-Day Saints would be doing no moral or religious wrong in practising plural marriage under divine sanction and religious regulations?' Why should Angus M. Cannon, president of the powerful Salt Lake stake in the church, say only last year, 'We still believe in the principle of plural marriages, as we believe in the practises of the patriarchs. You can't change a people's beliefs?' Why should Apostle Woodruff, youngest member of the highest church quorum, say in June, 'The belief in polygamy is as much a part of the Mormon faith to-day as it ever was,' and that the young people could not 'deny this part of their belief without denying the prophet Joseph Smith'? Why should Mrs. Freeze, a leading woman of the church, say polygamy was a divine command of God? Why should Apostle Rudger H. Clawson, as late as October, declare he had been sent to the penitentiary as a 'testimony for Jesus,' when he had been sent for polygamy? Why should Apostle Heber J. Grant, who is living in polygamy and who was Mr. Roberts's most influential supporter during the campaign, say in an address to the Young People's Conference in Logan, Utah, on November 13, 1898, that he felt to 'sustain the principles of the Gospel even to the extent of taking more wives, if necessary'? Why should Mormon-church publications and Mormon-church meetings in Utah ring with a defense of those who 'live their religion'?"—*Eugene Young, in an Address in New York City.*

"The public is aware that the Mormon church already holds the balance of power in local politics in the Territory of Arizona. Its inroads in other directions are not so generally advertised. Mr. [Eugene] Young states that the Mormons in Idaho have been for some time able to return eleven members to the state legislature, and through them to control two senatorial elections. He adds: 'It will not be many years before the Mormon priesthood will have a potent voice in the politics of Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Montana.'"—*The Washington Times.*

"I did hope this subject would not come up in the convention. I should hate to see this federation going on record as asking Congress to do something unconstitutional. Congress has not the power to seat or unseat a man. He was elected to his office by the voters from his State, and the Constitution does not give Congress the power to throw him out. I think we had better let the men fight out this question among themselves. When I think of the double lives the men of the East are living without protest from any one, that they are not true to their marriage vows, it does seem unfair that the whole country should rise up in arms because one poor Mormon man from Utah has been elected to Congress."—*Miss Susan B. Anthony before the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs at Rochester.*

"According to the statements of missionaries who have returned from Utah, women are taught that their only salvation is through their husbands. In the resurrection they can only be lifted from their graves out into the eternal life by their Mormon husbands, who, if they are displeased with them for any cause, can threaten to leave them in their graves forever, so that they will not be able to see their children in the hereafter. Surely this is the worst sort of heathenism and slavery for women. Shall not we men and women of these free United States combine and do all in our power not only to have Mr. Roberts expelled from Congress because he has three wives, but also let us strike at the

root of the matter in enforcing if possible severe penalties against those who practise polygamy and who inculcate it as a God-ordained law necessary in attaining the highest glory possible to man."—*Miss Helen Gould, in an Address at Irvington, N. Y.*

"It is in the power of the House, by a majority vote, to declare his seat vacant. There would be an excuse for this extreme action in the fact that Utah was admitted into the Union only on condition of the abolition of polygamy. To thereafter send a confessed polygamist to represent her in Congress is a practical breach of faith upon the part of the electors of that commonwealth. . . . It can not be deemed a serious denial of the right of representation to refuse to allow a man to sit as a legislator who ought instead to have been sent to represent his constituency in the penitentiary."—*The Philadelphia Record.*

A PARSON'S PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, rector of Hampton Lucy, in Warwickshire, England, is proprietor of a unique monopoly: a public house administered according to regulations laid down by him, the profits being devoted to local improvements, and incidentally to the purchase of ornaments for the village church. In *The Outlook* (November 4), the rector himself thus tells of his establishment, which has been conducted on the present plan since 1876:

"The principles of the system are: 1. The sale of *pure* beer (upon the meaning of 'pure' I comment further on). 2. The person who sells the beer must have *no interest* in the profits. When this 'public' came into my hands, I consulted several temperance reformers as to the advisability of closing it altogether, or of endeavoring to conduct it 'respectably' in the strictest sense of the term. My more extreme friends said, 'Close it altogether.' Others of the moderate section were of opinion that I should be wiser in keeping it open, subject to strict regulation, rather than risk another being started over which I should have no control. I chose the latter alternative, and results for nearly twenty years have amply justified my choice.

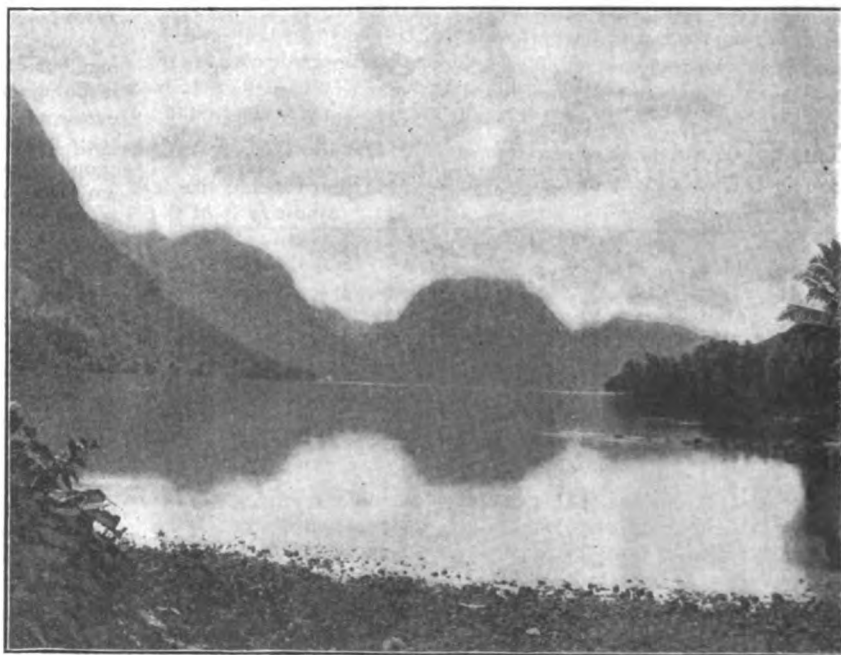
"The first step was to find a trustworthy tenant, who would accept a fixed sum annually for transacting the business, leaving the responsibility of profit or loss to my account. An outdoor servant gladly accepted the situation, with his wife, on condition of occupying the house rent free, a small sum being allowed for the management and for dispensing the beer, the profits on the eatables and stabling of horses being left to him. The sale of spirits was discontinued—no great hardship to the inhabitants, considering the opportunities afforded for buying them from grocers' traveling carts. I believe that much less spirits are drunk now that bottles have to be bought entire than when it was so easy to send to the 'public' for three or six pennyworth at a time; but I am no advocate of grocers' licenses. The abolition of the spirit license was a most unpopular measure; at first I received a good deal of abuse for it. Among other things, I was frequently told that people would die if they could not be supplied with a drop of spirits in times of cold or sickness. Providentially, however, for sixteen months after the license was canceled only one adult death occurred at all, in a population of (then) nearly five hundred; so I heard no more complaints on that score. . . . I have reason to believe that on account of the liquor being pure and wholesome, and therefore satisfying, less is consumed than formerly. Low wages may have had something to do with a decrease of consumption. But when wages were higher, some years ago, I noticed that less beer was purchased, with a good quality of liquor, altho the price remained the same. Before the 'public' changed hands, perhaps drunkenness was no worse here than in many places; but cases were common enough. I am thankful to say that now they are comparatively rare, and seldom occur, except when people have come

in from other places the worse for liquor, and have been accidentally served with more. Of course if such a condition is perceived, they are declined any at all. The usual public-house hours are observed, and no limit as to the quantity supplied to sober people is ever attempted; but no credit is allowed."

When the rector took charge of the public house, the people were told that all profits, after deducting the rent and current expenses, would be returned to them in clothing, food, and other charities. Thus those who drink the most are taxed for the benefit of their neighbors.

OUR NEW SAMOAN ISLAND.

TUTUILA, the islet which the United States will acquire if the proposed partition of Samoa becomes a fact, is regarded as deriving practically all its value from the splendid harbor of Pago Pago. The island is said to be of no importance as to local production or consumption, and as its population is small, it is not thought likely that its trade will ever cut much of a figure; but the harbor, it is calculated, will be an aid to our ships plying



PAGO PAGO HARBOR.

the long routes of the Pacific. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* inventories the good points of our new bit of the earth's surface as follows:

"With a small area, which according to the Treasury Bureau of Statistics is only fifty-four square miles, and with only four thousand population, it possesses the most valuable island harbor in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. A representative of the London *Times* recently in Washington, who had visited and was thoroughly familiar with not only the Samoan Islands, but those of the Pacific generally, pronounced the harbor of Pago Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the best in all the Pacific, and Pearl harbor, in the Hawaiian group, the next in value as a harbor, the United States thus being the possessor of the chief island harbors and ports of call, supply, and repairs in the Pacific Ocean. Commercially, the Samoan Islands, singly or as a group, are unimportant, so far as their local production and consumption are concerned, but extremely important in their relation to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate transpacific commerce. Mr. Goward, who was sent by the United States Government to the Samoan Islands to arrange for a treaty with reference to the harbor of Pago Pago, said:

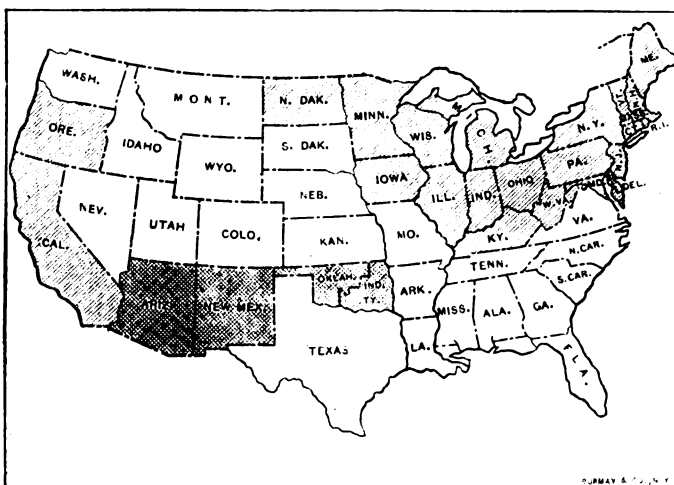
"The capacity of this harbor is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets; landlocked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms, and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at a small expense. In a naval port:

of view it is the key position to the Samoan group, and likewise to Central Polynesia, and is especially well located for the protection of American commerce. The Samoan archipelago is, by reason of its geographical position in central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated half-way between Honolulu and Auckland, Pago Pago would be a most convenient stopping-place or coaling-station for vessels or steamers, either for supplies or for the exchange of commodities. With the Pacific mail steamers making it a point for coaling it would necessarily become the controlling commercial place in that part of Polynesia.

"The above statement, made by Mr. Goward in 1887, applied simply to the harbor of Pago Pago, and its importance increases with the occupancy and complete ownership of the entire island by the United States, and it becomes additionally important in view of the control by the United States of the Hawaiian and Philippine groups, the prospective construction of an isthmian canal, and the rapidly growing commerce between the United States and the great markets of Asia and Oceanica, which buy annually more than \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods, and nearly all of this of the class of merchandise which the people of the United States desire to sell."

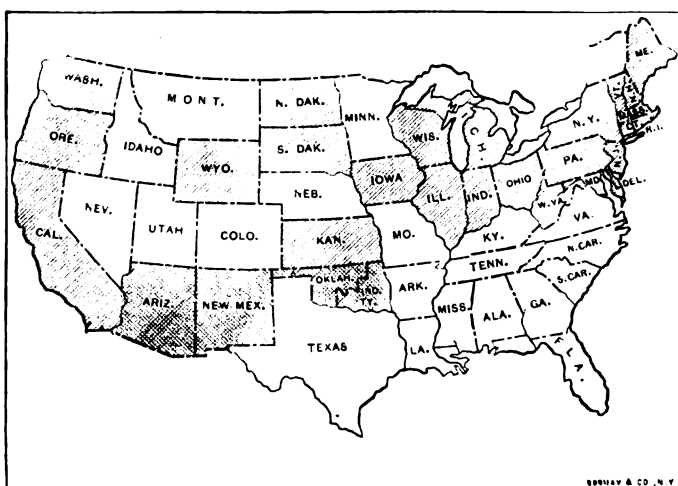
ELECTION RESULTS IN DIAGRAM.

THE accompanying outline maps give a clear representation of the progress of the political struggle since 1896. In that year, it will be remembered, McKinley received 271 votes of the Electoral College, and Bryan 176. Since that time, as the diagrams show, the Republicans have lost Maryland and possibly Kentucky, with a total of 21 electoral votes, and the Democrats have lost Washington, Wyoming, South Dakota, and Kansas,



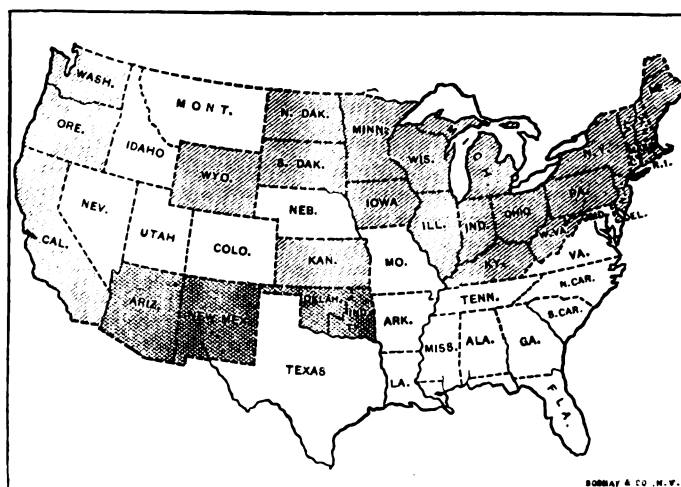
ELECTION RESULTS IN 1896.

Democratic States in white, Republican shaded, Territories cross-lined.



ELECTION RESULTS IN 1898.

Democratic States in white, Republican shaded, Territories cross-lined.



ELECTION RESULTS IN 1899.

Democratic States in white, Republican shaded, Territories cross-lined.

with a total of 21 electoral votes. Kentucky casts 13 electoral votes, and if it is found in the Republican column this year it will be the third Republican victory in over twenty-five years, so that its doubtful position makes it a center of considerable interest. Not all the States held elections in 1898 or 1899, and where they did not, the complexion of the map shows the result at the last previous election. The States which elected governors of one party and Congressmen of another are classed as voting for the party to which the Congressmen belong, as the purpose of the diagrams is to show how the States voted on national, rather than on State issues. The table below gives the electoral vote of each State:

Alabama	11	Nebraska	8
Arkansas	8	Nevada	3
California	9	New Hampshire	4
Colorado	4	New Jersey	4
Connecticut	6	New York	36
Delaware	3	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	North Dakota	3
Georgia	13	Ohio	21
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	24	Pennsylvania	32
Indiana	15	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	13	South Carolina	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota	4
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	15
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	15	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	4
Minnesota	9	West Virginia	6
Mississippi	9	Wisconsin	12
Missouri	17	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		
		Total	447

The first two diagrams appeared in the New York *Herald* after the 1898 election, and the third diagram in the New York *World* after the 1899 election.

DECREASE OF CHILD LABOR.

FRIENDS of the children will be glad to note that child labor, the evil that came with modern machinery and which has been the target of humane legislation ever since, is now rapidly decreasing; and friends of the *laissez-faire* theory will be glad to note that this decrease is due less to law than to the discovery by the manufacturers that child labor does not pay. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The amount of child labor employed has been diminishing very much, partly as the result of legislation, but in considerable part because the low-priced labor of children has not been found to be economical. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find employers complaining that the parents falsify the ages of their children in order to get them into the mills when they are too young to be

profitable. Whatever share of the diminution of child labor is to be attributed to legislation, it may be seriously questioned whether the legislation would have been obtained had the child labor been really profitable. Tending machinery at the speed at which it is now customarily operated involves some strength and a great deal of attention, and carelessness is almost inseparable from childhood. The shortening of the working day has resulted in part from legislation, but in much less part than has been supposed, for it has rarely been attempted to prevent men from working ten or twelve hours if they are willing to. The main reason why the working day is not fourteen or fifteen hours is that even in factories with steam-driven machinery it has been found that such hours are not economical.

"The Southern States have been attracting the envious attention of New England mill-owners because they have little or none of that labor legislation of which the manufacturing States have acquired too much. But in spite of this lack of restrictive laws, and of the rapid extension of manufacturing in the South, the State Labor Commissioner of North Carolina has lately reported that, comparing this year with 1896, there has been an increase of 100 per cent. in the number of men employed in cotton factories, of 50 per cent. in the number of women employed, and a decrease of nearly one half in the number of children employed. That in three years the number of men employed should have increased 7,128, which is more than 100 per cent., the number of women 5,320, which is almost exactly 50 per cent., and the number of children should have declined 2,606 is a very remarkably rapid change in the direction of the higher-priced grade of labor, for it is to be observed that not only did the number of children decline but the number of men increased much faster than the number of women. In 1896 the men were 41 per cent. of the women and children; in 1899 they were 72 per cent.

"The last national census gave the following percentages of men, women, and children in industrial employment in 1880 and 1890:

	1880.	1890.
Men.....	74.48	80.40
Women.....	18.97	16.92
Children.....	6.55	2.68
Total.....	100.00	100.00

"The percentages of child labor at the two dates in seven States were as follows:

	1880.	1890.
Connecticut.....	7.43	2.10
Massachusetts.....	4.92	1.84
Rhode Island.....	12.00	6.95
New York.....	5.41	1.49
Illinois.....	6.17	1.83
Virginia.....	13.11	5.71
Maryland.....	8.73	4.02

"... In Germany the decrease in child labor is attributed to the law of 1891, and the amount has lately been increasing slightly, but is still small compared with ten years ago. The total number of children in German factories in certain years was as follows:

1886.....	21,053	1894.....	4,259
1890.....	27,458	1897.....	6,151

"The number of women employed nearly doubled between 1882 and 1895."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"WHAT Happened to Jones" is the title of a play that might make a hit in Ohio.—*The Detroit Tribune*.

CROKER has swept New York City, but not with the sort of broom that sweeps clean.—*The Milwaukee Wisconsin*.

GOLDEN RULE JONES found that the Ohio rule is to do unto others as they would do unto you.—*The Baltimore Herald*.

COLONEL BRYAN is still the Tagalogical candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1900.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

"If there is anything I despise," said one diplomat, "it's a practical joke." "I feel the same way about it," answered the other, as he laid down his newspaper, "and I know what I am talking about. I was a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague."—*The Washington Star*.



THE NEXT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—*The Chicago Chronicle*.



IN KENTUCKY—THE WREATH ISN'T LARGE ENOUGH FOR BOTH.—*The Chicago Record*.



VINDICATIONS ALL ALONG THE LINE.—*The Minneapolis Times*.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE CARTOONISTS.

LETTERS AND ART.

SOME TENDENCIES OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.

IN the concluding chapter of his new work on "The Development of the English Novel," Mr. Wilbur Cross gives a suggestive and interesting consideration of the chief contemporary schools of English novelists. Leaving out Meredith, who has been treated in a foregoing chapter on "The Psychological Novel," Mr. Cross deals with the subject under four groups: "Henry James and Impressionism"; "Philosophical Realism: Mrs. Humphry Ward and Thomas Hardy"; "R. L. Stevenson and the Revival of Romance"; and "Rudyard Kipling." A writer in *The Spectator* (London, October 28) thus summarizes and comments on this concluding chapter:

"In the section on Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is described as the inspirer of a popular group of novelists who have turned to current speculations for the purpose of open didacticism," Mr. Cross points out how she differs from George Eliot in her freedom from the scruples against propagandism possessed by the elder writer, and how this school, like the revolutionary novelists at the close of the eighteenth century, have 'embellished the political treatise for people who would not read it without the story of passion.' Mr. Hardy he regards as the best English representative of the realist school, by whom naturalism is pushed to determinist lengths, differing, however, from Zola in his attention to style. Mr. Cross insists with much force on Mr. Hardy's essential paganism, his 'love of the dark and sinister in nature and his feeling of the nothingness of human life in the presence of the everlasting death,' and his deep-seated pessimism: 'The Immortals would appear to have become enraged at Tess, and to have predestined her hard career.' He adds, however, in one of the most striking passages of the book, that Mr. Hardy, like all the other philosophic realists since George Eliot, has failed to realize the important distinction between science and literature. 'It may be granted that, so far as science can throw any light on the subject, our conduct is determined for us. And yet there is a voice from the depths of consciousness which says this is not the whole truth. Human nature is not comprehended by formulas and theorems. . . . Toward the close of the last century a group of novelists experimented with determinism; the reading public revolted, and turned to the Gothic Romance and then to Scott and Cooper. Something very like this, in a smaller way perhaps, is happening to-day.' Thus by a natural transition Mr. Cross is led to examine into the revival of romance, with Stevenson as its chief hierophant. 'What he did at first—and this is one of his innovations—was to awaken delight in adventure for its own sake, just as Defoe did. Chance and Circumstance, which to the philosophers are at best unlovely, he writes with initial capitals, and says they are the divinities whom he adores. Events, which Hardy marshals so that they seem endowed with spite and cruelty, Stevenson made sing together as the morning stars.' Mr. Cross rightly dwells on the superlative quality and delightful rhythm of Stevenson's prose; his fondness for 'quaint and smooth-sounding words,' which were to him beautiful for themselves; his wholesome morals, spite of his dictum that romance should be 'a-moral'; and holds him chiefly responsible for the recrudescence of historical romance. 'Just as in the case of Scott,' he continues, 'Stevenson has been accompanied and followed by several historical romancers, among whom are Conan Doyle, S. R. Crockett, Stanley Weyman, Anthony Hope Hawkins, and S. Weir Mitchell; and by a group of Scotch emotionalists and humorists, among whom are J. M. Barrie and John Watson.' Lastly, Mr. Cross singles out Rudyard Kipling as the most striking figure in our fiction since the death of R. L. Stevenson. 'Of the new India of the Queen-Empress and Lord Roberts of Candahar, Kipling is the first worthy interpreter.' For the rest, he dwells on Mr. Kipling's invariable nearness to his subject—he does not write from the outside of it, but as one who is a part of it—the penetrating insight most signally displayed in the 'Jungle Books,' and his supreme gift of seeing romance in the 'actualities' of the present."

Mr. Cross's fourfold division of living novelists does well enough for practical purposes, says *The Spectator*, but place in it will hardly be found for all writers. For instance, in which class can Mr. H. G. Wells, the author of "The War of Worlds," be put? Notwithstanding Jules Verne, whose art was but crude and schoolboyish compared to that of Mr. Wells, we may well call the latter the founder of a new school of scientific romance. Mr. Cross takes no account, either, of the class of books which may be designated as "life histories," often only autobiographies masquerading under the name of fiction: "A superlatively artistic instance is to be found in Tolstoy's 'Souvenirs,' perhaps the most attractive book he ever wrote; but the modern type of life-history is almost always written by women, is lavish of realistic and even repulsive details, and animated by the unfilial desire to represent the heroine's parents in a most unpleasant light."

Women now form a large majority of the novelists, says *The Spectator*, and there is noticeable a reaction from the earlier manner of Ouida and Miss Broughton. In those good old days, man was regarded as a creature of irresistible attraction. Now, especially in the "emancipation novel," a decided note of *misandria* or man-hating is observable. Feminine fiction has still other failings, tho none quite so extraordinary and unaccountable as the one just mentioned:

"Many women write fluently, lucidly, even picturesquely, but the antiseptic of style is still almost a monopoly of the male sex. It is notable, too, that while women have long since invaded and distinguished themselves in the domain of sensationalism and melodrama, they have, with rare exceptions, left the fields of adventure unexplored, altho in real life the exploits of travelers like Mrs. Bishop and Miss Kingsley prove them to be under no disabilities in the matter of gaining experience."

VICTOR HUGO'S "SCRAP-BOOK."

WILLIAM ERNEST HENLEY, the English critic, has said of Victor Hugo as a poet, "He found French poetry a place of brick and stucco, and left it a palace builded of jewels—a palace of the Arabian Nights"; but Victor Hugo's prose masterpiece, "Les Misérables," Henley sums up as an "immense stupidity," and expresses the further opinion that the great poet could no more write sane prose than such writers as Thackeray could write great poetry.

After reading much of the fragmentary matter left in manuscript by Victor Hugo by way of Memoirs, many of the critics seem inclined to agree with Mr. Henley. The egotism of the man as exhibited in these sketches, diaries, and reported interviews is pronounced "insufferable." The book contains all sorts of odds and ends—finger-nail sketches so-called, essays and short stories that do not bear directly on the author's life, but which are thrown in anywhere, without any order of arrangement.

The London *Chronicle* says of the book:

"Here and there are vivid pictures of men and events; but the rhodomontade, the heroics, the welter of gaudy words, the incorrigible bounce and the sentimentality at any price of the *Bombastes Furioso* of French literature are here also; and one reads with mingled feelings of admiration and disdain. If there is a little of the best Victor Hugo, there is all too much of Mr. Bur-nand's Fictor Nogo."

The London *Academy* finds fault with the title under which the book is published, rather than with the contents. It says:

"From 'The Memoirs of Victor Hugo' one expects more than an odd assortment of scraps from his note-book, jotted down from time to time as the mood took him, jumping from period to period with enormous gaps between. Reminiscences here, moralizings there, a *chose vue*, a conversation with Louis Philippe, a mordant anecdote of an actress, a diary kept during the siege of Paris—these are not enough to be styled 'The Memoirs' of the most

picturesque and restlessly vigorous intellectual force that this century produced, of a life lasting from 1802 until 1885."

The Academy terms the book a scrap-book, "entertaining almost without cessation," "very readable, very good fun," but "not 'the' memoirs of Victor Hugo."

In the sections of the "Memoirs" entitled "Theater," the date of the jottings is 1830. "Hernani" was being played at the Français, the house was being filled every evening; but, we are told, "the public hisses all the verses," actors "are abashed and



VICTOR HUGO.

hostile, most of them ridicule what they have to say," and every morning the newspapers repeat "as silly, false, bombastic, pretentious, extravagant, and nonsensical as 'Hernani.'" Nevertheless, the author had his reward. He drove with Joanny, who was playing "Ruy Gomez," and here are Joanny's words:

"M. Victor Hugo, the old man, now unknown, who two hundred years ago filled the rôle of *Don Diego* in 'La Cid,' was not more penetrated with respect and admiration in the presence of the great Corneille than the old man who plays *Don Ruy Gomez* is to-day in your presence."

The author of "Hernani" was satisfied.

There is a most amusing sketch of the great Frederick Lemaitre living in retirement with his mistress and his children, "cross, morose, and kind":

"He is greatly feared by all his household. His domestics live in a state of terror at table; if he does not speak, no one utters a word. Who would dare to break the silence when he is mute? One would think it was a dinner of dumb people, or a supper of Trappists, except for the good cheer."

Here is a poetical bit:

"M. de Chateaubriand, at the beginning of 1847, was a paralytic; Mme. Récamier was blind. Every day at three o'clock M. de Chateaubriand was carried to Mme. Récamier's bedside. It was touching and sad. The woman who could no longer see stretched forth her hands gropingly toward the man who could no longer feel; their hands met, God be praised! Life was dying, but love still lived."

Much of the book is devoted to King Louis Philippe and the

Revolution of 1848. The King inquires whether Victor Hugo has ever been in England:

"No, sire."

"Well, when you do go—for you will go—you will see how strange it is! It resembles France in nothing. Over there are order, arrangement, symmetry, cleanliness, well-mown lawns, and profound silence in the streets. The passers-by are as serious and as mute as specters. When, being French and alive, you speak in the streets, the specters look back at you and murmur with an inexpressible mixture of gravity and disdain: 'French people!'"

In the accounts of Louis Philippe and of Louis Napoleon, the author is constantly reverting to himself. The court revolves around Victor Hugo. We read: "The King told me that Talleyrand said to him one day"—"Yesterday the King said to me"—"Yesterday, the 15th, after having dined at Villemain's, who lives in a country house near Neuilly, I called upon the King"—"As he [the King] passed by, he said to me: 'Wait until I have gone my rounds. We shall have a little more time when everybody has left,'" and so on. As *The Academy* says: "Hugo, the friend of kings and patron of princes, is the kernel of the book."

Hugo during the Revolution harangues the mob, dodges bullets, scales barricades, takes Lamartine by the hand, weeps, shudders, and is epigrammatic. He hears that his house has been burnt down:

"'What does that matter?' said I.

"Negrier warmly pressed my arm. 'I understand you. Let us think only of one thing. Let us save the country.'"

When Jerome Napoleon, the King of Westphalia, was permitted to return to Paris after the fall of Louis Philippe, he goes directly to Victor Hugo:

"He came to thank me for the permission that had been accorded him to return to France, which he attributed to me, and begged me to get him appointed governor of the Invalides. He told me that M. Crémieux, one of the members of the Provisional government, had said to him the previous day:

"'If Victor Hugo asks Lamartine to do it, it will be done. Formerly everything depended upon an interview between two emperors; now everything depends upon an interview between two poets.'"

"'Tell M. Crémieux that it is he who is the poet,' I replied to King Jerome with a smile."

Then follows what Hugo says of Thiers, whom he never liked:

"M. Thiers wants to treat men, ideas, and revolutionary events with parliamentary routine. He plays his old game of constitutional tricks in face of abysses and dreadful upheavals of the chimerical and unexpected. He does not realize that everything has been transformed; he finds a resemblance between our times and the time when he governed, and starts out from this. This resemblance exists in point of fact. But there is in it a something that is colossal and monstrous.

"M. Thiers has no suspicion of this, and pursues the even tenor of his way. All his life he has been stroking cats, and coaxing them with all sorts of cajoling processes and feline ways. To-day he is trying to play the same game, and does not see that animals have grown beyond all measure, and that it is wild beasts that he is keeping about him. A strange sight it is to see this little man trying to stroke the roaring muzzle of revolution with his little hands."

Of Sully Prudhomme he says: "He speaks badly and writes well. . . . Sometimes he becomes irritated and froths, but it is cold slaver."

Louis Napoleon took his seat in the National Assembly on September 24, 1848. He read his speech from the tribune on September 26. He pronounced the word "compatriots" with a foreign accent. When he was proclaimed President of the French Republic, "the President of the assembly invited the committee to accompany the President of the Republic to his palace and have rendered him the honors due to his rank. The word caused the

Mountain to murmur. I shouted from my bench: 'To his *functions*.'

Hardly had Louis Napoleon installed himself at the Elysée before he invited Victor Hugo to dine there. At the dinner, the guests called the President of the Republic, "citizen," "mon-sieur," "monseigneur," "his highness," "prince"—in fact by anything but his real title. Napoleon after dinner took Hugo aside and asked him for his opinion of the situation. He gave it by telling Napoleon that he must hope to make his rule illustrious by setting a high example of place. Two months later, Hugo sums up the situation by saying that Napoleon is a man of intelligence, but that France is a closed book to him. The author closes with these remarks:

"There is nothing of the Bonaparte about him, either in his face or manner. He probably is not a Bonaparte. The free-and-easy ways of Queen Hortense are remembered. 'He is a memento of Holland,' said Alexis de Saint Priest to me yesterday. Louis Bonaparte certainly possesses the cold manner of the Dutch."

Victor Hugo's account of the siege of Paris is very vivid, but there is nothing new in it. He says that a cannon christened "Victor Hugo" was bought to defend the city, but the patriots would not put it to such a common use as to fire it. Then they gave a balloon his name, and he sent letters out of the city by this means. The author declares his intention of sallying forth from Paris in company with a battery of the National Guard; but the Guard will not suffer him to be in peril, and he presents us with the address read to him by the major of the battalion:

"The National Guard of Paris forbids Victor Hugo to go to the front, inasmuch as everybody can go to the front, whereas Victor Hugo alone can do what Victor Hugo does."

Yet he had opponents: "September 8—I am warned that it is proposed to assassinate me. I shrug my shoulders." "September 9—The generals are asking me for commands." The Parisians were reduced to straits for food, but the directors of the *Jardin des Plantes* kill elephants and antelopes to supply Victor Hugo with food. The Minister of Finance solicits an "audience," and Lemaître calls to kiss his hand and weep.

The first of the notes is written in 1825, when he is twenty-three; the last in 1871, fourteen years before his death.

Irving's New Play of Charles IX.—The next important new dramatic production which Sir Henry Irving will take up after Sardon's "Robespierre," upon his return to London, will be a romantic drama of the time of Charles IX. of France. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (October 9) thus describes it:

"It is a very thrilling period of French history, and on the spectacular side the play will deal largely with the massacre of the Huguenots on the evening of St. Bartholomew (August 24, 1572). A vivid and lurid picture of this ghastly crime is given in the elder Dumas's 'Marguerite de Valois,' from which a good deal of the color, atmosphere, and characterization of the new play has been taken. The same subject, and indeed much the same set of characters, are, it will be remembered, used in Meyerbeer's opera, 'Les Huguenots.'"

"In the new play—tho it is really not a new play, having lain dusty and neglected on Sir Henry's bookshelves for years, and only now been dug out and handed to Mr. Comyns Carr for revival—Sir Henry will himself appear as the treacherous and cold-blooded King Charles IX. This is a character which from its absolute indifference to the sacrifice of human life resembles not a little the time of Robespierre, but Charles was young, courageous to ferocity, and supremely cynical. Tho Charles was only twenty-five at the time of his death, he was uncommonly old for his years, so that Sir Henry will not be obliged to affect the airs or habits of five-and-twenty. Miss Ellen Terry will, of course, assume the rôle of the beautiful *Marguerite de Valois*—'*ma sœur Margot*,' as Charles in occasional moments of tenderness

called her—and among the other historical characters who will figure in the play will, we believe, be *Henry of Navarre*, the young *Prince of Condé*, the *Duke of Guise*, *La Rochefoucauld*, the venerable *Admiral Coligny*, and, of course, the Queen-mother, *Catherine de Medicis*."

A WAR OF POETS IN ENGLAND.

THE lyre is still vigorously strumming in England. Tommy Atkins never in the course of British history had such jets of poesy poured over him as he has had since he marched off to fight Uncle Paul in South Africa. Kipling's first and to many inscrutable poem, "The Old King," has been followed by his popular music-hall ballad, "The Absent-minded Beggar," which even the sweep on the street-crossing can understand and take joy in, and which has called down not only a rain of silver for the benefit of the departing Tommy, but a chorus both of praise and detraction from the critics. It has been set to music by Sir Arthur



THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

England might send this squad of warriors to the front.—*Minneapolis Journal*.

Sullivan, and is recited nightly in one of the London theaters by Mrs. Beerbohm Tree. Its swing and vigor find ample recognition, but its colloquial diction has repelled others. The *Chicago Times-Herald*, for instance, speaks of it as "Kipling's ignoble ditty," and says that nothing, not even charity, will excuse "the low tone and tommy-rot" of this appeal to pass the hat. "The man who has written 'The Recessional,'" it adds, "has no right to father stuff that leaves a bad taste in the mouth of the reader, even for \$1,250 for a deserving charity"—that being the sum he received from *The Daily Mail* and which he passed over to the fund.

Mr. Alfred Austin, whom some American newspapers still persist in calling "Sir Alfred," has maintained silence, poetically speaking, until very lately; but in a copyrighted poem in the *London Times* he also gives vent, in ultra-classic style that contrasts strongly with Kipling's, to his warlike thoughts. It reads thus:

INFLEXIBLE AS FATE.

"*Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.*"—Æneidos vi. 95. [Give not thou way to evil men, but go forward the more boldly.]

When for a passing hour Rome's manly sway
Felt the sharp shock of Cannæ's adverse day,
Forum, and field, and Senate-House were rent
With cries of nor misgiving nor lament.

Only of men contending then who should
Purchase the spot on which the Victor stood.
Legion on legion sprang up from the ground,
Gleamed through the land, then over ocean wound,
Till Scipio's eagles swarmed on Afric's shore,
And Carthage perished, to insult no more.

Not less resolved than Rome, now England stands,
Facing foul fortune with unfaltering hands.
Through her vast Realms is neither fear nor feud,
But, calm in strength, and steeled in fortitude,
She fills the gaps of death with eager life,
That will nor lag nor haggle in the strife,
Till, having backward rolled the lawless tide
Of trusted treason, tyranny, and pride,
Her flag hath brought, inflexible as Fate,
Charter of Freedom to a fettered State.

Thomas Hardy is another of the notable Englishmen who sing of the war. The following poem by him appears in the *London Chronicle* (October 25) :

THE DEPARTURE.

SOUTHAMPTON DOCKS, OCTOBER, 1899.

Here, where Vespasian's legions struck the sands,
And Cerdic with his Saxons entered in,
And Henry's army leapt afloat to win
Convincing triumphs over neighbor lands,
Vaster battalions press for farther strands,
To argue in the self-same bloody mode
Which this late age of thought, and pact, and code
Still fails to mend.—Now shipped each war-troop stands,

Yellow as autumn leaves, alive as spring;
And as the host draws out upon the sea,
Beyond which lies the tragical To-be—
None dubious of the Cause, none murmuring—

Wives, sisters, parents, wave white hands and smile,
As if they knew not that they weep the while.

The following lines in the *London Times* (November 4) by Mr. J. J. Rooney show that a deed of heroism, even if upon the opponent's side, has power to arouse ardent admiration and chivalrous recognition from an Englishman :

THE EIGHT OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

DURBAN, Natal, Oct. 27.—The *Natal Mercury* relates an incident of the battle at Elandslaagte. The fire of the British guns was getting too hot for the Boers. Eight Boers suddenly ran forward out of cover, and coolly opened fire on the Imperial Light Horse, evidently for the purpose of drawing the British fire while their companions changed their position. Seven of the eight men were instantly killed.—*Press Dispatch*.

Thunder of hoofs and a bugle's cry.
And down through the veldt came the British horse—
Down with a rush on the burgher ranks
With a whirlwind's sudden force.

Maxim and shrapnel had done their work—
Only the charge was needed now—
Only the Light Horse sweep and dash
To clear the kopje's brow.

Shouting of men and neighing of steeds,
Beating of hoofs like an angry sea,
And on, in one long wave of red,
Came England's cavalry!

An instant yet and the knoll is theirs—
An instant yet and the little band
Will be swept and whirl'd by the red simoom
Like a breath of desert sand—

When, sudden, stepped from the shelter-rocks
Eight burghers—eight in their hero might—
And there they stood, as a single man,
To meet the awful fight.

Down came the thundering mass of horse—
But see! where the eight are standing there,
Eight rifles gleam, eight rifles flash
Red death upon the air!

Ah, little thought they—eight mortal men
To stay that onward surging tide—
Only, for one brief moment's space,
To turn its rage aside;

To turn its rage while their comrades slipped
(Through fate of numbers, tho not of will)
Back to the laager, stanch and grim,
Where Joubert held the hill.

A mighty crash from the charging troop—
For the burgher eight a sheet of flame—
And, where they stood, but one was left—
Sole hostage unto Fame!

Yet now you know—yea, all men know
That—live or die—the great Veldt breeds,
As did the Switzer crags of old,
Old Freedom's Winkelrieds:

Undaunted sons who scoff at fate,
Rough children of the Afric rand—
Yet firm as are the eternal hills
For God and native land!

An exceptionally curious evidence of the wide prevalence of the war spirit—which has reached even high ecclesiastical circles—is a lengthy poem that appears in the *London Times* by the Anglican primate of Ireland, Dr. William Alexander, Archbishop of Armagh. It is in part thus :

They say that "war is hell," the "great accursed,"
The sin impossible to be forgiven—
Yet I can look beyond it at its worst,
And still find blue in heaven.

And as I note how nobly natures form
Under the war's red rain, I deem it true
That he who made the earthquake and the storm
Perchance makes battles too!

The life he loves is not the life of span
Abbreviated by each passing breath,
It is the true humanity of man,
Victorious over death.

Methinks I see how spirits may be tried,
Transfigured into beauty on war's verge,
Like flowers, whose tremulous grace is learned beside
The trampling of the surge.

And now, not only Englishmen at need
Have won a fiery and unequal fray,—
No infantry has ever done such deed
Since Albuquerque's day!

Those who live on amid our home to dwell
Have grasped the higher lessons that endure,—
The gallant private learns to practise well
His heroism obscure.

His heart beats high as one for whom is made
A mighty music solemnly, what time
The oratorio of the cannonade
Rolls through the hills sublime.

Yet his the dangerous posts that few can mark,
The crimson death, the dread unerring aim,
The fatal ball that whizzes through the dark,
The just-recorded name—

The faithful following of the flag all day,
The duty done that brings no nation's thanks,
The Ama Nesciri of some grim and gray
A Kempis of the ranks.

These are the things our common weal to guard,
The patient strength that is too proud to press,
The duty done for duty, not reward,
The lofty littleness.

Mr. Kipling's ballad (copyrighted, but being widely reprinted by permission) is as follows :

THE ABSENT-MINDED BEGGAR.

When you've shouted "Rule Britannia"—when you've sung "God Save the Queen"—

When you've finished killing Kruger with your mouth—
Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine
For a gentleman in khaki ordered South?
He's an absent-minded beggar and his weaknesses are great—
But we and Paul must take him as we find him—
He is out on active service, wiping something off the slate—
And he's left a lot o' little things behind him!

*Duke's son—cook's son—son of a hundred kings—
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after their things?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!*

There are girls he married secret, asking no permission to,
For he knew he wouldn't get it if he did.
There is gas and coals and vittles, and the house-rent falling due,
And it's more than rather likely there's a kid.
There are girls he walked with casual, they'll be sorry now he's gone,
For an absent-minded beggar they will find him,
But it ain't the time for sermons with the winter coming on—
We must help the girl that Tommy's left behind him!

*Cook's son—Duke's son—son of a belted Earl—
Son of a Lambeth publican—it's all the same to-day!
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and who's to look after the girl?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and pay—pay—pay!*

There are families by thousands, far too proud to beg or speak—
And they'll put their sticks and bedding up the spout,
And they'll live on half o' nothing paid 'em punctual once a week,
'Cause the man that earned the wage is ordered out.
He's an absent-minded beggar, but he heard his country call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him.
He chucked his job and joined it—so the job before us all
Is to help the home that Tommy's left behind him!

Let us manage so as later we can look him in the face,
And tell him—what he'd very much prefer—
That, while he saved the Empire his employer saved his place,
And his mates (that's you and me) looked out for *her*.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all,
But we do not want his kiddies to remind him,
That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul,
So we'll help the homes our Tommy's left behind him!

*Cook's home—Duke's home—home of a millionaire.
(Fifty thousand horse and foot going to Table Bay!)
Each of 'em doing his country's work (and what have you got to spare?)
Pass the hat for your credit's sake, and—pay! pay! pay!*

A particularly good parody appears in *The Outlook* (London), which contains the following lines:

THE ABSENT-MINDED MULE.

"The battery mules stampeded. With them went the mules, carrying the small-arms ammunition, so that when actual fighting began the two battalions had nothing to depend on but a few rounds of rifle cartridges. Hence capitulation."—*Daily Paper*.

When you're walking out your Gloucesters and your Irish Fusiliers,
And you feel like slapping Kruger in the mouth,
Don't forget to keep an optic on a little chap with ears,
A gentleman in floor-boards, just come South.
He's an absent-minded beggar, and his style is pretty high—
Tho, of course, we've got to take him as we find him—
He is here on active service, and he's been and done a guy,
And left a lot o' little things behind him!

Old mule—bold mule—mule of the hairy tail—
Mule of spirit and swift hind-hoof and flabby scornful lip—
Each of him doing his country's work (how when he happens
to fail?)

Never go nap on an army mule, 'cause he'll skip! skip! skip!

He'd been trained to smell blank cartridge and wink the other eye,
He delighted in the music of the band,
But he'd never seen no boulders and he didn't want to die,
And shot and shell were more than he could stand:
He's an absent-minded beggar, tho he heard his country's call,
And his reg'ment didn't need to send to find him;
He chucked his job and bolted—and the job before us all
Is to get the men he's went and left behind him!

Rough job—tough job—job for Buller & Co.
Job for fifty thousand men (that's the bloomin' tip!).
Each of 'em doing his country's work, each of 'em having a go;
Each of 'em 'ware of the army mule what'll skip! skip! skip!

ZOLA'S "FÉCONDITÉ."

THE novel written by Emile Zola during his English exile has already made its appearance in book form in French, but as yet no English translation is ready. Mr. Ernest Vizetelly, who with his father has translated Zola's chief works hitherto, announces in *The Athenæum* (October 21) that altho urged to undertake the Englishing of his friend's latest story, he has decided not to do so. M. Zola and his English publishers gave Mr. Vizetelly *carte blanche* to adapt the text to English canons of taste; "but," says Mr. Vizetelly, "I found that no 'toning-down' process would suffice for 'Fécondité.' It appeared to me, after most careful consideration, that I should have to sacrifice at least a quarter—perhaps a third—of the book, so mangling and amputating it that whatever might remain would be utterly unworthy of either M. Zola or myself." Mr. Vizetelly, altho he says that he "adores 'Fécondité,'" and that it deals, to his thinking, "in a masterly way with a crying evil," still can not run the risk of being ruined, as was his father, by the translation of a work that so violates prevailing moral standards. English fiction, he remarks, probably has "moved" much since the days of "La Terre," and an outspokenness "then universally censured has now largely become permissible"; but such a degree of outspokenness as characterizes "Fécondité" is, he thinks, "still far in advance of us."

The Athenæum (October 14) reviews the book in a tolerant and even appreciative spirit. It says:

"Anybody who has read the 'Three Towns' ('Lourdes,' 'Rome,' 'Paris') knows the part which Pierre Froment plays in all this series. In the last of the three Pierre unfrocks himself and marries. Now the hero of 'Fécondité,' Mathieu Froment, seems to be the offspring of this marriage; but before the end of the book, and, in truth, just at the time of the appearance of

Dominique upon the scene, Mathieu has completed his ninetieth year. That would throw back the date of 'Lourdes' pretty nearly a hundred years—long before the vision of Lourdes, in fact. The only alternative is to suppose that the end of this new work takes place some time in the future—in the twentieth century. It would be a method of constructing a plot not without interest to have the beginning contemporary, the end in the future. It is to be noticed that M. Zola does not commit himself as to the form of government under which France is supposed to be.

"The book has as a sub-title 'Les Quatre Évangiles.' Is it part, then, of a new social gospel? Certainly one interest in it—an interest not precisely literary—lies in the fact that M. Zola has evidently set himself up of late as the champion of ideas opposed as much as possible to those which Tolstoy is preaching. And we have thus two of the most celebrated contemporary romancers in the lists one against the other. Not that Tolstoy is ever mentioned here. But it is impossible not to recognize in the pessimism, mingled with half-pietism, of the Séguins, and of Santerre their friend, a picture of his doctrine as M. Zola sees it after it has filtered through French brains. In contrast to the Séguins' and half a dozen other people's pleas for sterility or the strict limitation of families (on half a dozen different grounds), we have the courage and the fruitfulness of Mathieu and Marianne his wife, a true pair of Biblical patriarchs (with the Bible left out), who before we have done with them can count their offspring by the hundred.

"All the other people in the book whose career we follow represent the idea of infecundity. And the long history of the Froment family tells not only of the growth of Chantebled, Mathieu's territory (he buys it little by little), but how Mathieu's sons gradually oust the fruitless people from their places and reign in their stead—the Froments are to inherit the earth."

The *London Chronicle* (October 27) remarks that M. Zola is nothing if not audacious, and that in this volume he has carried plain speaking to a pitch to which it was never carried before in genuine literature. *The Chronicle* says that it would be hard even for an enemy to say that "Fécondité" was not well meant. Altho the writer says that the book is "hideously outspoken" and that its pictures of vice and crime are "so brutal . . . that it will find few readers in England," it deals with a question to which genuine lovers of social reform can not shut their eyes and which demands discussion. The question is the one raised by the Malthusian theory that population increases in a geometrical ratio, while food increases by arithmetical progression, and that there is a consequent necessity of limiting in some way the increase of the race. *The Chronicle* combats the idea that even working people will be bettered by small families, and presents arguments to show that the better sort of worker is not hindered but helped "by the natural growth of his family." It then proceeds:

"By being wholesome, and natural, so far as in us lies, we may help to make the race always more healthful and effective. But if we fall into the slough wherein so much of the French population is sunk, even the great vigor and resisting power of the Anglo-Saxon stock will not be proof against decay.

"We speak of these things, ugly tho they be, not merely because this startling novel is before us. The cynic of the story replies to all arguments that it is idle to talk as if France stood alone. All civilized nations, he says, England and America included, are going the same way. The charge, in that broad sense, is certainly not true. But it is idle to forget that those who scan the census statistics of births in our own London, and in certain classes of the American population also, have discerned a falling-off which does not seem to be accounted for wholly by natural causes. Is the evil coming to live among us? But for these statistics we should have hoped that here it existed only in isolated cases. If it has begun to seize on any class of our society, whether it be the rich and idle ladies of society or the more selfish and self-indulgent of the working-class, then serious questions are before us, and serious plain speaking will be inevitable."

Not all critics of the book, however, agree that there is any such "moral problem" involved as M. Zola claims. It is pointed out that a high birth-rate, as for instance in Ireland, does not imply, necessarily or generally, a permanent rate of increase in population nor a virile and prosperous national life; and that France, in art, literature, and science, need fear no comparison with any European power.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SURGERY TAUGHT BY THE CINEMATOGRAPH.

THE kinetoscope, which is almost as well known by its French name, cinematograph, and by various trade names, such as the biograph, the vitascope, etc., has already justified its existence as a means of amusement; but it is probable that it has a more useful future than that of mere entertainment. Photography itself, now the adjunct of so many scientific processes, passed at first through very much the same stage. The kinetoscope will doubtless be largely used in the teaching of technical processes. It is already about to be so used in surgical instruction in Paris, and Dr. Doyen, who claims to have suggested and originated this use, tells in *La Science Française* (Paris, October 27) of some of the benefits that his profession, as well as the public at large, is to reap from the plan. Dr. Doyen says that several years ago he was desirous of applying cinematography to the teaching of surgery, but the obstacles were then insurmountable. These obstacles no longer exist, and moving pictures of an actual operation performed indoors may now be obtained. Books can not take the place of such pictures. The most detailed descriptions, accompanied by diagrams and photographs, are insufficient. But if a typical operation be photographed with the cinematograph, it may be made clear in less than a minute to a thousand people where otherwise a whole lecture would be needed to explain it to a small number of students seated close to the professor. The doctor continues:

"Medical literature has been loaded, little by little, with useless discussions and insufficient descriptions that make it impossible for us to appreciate new methods at their proper value. Even surgeons who are able to travel and visit the principal centers of learning can not always profit by their experience as they might desire to do.

"The unfavorable conditions in which persons who witness a great operation are situated do not enable more than fifteen or twenty of them to follow with profit the technical details that are of chief interest to them.

"It is necessary for the security of the patient to place the spectators at a distance of at least 2 meters [6½ feet]; the hands of the surgeon and his assistants hide a part of the field of view, and the most delicate maneuvers can be seen only by the operator himself.

"Finally, it is not sufficient, if we wish to understand an operative process, to see the operation performed by a surgeon who has studied under the originator of the process; we must be present at one or several operations performed by the practitioner who has devised the technical details; in a word, we must see the master himself. The surgeon is judged by his work, and the best illustrated publications can not reproduce the personality of the operator, which is his most important quality.

"It is with the aim of filling this regrettable need in surgical instruction that I have studied the question of cinematographical reproduction."

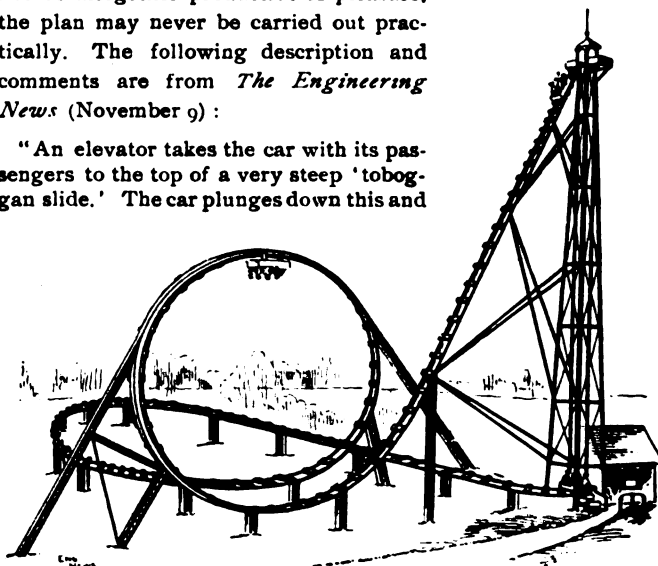
The first demonstration of the teaching of surgery with the cinematograph was made before the members of the British Medical Association at their Edinburgh meeting in July, 1898. This demonstration, says Dr. Doyen, was conclusive, and the new method met with the approval of all the physicians present. Since this first demonstration he has made many others successfully at other scientific gatherings. There has just been announced, moreover, the establishment, under the Paris Faculty of Medicine, of a course in technical operative surgery with cinematographical illustrations. This course is not under Dr. Doyen's superintendence, but is to be managed by other surgeons who claim priority in the application of his idea. This claim he indignantly repudiates, and the customary contest will doubtless enliven French medical circles for some time to come. At any

rate, the method seems to have come to stay. Some of the benefits that will result from its adoption, according to the writer, are the ease with which students in far-off countries can familiarize themselves with the practise of the masters of surgical science; the possibility of preserving the films indefinitely as records, forming a pictorial history of surgery; the information that surgeons can derive regarding their own operations, enabling them to correct errors and improve methods; and the possibility of giving the interested public, whom it would be injudicious to admit to the operation itself, general ideas on the subject of surgical procedure.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PROPOSED CENTRIFUGAL RAILWAY.

A SOMEWHAT startling proposal has been put forth by a man in Toledo, Ohio, in the way of a device for furnishing excitement at pleasure resorts. It is yet in the preliminary stage, and as it seems possible that the excitement it will furnish may not be altogether productive of pleasure, the plan may never be carried out practically. The following description and comments are from *The Engineering News* (November 9):

"An elevator takes the car with its passengers to the top of a very steep 'toboggan slide.' The car plunges down this and



A "CENTRIFUGAL CYCLE" RAILWAY.

acquires such velocity as to run up and around the inner side of the loop of the vertical circle, and on emerging from this it runs down an incline to the foot of the elevator again. The centrifugal force will hold the car to the track and the people in their seats while they are scooting around the inside of the loop with their heads downward, according to the theories of the inventor; and no doubt it would do so if all went well. If the car should not reach the required speed in passing around the curve, however, the guide-wheels would prevent the car from falling, but the passengers might yield to the superior attractions of gravitation. A computation for centrifugal force, assuming the loop to be 40 feet in diameter, shows that the car would have to reach a velocity of at least 20 miles per hour at the top of the loop to keep its passengers from falling. Add to this the velocity it would acquire in running down the other side of the loop, dropping a vertical distance of 40 feet, and the speed at which it would strike the sharp curve on the level stretch would probably furnish another instalment of 'amusement' to the passengers. Very likely the apparatus might be so arranged that the trip could be made without very great risk; but he would be a sanguine man who would build one and take the chance that the public would pay for the 'amusement' of riding over it and under it; and so far as we can ascertain none has been actually constructed.

"It is of interest to note that the idea of this 'centrifugal railway' is not wholly new. Something of the sort was suggested in the very early days of railways, and it is our impression that one was actually constructed and was illustrated in one of the technical periodicals of that day. The reasons why the system did not attain popularity may be readily imagined."

THE GREAT GERMAN AIR-SHIP.

THE great dirigible balloon now being built in Germany by Count von Zeppelin has already been referred to in these columns. A complete description of it was recently given by the inventor to a representative of *Ueber Land und Meer*. The count's air-ship, as will be remembered, is a combination of numerous separate balloons contained in a huge aluminum cage. Our quotations are from a condensed translation in *The Scientific American Supplement* (November 11). The air-ship is housed in a floating structure 500 feet long, 80 feet wide, 70 feet high, which contains offices, store-rooms, and sleeping apartments. It is anchored on Lake Constance, that the trials of the air-ship may be made in a large open space free of obstruction. Being anchored at but one end, the structure shifts position like a weather-cock and the ship will thus, when it ascends, avoid collision with the sides of the house. Owing to the violent storms prevalent on the lake, special precautions have been taken to secure the float. It broke loose several times, and has now been anchored to a block of cement weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, by steel hawsers 250 feet long. We quote the following description of the great air-ship itself:

"The air-ship now in the course of erection within this structure is 410 feet long. The supporting body is a cylinder 39 feet in diameter, the ends being tapered so as to offer the least possible resistance to the air. The skeleton frame of this cylinder is composed of aluminum. Sixteen rings separated from one another 26 feet hold the framework together. These rings are not circular, but form a twenty-four-sided polygon; their shape is determined by numerous strong aluminum wires radiating from a central circle like the spokes of a bicycle-wheel. Horizontal bars are used to hold the rings together. The entire framework will be surrounded by a netting of ramie-fiber cord, remarkable for its great toughness and tensile strength. Within the framework and on each side of the rings a similar netting will be disposed.

"The sixteen rings divide the cylinder into seventeen compartments, as it were, each of which will contain a balloon or gas-bag. If one of these seventeen independent balloons be injured, the others will remain intact and will still support the air-ship. The principle evidently resembles that of the water-tight compartments of a steamship. But the system is far safer than that employed in vessels, for no connecting doors or openings are used.

"The balloons are made of a light, but tough and impenetrable, cotton fabric covered with a gas-tight rubber composition. The aluminum framework is still further protected by an outer water-tight envelope which serves chiefly to protect the balloons from the direct rays of the sun and from rain. The ramie netting serves the purpose of separating the balloons from one another and from the outer envelope.

"The balloons will have a capacity of 351,150 cubic feet, and will be filled with hydrogen gas kept under pressure in cast-iron cylinders, each of which contains 175 cubic feet. Two thousand cylinders will, therefore, be required. The cylinders will be stored on a float which will be towed to the housing when the balloons are to be inflated."

Since a cubic meter of gas (1.3 cubic yards) will raise not more than a kilogram (2.2 pounds), the balloons when filled should have a buoyancy power of about 20,000 pounds.

The inventor is confident that this huge body can be properly controlled and that it will not prove unwieldy. Says the writer:

"This, in brief, is the general construction of the supporting part of the contrivance.

"Every moving body, such as a ship or bicycle, can be steered. That it has hitherto been impossible to direct an air-ship is due partly to the form adopted in the construction, partly to insufficient motive power, and inadequate steering appliances. Count von Zeppelin claims to have remedied all these faults. He will drive his air-ship backward or forward by four aluminum propellers, a pair of which will be mounted at each end of the cylindrical body, somewhat below the central axis. The ship will be steered by rudders placed at the front and rear ends.

"Rigidly connected with the balloon cylinder are two aluminum cars, each located beneath a pair of propellers. These cars are 21.32 feet long, 5.96 feet wide, 3.28 feet high, and taper from top to bottom. Beneath the bottom of each car are wheels provided with coiled springs which deaden the shock when the air-ship strikes the ground and set the wheels in motion. In each car is a benzine motor, developing from 12 to 15 indicated horsepower, by means of which the propellers are driven. The connection between the propellers and the motors consists of gearing and of driving-shafts passing through Mannesmann seamless steel tubes. Variations in the position of the framework can be compensated for by means of two movable joint couplings.

"Benzine is the most suitable motive power for aerial navigation. Electricity can not be used, for the necessary accumulators are far too heavy. Hydrocarbon vapors, to be sure, are highly inflammable, and their use in air-ships provided with gas-bags is therefore attended with much danger. But the benzine motors, in the present instance, have been so carefully constructed that there is no danger of fire. Moreover, the lower side of the balloon-cylinder immediately above the cars has been covered with fireproof material. The cars are connected by a passage two feet wide which rest on T-rails and which are tied together with aluminum wire. The crew of five men can thus pass from one car to the other. Beneath the cars and connecting passage a cable is loosely suspended, to which a sliding weight is secured. By adjusting the position of the weight the ends of the ship can be raised or lowered. When the weight is shifted to the rear, the forward end of the air-ship is raised, and the air pressing on the under surface, as in a kite, will force the vessel upward. When the weight is shifted to the front, the rear end is elevated, and the ship will descend owing to the pressure of the air on its upper surface.

"The first trials of the ship are soon to be made. The supporting cylindrical body is almost completed; and only the pointed ends are still to be placed in position. The cars, motors, propellers, and accessory apparatus will be shipped to the housing ready to be mounted, an operation which will require but a few days."

Church Bells of Steel.—The word "bell-metal," which has always signified the type of bronze generally used for casting large bells, will have to receive a new definition if the popularity of cast-steel bells continues to increase. According to M. L. Reverchon, who writes of them in *La Nature* (Paris, October 28), cast steel is growing in favor, even for large church-bells, being superior to bronze in sonority and solidity, and withal much less expensive. Says M. Reverchon:

"The papers have recently noted the installation, at the Lutheran Church of St. George at Berlin, of three cast-steel bells of a total weight of 17,634 kilograms [about 19 tons] and a price of 25,200 francs [\$5,040]. In France, where we have not ventured to use steel except for very small bells less than 100 kilograms [220 pounds] in weight, this seems somewhat extraordinary. It is nevertheless a long time since the 'Bochumer Verein' began to make these bells, and they are found everywhere except in France. . . .

"During the forty-five years that have passed since the date of this invention, the Bochum bells have been sent over the world by thousands. Their success has been the greater in that they harmonize perfectly with their bronze neighbors and predecessors in the same bell-towers. Add to this the not less appreciable good quality of cheapness, and also that their tone carries farther and that they are more solid, and we should not be astonished that they were selected by the Berlin church."

Steel bells, we are told by the writer, are of almost exactly the same shape as the ordinary bronze bell, but from the table that he gives it may be seen that of two bells giving the same note the steel one is always of greater diameter and generally heavier. With the larger bells, however, the two types are more nearly equal, and the steel bells may even weigh considerably less than their bell-metal brothers.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RECENT TRIALS OF THE HOLLAND BOAT.

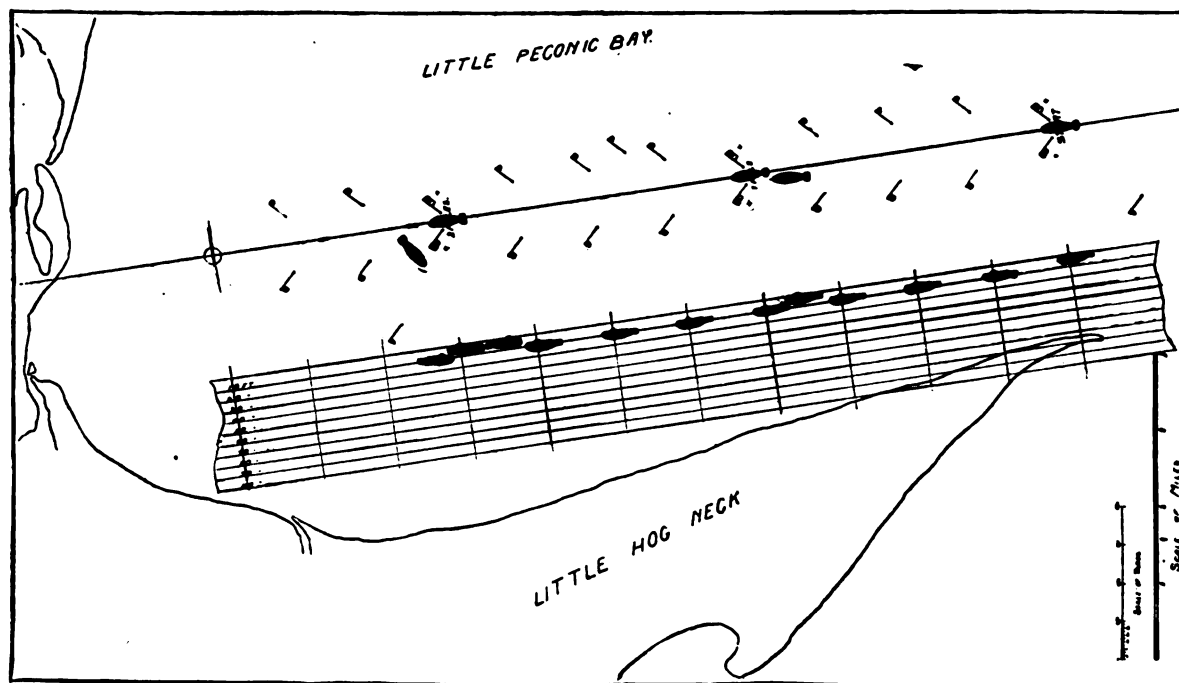
DURING the war with Spain the Holland submarine boat and its achievements were objects of very wide public interest. Since that time the boat has been somewhat lost sight of; but its owners have been busy in perfecting and testing it. An account of the recent performances of the craft in Peconic Bay, Long Island, appears in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (November 4). The Government's inspectors have since recommended the purchase of the boat and declared that it has satisfactorily met the tests.

"The prolonged trials over the measured course at Peconic Bay and in the waters of that vicinity have, it is stated, yielded results beyond those anticipated. It has been ascertained that she can remain twenty-four hours submerged without danger of asphyxiating her crew of six and the torpedo-man, and that her radius of action under water at five miles an hour is easily six

months. Those born from June to November are taller, but the tallest are born in August. The investigations of Wahl, in Denmark, and Wretling, in Gothenburg, and especially those of Malling-Hausen in Copenhagen, on the deaf, show that the length of body of boys from March till August increases greatly, but very little from September to February." Dr. Macdonald attributes this fact to some extent to economic conditions, for a child born in summer has generally better food and air.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TESTS FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

FOLLOWING closely upon Signor Marconi's noteworthy success with wireless telegraphy during the Dewey celebration and the international yacht races, comes an official test of his system by the Navy Department. The official report of the board appointed to supervise the test has not yet been published,



TRIAL RUN OF HOLLAND BOAT OVER TWO-MILE COURSE, PECONIC BAY.

hours. The most interesting tests have been made at depths of twenty feet, the deepest obtainable in the bay. The diagram herewith, the first that has been given out for publication, shows her run of October 11, over the two-mile course, and the scale in feet indicates also the degree of submersion at each stage of the test. The officer in the conning tower having submerged her about ten feet and taken his bearings, carefully brought her to the course at 10:11.10. It will be seen that by the time she had reached the buoy at the end of the first mile there had been a slight deflection. This being instantly rectified by a momentary rise to the surface, she plunged under again, made an absolutely straight run for the second mile, reaching the two-mile buoy at 10:36, when she discharged her torpedo at the circular mark ahead, made her turn, and was well on the homeward run by 10:41. As the mark in actual warfare would be a huge vessel, probably broadside on, our readers can judge for themselves the likelihood of a hit under these or analogous conditions."

Influence of the Time of Birth upon One's Height.—The children that first see the light in summer are taller than those born in any other season; so we are told by Dr. Macdonald in *Child Study*. "According to Combe," he says, "boys born in the months of September, October, November, December, January, and February are not so tall as those born in other months. Those born in November are the shortest. Those born in July are the tallest. Girls, according to the same authority, born in December, January, February, March, April, and May show a less length of body than those born in the remaining

but the following account of some of the results appears in *Electricity*:

"The war-ships employed were the cruiser *New York* and the battle-ship *Massachusetts*. Aboard the former were Lieutenant-Commander Newton, the senior officer of the commission, and Mr. Marconi, while Lieutenant Hill was on the *Massachusetts* and Lieutenant Blish had charge of a wireless telegraphy station at the Highlands of Navesink. The apparatus made use of was that brought over by Mr. Marconi, or the same that was employed in reporting the international yacht races. The vertical wires were in each instance about 150 feet in height, and on the first day of the trial messages were exchanged between the two war-ships up to a distance of thirty-six miles; further than this the wireless messages failed to carry. An interesting feature of the test was the interrupting of messages sent between the war-ships by messages sent from the Navesink Highlands' station. As was to have been expected, when messages were sent simultaneously from Navesink and the *Massachusetts* to the *New York* the Morse signals recorded on the tape of the receiver were indiscriminately ticked off and were absolutely unintelligible. In a recent communication to the Navy Department Mr. Marconi, referring to the interference test as well as to other matters, said:

"With reference to the tests of my system which are now being carried out under your supervision, I wish to state:

"First—That the installation fitted up at the Navesink Highlands Lighthouse has been installed to meet the wish expressed by various members of your board in order to facilitate their investigations, but I want it to be understood that the instruments

now at the station are not as efficient (being of an earlier type and intended for short-distance demonstrations) as those installed on the *New York* and *Massachusetts*, and results obtained at that station can not be taken as a test of the system in its present state.

"Second—Having consulted with my partners, I regret to be unable to give a demonstration of the devices I use for preventing interference, and of the system employed for tuning or syntonizing the instruments. The reasons why I can not give such demonstrations are:

"(a) The means employed are not yet completely patented and protected.

"(b) Insufficient material and instruments here with me to give full demonstration.

"(c) No detailed information from the United States Navy Department was received by my company prior to my departure from England, as to the extent of the demonstrations required.

"Since I last had the pleasure of meeting you, I have received advices from London to the effect that the British Government has decided to make use of my system in the present South African war and also on the fleet. This necessitates my company supplying to the British Government a large number of instruments and expert assistants, and also further necessitates my early return to Europe. I shall therefore be unable to continue the tests for the United States Navy Department after Wednesday."

From what precedes, it will be seen that the tests were not altogether complete, altho, perhaps, as satisfactory as could be expected as far as they went. *Electricity* believes that the system will be adopted in the navy. It goes on to say:

"The Board of Experts appointed by the Navy Department to conduct the trial met on November 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and drew up a report which has been forwarded to Washington and which is said to be highly favorable to wireless telegraphy as a means of signaling between vessels at sea. In view of this fact it will not be surprising if the system is ultimately adopted by the Navy Department, providing, of course, satisfactory arrangements can be made with Mr. Marconi or the company he represents for its use."

According to *The Call* (San Francisco, November 11), the success of the Marconi system is about to bear fruit in at least two different directions. One of these is a plan to arrange for communication among the islands of the West Indies, and the other is for opening communication along the coast of Labrador. It is said that some twelve thousand fishermen of Newfoundland embark every year in the fleet that goes to that coast, and there has long been a demand for some means of communication between them during the fishing season. By means of wireless telegraphy communication can be established and notice given where the best fishing is to be found, and where shipwrecks occur and men are in need of assistance.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

It is to be hoped that none of the British army officers who have been criticizing the conduct of the Americans in Luzon were in Ladysmith when it happened.—*The Chicago Record*.

A NEW substance has been discovered that gives off in large quantities the curious rays called from their discoverer "Becquerel rays," which have much in common with the electrically excited "X-rays." As announced by M. Violle before the Paris Academy of Science (October 16) the new metal, like polonium and radium (two other newly discovered "radiant metals") is obtained from pitchblende and is allied to titanium. "It has," he says, "a radiating power incomparably more intense than that of uranium."

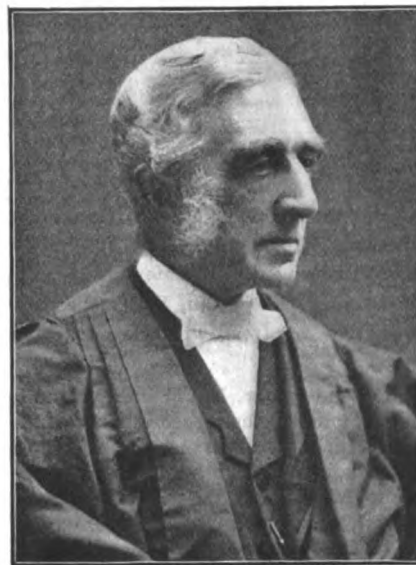
"POTATOES contain a poison known as solanin," says *The Sanitary Home*, Fargo, N. Dak., November. "New potatoes contain comparatively little of this poison unless they grow above the surface of the ground and have a green skin, when they are generally known to be poisonous. It is not, however, generally known that old potatoes contain much more of this poisonous principle—solanin—and many cases of serious poisoning have occurred in late summer, when old potatoes are used. In 1892 and 1893, there was almost wholesale poisoning among the troops of the German army. The symptoms were frontal headache, colic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness, and slight stupor and in some cases dilatation of the pupils. Meyer investigated the case and found in old potatoes, kept in a damp place, and beginning to sprout, twenty-four times as much solanin as in new potatoes. When using old potatoes in June and July, it will be well to keep this fact in mind."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"IS THE ARMOR OF GOD WEARING OUT?"

ATTENTIVE readers of the religious press can hardly fail to note a general lament over the decrease in conversions and in admissions to membership in the various evangelical denominations. The commonest of the many reasons suggested for this is that old methods and old theology have worn out—some even say to tatters—and a new style of church life is demanded, an "up-to-date Gospel." Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, however, is not

one of those who take this view. He thinks the "old lights" are the best, and that a Gospel that could convert the Roman empire and subdue the barbarian hordes of the North can subdue the Vandals and the Philistines of to-day. He says (in *The Independent*, November 2):



REV. DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

"No one can read the New Testament honestly without seeing what the methods of the early Apostles were. They believed in prayer-meetings;

they preached a simple but very rousing gospel of repentance of sin and faith in Jesus Christ; they had a baptism of the Holy Spirit; they strove to save souls and to bless their fellow men by deeds of practical beneficence. In fighting sin and error and human misery, their greatest leader exhorted them to 'put on the whole armor of God.' The weapons of that panoply were 'truth' and 'righteousness' and a 'shield of faith' and 'the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God'; and these were to be backed up by prayer and supplication in the Spirit. Eighteen centuries have rolled away; but the Holy Spirit has not changed, the Bible has not changed, human nature has not changed; and yet we are told that the methods and weapons of these successful early Christians have worn out, and this age of advancement demands something new."

Dr. Cuyler calls attention to the fact that the Wesleys in England, Edwards and Whitefield and the Cumberland Presbyterians in America, and all the great evangelical movements of the past hundred years have obtained their great successes through the apostolic method of "widespread prayer and widespread preaching of the great central evangelical truths." Dr. Cuyler does not question the great usefulness of "institutional churches," with their practise of what he calls the Christian Socialism of the Apostolic church. Indeed, he calls attention to the fact that the chief pioneer in institutional methods was the prince of old-fashioned Gospel preachers, Charles H. Spurgeon. But he did not offer these benevolent adjuncts as substitutes for the Gospel; he strictly subordinated the physical ministry to the spiritual. Dr. Cuyler continues:

"No one who carefully observes the state of things in our land will seek to belittle the difficulties which evangelical religion has to contend with. Worldly prosperity has demoralized multitudes of rich church-members, and the gulf between wealth and poverty is widening. Brains and culture in our colleges are increasingly drawn into other pursuits than the pulpit. There is a lowering of the observance of God's day, and hundreds of thousands of im-

mortal beings bury their souls every Sabbath morning under the unclean blankets of a godless Sunday press. I fear, too, that household religion is at a lower ebb than formerly, and family worship is too much neglected or made an empty form. The atmosphere is charged with skepticism and the young breathe in the malaria.

"This is no time for a blind and boastful optimism; neither is it a time for a bleary-eyed and blasting pessimism. Let us face painful facts—not as cowards or as compromisers with error or as carelessly content to see things grow worse. If the artful adversary can persuade Christ's churches that the old Gospel-armor, wielded with such mighty power by the Wesleys, the Whitefields, the Guthries, the Finneys, the Lyman Beechers, and the Spurgeons, *is wearing out*, then there might well be a jubilee in hell over our suicidal folly! May God in His infinite mercy forbid!"

THE CHURCH OF HUMANITY.

COMTE'S philosophical and religious ideas have been able to enlist the sympathy and to a great extent the adherence of such bright minds among the English as George Eliot, John Stuart Mill, Frederic Harrison, the recently deceased Congreve, and others; and for this reason, if for no other, an outline of Positivist teachings and form of service is of interest. Such a description is given by the German theologian, Dr. Gerhard A. Wauer, in the *Welt* (Leipsic, No. 40) from which we take the following details:

On a recent visit to London the writer, Dr. Wauer, attended the services in the Church of Humanity, the meeting-house of the Positivists. Their temple is a small hall, on one side of which are found large cases of books, and on the other, near an altar-table, a picture of the Sistine Madonna. To the right were a reading-desk and a small pulpit, near which was a marble bust of Comte. Around the room, on brackets, were pictures of men—and in one case that of a woman, namely, Heloise—who had been conspicuous for their services to humanity. Above the fireplace were the words: "Let us praise only famous men"; and by the side of it the date according to the Positivist calendar, namely, 22 of Cæsar, in the year 111, the beginning of the era of these people being the French Revolution, and each month, week, and day being dedicated to the memory of some friend of humanity.

The services opened with a prelude and were conducted by Dr. Congreve, as the priest of humanity. A simple but rather complete liturgy was used, in which the sacred formulæ of Positivism opened, namely, Love as an impelling motive, Order as the foundation, and Progress as the aim of the society. Then followed an address in which the service of humanity was held up as the highest aim for the ambitions of mankind. This was followed by the reading of Acts xxv., and by three prayers, for the family, for the state, and for the Western nations. Another address followed discussing the merits of Cæsar, to whom the month was dedicated; of Trajan, to whom the week, and of Augustus, to whom the day was sacred.

Comte, the founder of this philosophy and religion, was born in 1798 in Paris, and received his first training in an atheistic college. In 1826 he began to deliver his lectures on philosophy. He regarded as the chief corner-stone of his system the discovery of the "sociological law" that man engages in theological schemes only in the first and lowest stage of his development; that in the second or metaphysical or abstract stage, he puts abstract ideas in the place of supernatural things; and that only in the last or third stage does he throw aside all speculations on matters that do not fall within the province of his experience. This Positivist stage, for mankind as such, began with the era of the French Revolution and was definitely inaugurated in the year 1855, when Comte authoritatively declared his teachings to be a religious system. With the exclusion of all speculation on matters outside of experience, naturally all such sciences as logic, metaphysics, theology, etc., fall away. The basis for everything is mathematics, or the science of space and time, followed by the sciences of the material and the inorganic world, such as astronomy, physics, and chemistry; then by those of humanity, such as biology, sociology, and morals, the whole resulting in a hierarchy of the sciences upon which Comte laid great stress.

The religion of Comte is only indirectly connected with his

philosophical scheme, and is probably best expressed in the "Catechisme Positiviste." By the term religion, the author understood merely the harmonious relation among mankind in love and faith, the latter implying the subordination of reason to outward order. The humanity, both of the present, the past, and the future, constitutes the "great being," which is the only existing reality. All individual existences are but an abstraction from this and have an objective existence only here upon earth; while, after death, the subjective, immortal existence begins for at least those creatures who serve the essence of mankind for the purpose of perfecting it. All individual mistakes and errors will be forgotten in an eternal death, but all the existences will find their importance in their relations to that one true being; and the purpose of our thought should be to recognize that and to love it, and through such a cultus to ennoble and elevate ourselves. The religious relation of the individual to this great being is that of absolute dependence. The whole of humanity is best personified in woman, so that the first object of the cult in detail is the mother, and secondarily the sister and the daughter. The last sacrament, that of incorporation into subjective mankind, into the great being, is performed seven years after death, at the side of the coffin. The public cult includes the adoration of all the great representatives of the cause of humanity, and the thirteen months of the Positivist calendar (each of twenty-eight days) are dedicated to such men as Moses, the founder of theocracy; St. Paul, founder of Catholicism; Charlemagne, founder of feudalism; Frederick the Great, founder of modern political systems, etc.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE religious situation in the Philippines, says *The Outlook* (November 11), reminds one of conditions in Europe during the fifteenth century. There is one predominant church, and the ancient orders of monks, whose active influence on society has almost wholly passed away in other parts of the world, flourish to such a degree as almost to constitute a theocracy, limited of late, however, by the bitter hostility of the Filipinos. Indeed the latter's chief political idea, says the writer, has been the expulsion of the monks, though President Schurman has borne testimony to the sincere adherence of the Filipino leaders to the Roman Catholic church.

A recent writer to *The Outlook*, Mr. W. A. Chester, of Manila, makes the statement that the Jesuits—who are neither monks nor friars—have been the only religious order prominent in instituting efforts in behalf of education in the archipelago, and to this order belongs the Astronomical Observatory, which is of high rank. *The Outlook* continues:

"It may surprise some of our readers to learn that a college was founded in Manila before Harvard or Yale—earlier, indeed, than the common school of New England. St. Joseph's College was established in 1595, and graduated its first class in 1601. Prior to 1768 it was in charge and under the control of the Jesuits, who were made trustees of the institution by its donors at the time of its creation. When the Jesuits were expelled from Spain and its colonies, the governor-general declared the property of the college forfeited, and converted the buildings into barracks for his soldiers. An appeal being taken to the crown, the action of the governor-general was reversed, and the college placed under control of the Metropolitan Church of Manila. At the present time this most ancient seat of learning in the new America is largely devoted to medicine and pharmacy."

"The first Protestant service," we are further told, "ever held in Manila was on the morning of Christmas, 1898, conducted by Chaplain Pierce, who ever since, except during the outbreak in Manila, has read the Episcopal service twice every Sunday. On Sunday Presbyterian services are held in the Young Men's Christian Association's tent. At all the Protestant services the singing is especially noteworthy. The Filipinos are natural musicians, and they already sing our hymns with a refreshing enthusiasm."

THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN PUERTO RICO.

REV. DR. H. K. CARROLL, late United States special commissioner to Puerto Rico, writes in *The Independent* (November 2) of the religious problems presented by the new régime in that island. The course of the government, which, he remarks, is fortunately neither Catholic nor Protestant, was clearly marked out for it from the first. The priests have hitherto relied on the state for support, but the church must at once be disestablished, not because it is Catholic, but because the constitution permits no union of church and state. The administrator of the diocese indeed pleaded for a delay until a transition could be effected to a voluntary basis; and while his zeal was natural and proper, says Dr. Carroll, the disestablishment had already taken place the moment the American Government had assumed control. He says:

"General Brooke's first order as governor-general did not name the church; but in declaring that the existing system of laws would be retained in so far as it was not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, it virtually disestablished the church and nullified all those laws which give it exclusive privileges. The Insular Advisory Commission has brought upon itself the criticism of the Catholic press of this country for proposing that priests and nuns be allowed to marry. It had in mind, doubtless, the provision of the civil code in the chapter on marriage, which prohibits priests and *religieuse* from marrying. The prohibition was a natural one under a Catholic government. The marriage of such persons would be a scandal to all good Catholics, and no government representing both church and state could tolerate it. It would bring reproach upon the state as well as upon the church. Under our system celibacy is simply a matter of church regulation. Ecclesiastical authorities can enforce it or not, as they see fit; but our Government can make no law commanding either obedience or disobedience to it. That provision of the Spanish code is, therefore, really of no effect; neither is that other provision, changed by General Henry, requiring all Catholics to be married according to the ecclesiastical form. No one can be debarred from civil marriage in Puerto Rico by reason of any church connection, vocation, or regulation."

These and similar questions are settling themselves without act of Congress, says Dr. Carroll; but there are other problems involving property which are not so easy of solution. The church, tho it does not claim any property rights in the cemeteries, which were purchased and maintained by the municipalities, does claim control over burials in the consecrated portions, basing its right on immemorial usage. What is the right of the church and what is the right of the state under the new conditions? As this and similar problems are likely to arise in other outstanding possessions of the United States, the question assumes more importance than would otherwise be the case. Says Dr. Carroll:

"The cemetery is not only the place where those who die may be buried, but where they must be buried. Persons may or may not use the church while they live. They can exercise choice and stay away from it, if they prefer, but there is no choice as to burial. That is compulsory. Here is a cemetery created and maintained at the expense of all taxpayers in the district. It is admitted that the title is vested in the municipality. Can it be lawful to refuse burial to any inhabitant, simply because the parish priest will not certify that he is entitled to ecclesiastical sepulture? General Henry was satisfied that the claim of the church was good, and issued an order instructing municipalities to allow the priest to indicate those entitled to burial in consecrated ground. He also obliged the municipalities to keep the cemeteries in proper condition. This would seem to be contrary to the principle of our Constitution. If the cemeteries are civil property, should the church be allowed to intervene and forbid some to be buried within their walls? If the church, on the other hand, has the right of control over burials, over, in fact, the only use which a cemetery can have, ought it not to provide for its maintenance? In answering these questions the peculiar circumstances must be fully considered. I am not sure as to the right answer. The city receives all the burial rents and returns, which

are sufficient to keep the grounds in condition. But I am doubtful as to the expediency of dual control."

The maintenance of separate burial-grounds will not solve the problem, says Dr. Carroll, for the obvious reason that it would not be lawful to turn the cemeteries over entirely to the church:

"They are public property and can not be alienated, tho they might possibly be sold. If this were done, burial might be left to church or corporate or private initiative; but Spanish people are not accustomed to this system. The municipalities could gradually provide new grounds open to all, leaving existing cemeteries chiefly to Catholic use. If neither of these solutions is accepted, the opening of municipal cemeteries to all, allowing individual Catholic graves to be consecrated, might conserve all interests and rights. This is the plan substantially adapted by the Mexican Government."

The most important religious issue which the Government has to face in Puerto Rico—as in the Philippines as well—is the question of church property. At the outset Dr. Carroll hastens to correct the common misimpression that the Roman Catholic church in Puerto Rico is rolling in wealth. There is but little ecclesiastical property in the island, he says. The church has no profitable lands, and the church buildings would not be regarded as costly in America. The furnishings of even the cathedral in San Juan are very modest. The church, however, has no recorded titles to either the lands or buildings, since registry of titles is not obligatory under Spanish law, and it was never thought necessary to certify an ownership which was universally understood. The churches, however, were built in nearly every instance by public money, raised through taxation by the municipality. Under the law, a citizen was not at liberty to refuse to provide in this manner for the church. Thus there is a quasi-municipal or a quasi-religious ownership—according to which horn of the dilemma is chosen—involving a problem very difficult to solve with absolute justice to all the interests involved. Vituperation, prejudice, and rash, one-sided judgment of the delicate issues involved will not help forward the question to a true solution. Says Dr. Carroll:

"In the disposal of these churches a legal question is involved. They are claimed both by the church and the municipal corporations. The latter seem inclined in some instances to demand rental for the use of the churches. The legal claim of the church is based by some of the priests on a provision of the religious constitution of Spain, which, it is said, makes all churches, no matter by whom built, the property of the church when dedicated. The Treaty of Paris requires the United States to respect the claims of individuals, ecclesiastical and other corporations to property in the island. Manifestly the legal question can not be settled without careful investigation by a judicial commission or properly constituted court.

"But the equity of the case seems to me perfectly clear. These churches were built for Catholic worship, and for no other. They were built by Catholic communities; they were dedicated to Catholic worship; the state made annual appropriations for ministers to serve them; the municipalities kept them in repair; the priests were employees of the state, under the control of their bishop, and conducted the services according to the rules of the church. To deprive the church of this property now that the relations of church and state are dissolved, in face of the fact that it was not lawful to register it while church and state were united, would be, as it seems to me, a virtual act of confiscation. This property was unquestionably consecrated by the church for church purposes; it was so designed by the state; formal transfer was not made because it was thought unnecessary; those who paid the money were Catholics either by profession or preference, with very few exceptions, and they expected that Catholic worship would always be celebrated in these churches."

A Doukhobor Prayer.—The sufferings and exile of the interesting people called the Doukhobors, and the fact that Count Tolstoy has made them the beneficiaries of the proceeds of his new novel "Resurrection," have brought them prominently before

the eyes of the world. One of them, named Nicholas Posniakob, was recently flogged most cruelly by the Cossacks (says *The Advance*, November 9), not for any misdeed, but simply as a Doukhobor. Like Paul and Silas after their scourging at Philippi, the physical pain and humiliation only served to make more clear the light within, and the following prayer, so beautiful that it was taken down by one of the disciples, was sung by him three times while the cruel scourge was falling on his bleeding back :

"Lord, my Savior, Thou art my light! whom shall I fear? The Lord Himself watches over my life; of whom shall I be afraid? Tho they bring my flesh to harm, my enemies shall be put to shame. Let mine enemies rise up against me, yet will I not fear this; tho a host should rise up against me, my trust is in the Lord. My father and my mother deserted me in my infancy. My Savior took me up and gave me life and prosperity. Place me, O Lord, in the way of truth by Thy holy law. Let not mine enemy trouble me! I trust in the life to come, but do not leave me in this life, O Lord, to the hands of the ungodly. Cover me, O Lord, with Thy right arm from all lying slanderers. Let my head now be lifted up against all terrible enemies. I offer with my heart a sacrifice. I call upon Thee, O Lord, in the psalms of those who serve. With my heart and soul I cling to Thee; let me in truth not be confounded, for my trust is in God! To our God be glory!"

Why does God permit such suffering as this? asks *The Advance*. And it finds a sufficient explanation of this and the multitudinous tribulations of life in the spirit displayed in the prayer itself—the heroic discipline of being made perfect through suffering.

WHY DR. LYMAN ABBOTT IS NOT A UNIVERSALIST.

AT the recent General Convention of the Universalist Church in Boston, Dr. Lyman Abbott, in the course of an address delivered on the "Interdenominational Evening," gave his reasons for not believing in the doctrine of universal salvation. Speaking as a liberal Congregationalist, he said that modern Congregationalism does not accept the doctrine of eternal punishment as preached by Jonathan Edwards in the last century. Personally he himself absolutely disowned it. He says (we quote from a reprint of his address in *The Independent*, November 11) :

"I do not believe that any one of God's creatures will be kept by God in eternal existence simply that he may go on in sin and misery forever. The proposition has long since become spiritually unthinkable to me. I might perhaps believe that a soul could suffer eternally; but I can not believe that any being that God ever made will be kept in existence by God that he may go on in sin eternally.

"What was the old doctrine of eternal punishment? The Savoy Confession, up to about the middle of this century, was the recognized expression of orthodox Congregationalism. Not that it was binding on orthodox Congregationalists; but it was the only historic creed they possessed. Except in the matter of polity, and one or two minor matters, it was identical with the Westminster Confession of Faith; and this was the substance of its statement: It declared that our first parents fell by eating the forbidden fruit; that, they being the root of all mankind, their guilt was imputed and their sinful and corrupted nature was conveyed to all their posterity; that as a result we are 'utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good'; that from the race thus lost and ruined in the Fall, 'by the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others are foreordained to everlasting death'; that those not effectually called, God was pleased, 'for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice'; and that those 'not elected, altho they may be called by the ministry of the Word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come to Christ, and therefore can not be saved.'

"Specifically, and clause by clause, I disown that statement. . . . This doctrine is inconsistent with the character of a righteous God. I might fear such a God; I might tremble before such a God; I might, because I was a coward, obey such a God; but I could not reverence such a God. It is inconsistent with the faith that Jesus Christ is God manifest in the flesh, for it was not His nature to pass any by or to ordain any to dishonor and wrath. It is inconsistent with the Scripture; inconsistent with the parable of the prodigal son, which is Christ's epitome of the Gospel; inconsistent with the declaration of Paul that 'every knee shall bow and every tongue confess Jesus Christ to be the Lord, to the glory of God the Father'; inconsistent with the very chapters of Romans on which it is supposed to be founded, for they close with the declaration that 'God hath concluded all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all'; inconsistent with the splendid picture John paints, of the time when every creature that is in heaven and on the earth and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, shall give praise and glory to the God of their salvation."

And yet, says Dr. Abbott, he is not a Universalist. With most liberal Congregationalists, he believes that "the ultimate fact in human life is the freedom of the individual will" :

"I know that I can choose the good, and therefore I can choose the evil. What I find true in myself I believe to be true in every other man; he can choose the good, and therefore he can choose the evil. And while I wistfully desire—yea, and sometimes devoutly hope—that when the great drama of life here and hereafter is ended, all God's creatures will have chosen the good—I do not know. If I were a Calvinist, I should be a Universalist. If I believed that God could make all men righteous, I should be sure that He would make all men righteous; otherwise He would not be a righteous God. But I start from the other pole. I begin with my own absolute freedom. I recognize as a fact, in my life, in my philosophy, and in my preaching, that, in the last analysis, the destiny of every man is in his own hands. Father may persuade, mother may entice, influences may environ, God Himself may surround with all possible persuasions, but in the last analysis the destiny of every man is in his own hands. And what he will do with it I do not know.

"Why, if God be good, has He made a world in which there is sin? Why has He not made a world sinless? Could He not? Certainly; He not only could, He has. The birds are sinless. But He could not make a world in which are free moral agents able to choose the good without giving them at the same time power to choose the evil. Power to choose the one is power to choose the other; and a world in which there are some men who choose shame, dishonor, sin, and death, is a better world, I dare to say, than a world made of machines that could choose neither the good nor the evil."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Northfield Extension Movement has secured control of *The Record of Christian Work*, and after January that monthly will be issued at Northfield, Mass., as the official organ of the movement, under the editorial charge of Mr. W. R. Moody. *The Northfield Echoes* will be continued as the organ for reporting the summer meetings at Northfield. This is due to a change of plans on the part of the management of the movement, and supersedes the announcement lately made by authority in these columns.

THE "jubilee" convention of that rapidly growing body of Christians known as the "Disciples of Christ" was held in Cincinnati in the latter part of October. The city was thronged with visitors. The great communion service was particularly impressive, and was said by Dr. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, to be the largest he had ever attended. The reports showed gains from all quarters both as to membership and practical church equipment. The Disciples now number almost 1,200,000 communicants, and the value of their church property is in excess of \$18,000,000. The rate of increase in membership is twice the rate of increase of population in the United States.

THE case of Dr. McGiffert, which was referred back for decision to the New York Presbytery by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church last spring, is still causing embarrassment. Dr. McGiffert was asked by the Presbytery to withdraw quietly from the Presbyterian ministry, but this he has been unwilling to do. He is said to have met the committee in the frank and kind spirit which characterized his letter to the Assembly, but on each occasion he has asserted that his utterances have been misunderstood and that they do not constitute heresy as has been charged. The general opinion is that the Presbytery will refer the case back to the General Assembly which meets next May at St. Louis, and that that body will order a trial for heresy.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN EVOLUTIONARY AND REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

NO phase of European political life offers more interesting subjects for study than those afforded by the attitude of the Socialists in the different countries. In Germany, France, Spain, and Austria, the revolutionary character of the party is to-day merely nominal, as a high degree of prosperity prevents the gathering of a sufficiently strong force to overthrow authority. In Russia, true Socialism hardly exists, but Communism prevails among the peasant farmers. What passes for Socialism in the Russian cities is merely an attempt to organize trade-unions. In Italy, the revolutionary character of the Socialists is still very much in evidence, for Italy has not yet emerged from her state of economic depression. In England the radical tendencies of Liberalism prevent the acceptance of revolutionary ideals. The tendency of the educated workingman to interest himself in practical politics is becoming stronger and stronger in Germany. Rosa Luxemburg describes the situation as follows in the *Leipziger Volks-Zeitung*:

"In 1891, Vollmar was practically isolated in his endeavors to use the power of the Socialist Party for practical purposes by combining, when the opportunity offered, with other radical parties. Since then, every succeeding party congress has shown important desertions to Vollmar's side; and not only must the quantity of these opportunists be considered, but their quality also arouses concern. Many of those comrades who warmly advocate the so-called 'practical policy' occupy important offices in the party. They are able to air their views as editors and legislators. Among the very men who should do most to combat the ruling classes and enlighten the laboring masses, opportunism is most strongly represented."

In the congress of Hanover this year, Eduard Bernstein boldly put his theory of evolution as against revolution to the vote, maintaining that the old doctrine that the masses are getting poorer and poorer can not be upheld. The program of the party and even its name should be changed. The "Party Pope," as Bebel is called, defeated Bernstein in a speech of six hours' duration, and the revolutionary character is still outwardly maintained, for the present at least. But the "Reformers" are very hopeful. Dr. David said:

"We really need not be afraid to give up the theory of increased and increasing misery. It does not affect our doctrine that the workers must become the rulers. On the contrary, the better the condition of the proletariat, the sooner we will reach our goal."

And he indulged in the following bold statement:

"According to Kautsky, the adherents of practical politics forget that many parts of the world, where the great industrial establishments are wanting, contain much misery. Now, this is most astonishing. We suddenly hear that the misery theory applies to the districts not touched by highly capitalized industries (*Gross industrie*). Yet our program says that the misery of the masses is the result of the establishment of such industries. Kautsky, therefore, disproves his own views."

Most German papers believe that the split in this most powerful proletarian organization has only temporarily been averted, and the German correspondents of papers in other countries also hold that opinion. The most significant fact is that the opponents of "Pope Bebel's infallibility" are not, as formerly, ejected from the party. They have become too formidable for that. *Justice*, the English *Vorwärts*, thinks this leniency dangerous, and is deeply hurt because Bernstein admires British advanced Liberalism and Radicalism. "In England," says *Justice*, "the education of the masses in the doctrines of pure Socialism is certainly necessary." It adds: "It is really very strange what a corroding

effect our political institutions and social arrangements have on many well-meaning and intelligent Socialists of the middle class from the Continent who settle among us. It all seems so free, after the drill-sergeant and blucher-boot methods to which they have been accustomed, that they overlook the truth that nowhere in the world is the class war carried on more relentlessly than in England by the dominant class. . . . Bernstein's notion that Socialism is the logical outcome of Liberalism is so utterly absurd that we are surprised that a man of his ability should have accepted it even for a moment."

In France, as the *Journal des Débats* points out, the "Reformers" have already the upper hand, as they have managed to place some of their partisans in the ministry. Skilful attention to the German Emperor's wish to become the Laborer's Emperor (*Arbeiter Kaiser*), and adroit handling of the Socialist vote on the coming navy bill may give to the German Socialists also real political influence. The Spanish Socialists certainly mean to imitate their French brethren. The Madrid *Epoca* says:

"The opportunism of the Socialist leaders at the congress of Madrid may be due to Spanish impatience. They may want a share in the administration before they are ripe for it. Again, they may regard the old bourgeois parties as crumbling, and may hope to replace them in the near future. In principle, of course, a fusion between the old parties and the Socialists is impossible. But in practise the congress has authorized alliances and coalitions with other parties whenever advantages may be obtained thereby."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SOME FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

THE Transvaal war is of no little financial interest. Great Britain's enormous wealth precludes all probability of her being hampered or even seriously affected by the necessity of providing the necessary funds. Still, the sums required are formidable enough to have some effect upon the financial world. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has suggested a temporary increase of taxation, to enable Great Britain to "pay as she goes." But even Conservative papers object to this. The Transvaal, they think, whether annexed or not, can be saddled with the costs as soon as the Boers are beaten. The London *St. James's Gazette* says:

"The *Times* hints that, in spite of all the manifest objections, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has insisted upon raising the £10,000,000 already asked for by levying additional taxation to that amount so as to pay our way out of current revenue. All we can say is that Sir Michael will have to be very persuasive indeed if he is to convince us, and the British taxpayer, that this is either necessary or wise. . . . The pro-Boers have said all along that this would be an 'unpopular war,' and tho we do not go so far as to say that the taxpayers will object to war merely because they must pay for it out of current revenue, we have no doubt that this aspect of the matter will be 'rubbed in' for all it is worth by the Little Englanders when they once more go on the stump. . . ."

"The obvious way of raising the money required is by treasury bills, thus increasing temporarily our floating, in contradistinction to our funded, debt; this borrowing to be liquidated in accordance with the result of the war. The Transvaal can well afford to pay an indemnity, and nothing should be done, at present at any rate, except with that end in contemplation. A large issue of treasury bills is not only a convenient and easy way of obtaining the money, but it is also desirable in itself. . . . Some indirect taxes there are indeed which might be raised without much trouble, and it may be that the Chancellor of the Exchequer simply wants to make the war an excuse for doing what ought in any case to be done for the sake of revenue and equalization of the incidence of taxation. But an addition to the income-tax would be resented, we are convinced; and we should be unable to defend for a moment such a preposterous proposal unless there were European complications in prospect."

The London *Economist* expresses itself in the main as follows:

The increase of the income-tax by something like one-half per cent. is out of the question, as this would affect only one section of the population. The liquor and tobacco duties might, however, be increased without injustice to any one. But there is no need for extra taxation. It is not the British taxpayer who has to pay for this war, but the Boers, whose ultimatum forced the war upon England. It may be said that, if the Transvaal is heavily taxed, the Uitlanders also will be made to pay. But why should not the persons pay in whose interest the war is carried on? We have always been told that the mining industry would improve if the oppression of the Boer were removed. Moreover, of the \$22,000,000 income of the Transvaal, a great part is wasted on utterly unnecessary armaments. This may be put aside to pay the war debt. There must also have been much stealing on the part of the officials in this rotten Boer oligarchy, while it goes without saying that an English administration is free from corruption. Taken altogether, the Transvaal can well afford to pay a debt of \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

The *Westminster Gazette*, on the other hand, warns against such schemes. Referring to a letter signed "Financier," in *The Times*, it says:

"The Transvaal," he tells us, 'is a rich state; the Uitlanders whom we are interfering to protect include a rich class who can well afford to pay for their deliverance; an enormous amount of plunder is in the hands of the Boer oligarchy which the Uitlanders have a right to, and which may properly be used to pay the debt which they are incurring to the British Government.' If we want to persuade the world that we are seeking to lay hold of Naboth's vineyard we shall use language of this kind. The Uitlanders, it will be observed, are to pay nothing. It is to be assumed that the Boers owe them money, and payment by the Boers is to be taken in lieu of payment by them. Not only so, but individual Boers, according to this egregious correspondent, are to be treated as rebels and their private fortunes confiscated to the uttermost farthing. President Kruger and President Steyn are to be made responsible in their purses and in their persons. . . .

"Tho it may not be wise, when we are at the beginning of a campaign, to anticipate any of the fruits of victory, it is certainly lawful to contemplate a settlement in which the Uitlanders shall contribute their fair share to the cost of their emancipation. But it is not lawful—it would, on the contrary, be outrageous, to regard the Transvaal as rich booty which the Boers will be made to hand over."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* points out that the excessive taxation of the gold-mining industry, which is customary in British possessions, would not be permitted by the powers of the Transvaal is annexed, as more foreign capital is engaged on the Rand than British capital. The paper regards England as financially a loser in this war. It says:

"The South African Republic should not be underrated as a customer. In 1897, her imports had already reached \$67,000,000, of which nearly \$45,000,000 went to Europe. England had the largest share in this, and British merchants will suffer no inconsiderable decrease in their business. Other nations are less seriously affected. France and Germany have invested largely in gold-mines. But cool judgment will reveal that these are not for long affected by the war. The war only changes South Africa politically, not economically. The miners will not be confiscated whichever side may be the winner. It is not even certain that all the mines will lie idle during the war, and that the export of gold will cease."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Lèse Majesté and the Prussian Constitution.—The subject of *lèse majesté*, and the laws in Germany concerning it, have excited in this country some interest, and the large number of sentences imposed for the offense have occasioned surprise that the German people submit to such laws. The reason therefor is set forth in a recent article in the Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, from which it appears that it is not so difficult as has

been sometimes supposed, to keep within the limits of the law and yet to criticize the policy of the Government and the recommendations of the Emperor. We summarize the article as follows:

We do not want in Prussia a shadow king, a royalty which merely serves as an ornament for the state ruled by Parliament. We want a *king who rules*, tho within the limits of the constitution. Now, it is unquestionable that the wearer of the crown has not only the right to make known his views and his will, but that, in questions of great importance, it is his absolute duty to do so. Even so retiring a monarch as Wilhelm I. did this, with the desired effect. The position of a monarch commands reverence, and this reverence in turn forces the king to be very reserved. But if we want a king who really rules, we must remember that it is at times necessary for him to make himself heard. When and where he should do so, however, is a question for him alone to decide. He is responsible to God only.

The only thing necessary for the king is to obtain the consent of his ministers, whom he for this reason appoints without restriction. The king must not be made responsible. If he expresses himself on matters of far-reaching importance without the concurrence of his ministers, the people are tempted to reply to him direct. This is not likely to strengthen the influence of the crown, but rather to weaken it. Be that as it may, if the monarch chooses to express an opinion, we will receive it with due respect. But we will not enter into polemics with him. Whatever we may have to say, we will address to the responsible ministry. This line of conduct is plainly laid down in the constitution, and the duty of all is to honor that constitution.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PROGRAM OF ANTISEMITISM.

ALTHO public opinion throughout the world, as voiced in the press, was overwhelmingly in sympathy with Captain Dreyfus, there is, nevertheless, a revival of antisemitism in Europe. It appears in its mildest form in Great Britain, where many people seem to hold the Jews responsible for the Transvaal trouble. H. Quelch, in *Justice* (London), the Socialist organ, while defending himself against the charge of partiality, declares that without a doubt Jewish influence was most prominent in bringing about the South African war. He says:

"We have denounced this as a Jew-capitalist war, and seeing the prominent part Jew-capitalists have taken in the Johannesburg agitation, and seeing their intimate relations with cabinet ministers here at home and the vituperative fury of their organs in the press, we consider the term fully justified. . . . The facts support us in saying that the Jew-capitalists have been specially prominent in this scandalous business and that their conduct in stirring up the jingo mob in London, after their denunciation of the same mob in Paris, was indecent and disgraceful. Had they behaved no worse than the other capitalists or other 'leaders of public opinion' it would have been bad enough, but we could not then have singled them out. But their wolfish fury overstepped the bounds even of the ordinary capitalist press. That is the fact, and that being so, is it race prejudice to say so? . . . We agree with our Jewish comrades that anything in the nature of an antisemitic movement would be an injury to Socialism. Therefore we point out that these unscrupulous wealthy Jews, by their ferocious pretense of jingoism and their greed for gold, are going the right way to stir up antisemitism in this country as they have succeeded in doing in other countries. To suggest that we are stirring up this feeling by calling attention to the facts is as ridiculous as the charge of our opponents that we make the class war by calling attention to its existence."

In Austria the old blood-superstition has been revived, which, so the London *Speaker* tells us, first began in 1144 at Norwich, England. It originated through a renegade Jew, who said that the Jews thought the sacrifice of Christian maidens and youths necessary for their ultimate reunion in Jerusalem. The superstition has been stamped out in most countries, but it now and then crops up among the Russians, Czechs, and Poles. Several Jews have been murdered and many plundered in Moravia and Bohe-

mia during the present year, in consequence of the murder of a young girl supposed to have been sacrificed for the Passover.

In Germany alone is real political importance attached to the antisemitic movement. The platform of the antisemitic party in the Reichstag runs in the main as follows:

"1. It is the program of the antisemitic party to spread the deeper knowledge of the real character of the Jewish people. Only the conviction that there is an impassable gulf between the ideas of this race and those of other peoples in intellectual and moral respects can awaken the conviction that the Jews as a race are not capable of participating in the development of modern civilization as integral factors, but that they are essentially hostile to the best interests of national and general culture.

"2. The Zionite movement is one of the results of the antisemitic agitation. This new propaganda contains the confession of what has so often been denied, namely, that the Jews are still one nation no matter among what peoples they dwell, and their leading interests are those of the Jews as one people. The ambitions of the Zionites would deserve the recognition and cooperation of other peoples only if the certainty existed that the state to be organized as New Zion would really become the gathering place of all the Jews of the earth, which can not, unfortunately, be expected. It would not be lawful or allowable to recognize as a representative of the Jews living among Christian people any external power, nor can the Alliance Israélite be regarded as sovereign or be represented at the imperial court of Berlin.

"3. On account of the excellent modern facilities of intercommunication, it is probable that in the course of the twentieth century the antisemitic question will become a world's problem, and as such will be decided by all the nations cooperating in this way in such a way that the Jews will be compelled to sever their connection with the existing states. The true peace congress will be that convention which devotes itself to the problem of ridding mankind of the presence of the Hebrews. Until that time, it will be the duty of each individual nation to do the best it can in the matter.

"4. One of the first requirements of this propaganda is that the law must determine who is to be regarded legally as a Jew and who not, and that the descent from Jewish stock must determine this question and nothing else. We rejoice that a beginning has been made in this direction by the legislation of 1898 in Berlin.

"5. Full statistics of the Jews must be collected, giving exact data as to their numbers, occupations, wealth, etc. Such statistics were extant in Prussia down to 1861, but the Emperor has done little in this matter.

"6. The party convention asks of its representatives in Parliament to push legislation on the Jewish question with all vigor, and to test the various parties as to their standing on this important problem."

These propositions are, however, considered too sweeping even by those who do not love the Jew. The Cottbus *Neue Kirchen Zeitung*, which may be regarded as representative of Protestant opinion, says:

"It is apparent from these official resolutions that this section of the antisemites are filled with the most unchristian hatred of the Jews. The decisions read like the statements of a Tacitus concerning this people. In fact, they remind the reader of a Haman in the days of Esther. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that the Jews have deserved the hostility of Christian nations in modern times; but nothing can justify such unchristian opposition and methods. Antisemitism began in Germany because Pastor Stöcker was compelled to lash the immoral and anti-Christian Jewish press in Berlin, and because in the money markets they were the sharks of modern society. Mommsen, the great historian, called them 'the disintegrating element' in modern society. But a solution of the Jewish problem will be found only when it is approached in the spirit of the Savior, and love and evangelical truth will accomplish what hatred and oppression will never bring about."

In France, where the movement is only a "side issue" of the monarchist agitation, antisemitism appears to have spent its force for the present. Max Regis, one of the leaders of French antisemitism, is reported to have gone to South Africa; but among the South African Dutch a violent agitation is very improbable,

as it is almost impossible to gather a mob among them.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Wanted: A Consul.—People who are "out of a job" at present might apply for the position of British vice-consul in Finland. There were fourteen such officials there a short time ago, and eleven of these have recently, according to *Free Russia* (November 1), resigned, and it will be difficult to fill their places. The trouble grows out of the recent action of the Russian Government in abrogating privileges which Finland has for many years enjoyed. As one of the consequences of the feeling this measure excited in the latter country, complaint was made a few weeks ago by the (Russian) governor-general of Finland that the British vice-consul in Wiborg had been "taking an active part in political agitation," and requesting his removal "in the interests of public order." Mr. Wolff, the vice-consul, was called on to explain, and he did so, to the effect that there was no "political agitation" in Finland, and he had had no part in it if there was; but that there was "a feeling of disquiet and sorrow" in which every Finn shared. If this feeling, and the protests against the manifesto causing it, are "political agitation," then, he said, "every man and woman in this country is an agitator, and will remain so until the manifesto is recalled." His own action consisted in serving on a deputation elected to lay the protest of the Finnish people before the Czar.

Without waiting, however, for his explanation, the British consul-general in St. Petersburg wired to Mr. Wolff: "Your resignation has been accepted." Upon learning of this, ten of the thirteen other consuls (all being Finlanders, as is Mr. Wolff) sent in their resignations, and there is likely to be difficulty in filling the vacancies. Mr. Wolff, according to *Free Russia*, has since become "the object of patriotic ovation" in England, and even the London *Times* censures the manner of his removal, saying:

"We should be glad to think that some explanation may be forthcoming to attenuate the painful impression which the procedure of the British Embassy in this matter can not fail to produce. Otherwise we should be driven to the regrettable conclusion that a British ambassador can not cultivate friendly relations with the power to which he is accredited, or show the necessary deference to its wishes, without copying its methods, however un-English they may be."

It is reported in London, according to a cablegram received by the New York *Commercial*, that the British Admiralty will use American pneumatic riveters, and other tools driven by compressed air, in government shipyards. This is creating commotion among English trade unions, as it is possible that these labor-saving devices may throw many men out of work. There is reason to believe that within a short time a great number of such tools may be added to our exports to the older countries. Inquiries made in New York City by *The Commercial* show that the British War Office has already purchased many tools of this sort, that the Midland Railroad has just ordered them for its car-works, and that many private shops are also buying them. The German Government also has adopted them in its shipyards and railroad shops. American air-compressors have been recently ordered for use in Paris in connection with the municipal sewage system; for use in the Lancashire and Midland districts in England; for shops in Berlin, and to operate tools in the oil-fields of Bahia in Brazil.



MISCONCEPTIONS OF YESTERDAY.

Thus the *Amsterdamer* of Holland represents the Englishman (as seen from Pretoria) and the Boer (as seen from London).

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

WHY BRAIN POWER IS DETERIORATING.

MR. GLADSTONE was free to confess that, in his opinion, the brains of the modern generation of Britons showed a deterioration of power, as compared with the brain-power of the Elizabethan period. It is generally agreed, moreover, among scholars, that the ancient Greek brain represented the high-water mark of the human intellect, from which the tide is now steadily receding. The world's stock of knowledge is of course enormously increasing, but the brain-power itself is decreasing. Such is the view of a recent writer in *The Nineteenth Century* (H. Elsdale), who does not stop to argue the point; but, accepting this conclusion as inevitable from any competent examination of the facts, proceeds to inquire into the reasons for such deterioration.

He finds four such reasons. First, is the tremendous increase of knowledge, and the consequent increased demand upon the receptive faculties, which are developed at the expense of the creative faculties. He illustrates this at length by comparing the accumulations of knowledge in mathematics, through which the student must now find his way before he can begin to do original work, with that in the days of the ancient Greeks, when Euclid represented the farthest limits of teaching, beyond which the student had to depend upon his own researches and reflections. The same consideration applies to other forms of learning, and our modern system of education has perforce become one of constant cultivation of the receptive powers and the constant neglect of the creative powers, tending to develop clever, ready, and shallow wits at the expense of real original talent and self-reliant brains.

The second reason for brain deterioration is "the mental impatience of the age," indicated by the small sale of serious solid books and the increase in reading of newspapers, novels, and various other forms of hop-skip-and-jump literature; indicated also by the unpopularity of sermons that call for any sustained attention. As the habit of steady and sustained thought is a fundamental requisite of real brain-power, this tendency in our reading is destructive. Probably 99 per cent. of our Anglo-Saxon race ("emphatically a race of workers rather than thinkers") do not to-day cultivate the mental habit of sustained thought and resist the temptation to mere brain dissipation. The leveling and democratic spirit of the age is also responsible for the decrease in original power. The monarch must lean upon his ministers and people; the ministers must reckon with badly enlightened constituencies; the members of Parliament are bound to the caucuses and party leaders. Personal judgment and individual opinion are at a discount. The centralization of industrial and commercial power operates in the same way for business men and workmen. Even artists and professional men are hampered by the hard conditions of hurry, worry, competition, and overpressure which the democratic spirit has imposed.

And, lastly, the steadily increasing mammon-worship of the age, and the growing love of luxury and opulent ease, are unfavorable to the production of master-minds. This is the root cause of "the scanty development of really first-rate and commanding intellect" in the United States; and the same cause prevails largely, tho not to the same extent, in Great Britain.

In conclusion, the writer expresses a not very vivid hope that great world-movements are even now in progress under the surface which will in the future eventuate in a new order of things, set up worthier ideals of sacrifice and devotion, and produce a new race of greater exponents and apostles.

What the Lutherans Believe.

EDITOR OF *The Literary Digest*.

In your issue of November 4, in the article on "The Future of the Christian Religion," there are several statements relative to the Lutheran Church so unqualifiedly erroneous that I respectfully request space for a denial.

1. "Where are those," the writer asks, "who believe, as Luther taught it, that doctrine of imputed righteousness which he called justification by faith alone?" In reply, this has been the teaching of the Lutheran Church from the Reformation of the sixteenth century until this, the close of the nineteenth. It is continually heard in our pulpits throughout the world, and in a tone as positive and unequivocal as was preached by Luther himself. That man is saved "by grace through faith without the deeds of the law," and alone by the meritorious obedience of Christ, has always and everywhere been regarded by Lutherans as "the doctrine of a standing or of a falling church." It is held to be the clear doctrine of Holy Scripture, and the Lutheran Church stands by it as firmly now as when confessed at Augsburg in 1530.

2. "What person calling himself a follower of Luther would dream of advising a penitent to sin all the more in the name of Christ, because when sin abounded there did grace much more abound?" The sufficient answer to this slander is the denial. Luther never gave any such advice to a penitent, nor taught it anywhere in his sermons or writings. It had its source with his defamers in the sixteenth century, as there are those who still seek to give the slander currency in the nineteenth.

3. "Luther informed Calvin, or Zwingli, that because he disagreed with him in regard to the Supper he would go to hell." I am not ignorant of the bitter controversy among the Reformers concerning the doctrine of the Holy Supper. But that Luther used the language applied to him by the Rev. Dr. Percival is denied. If it can be quoted literally, and reference made to the page of Luther's writings where it may be found, I will be glad both to confess my ignorance and also to repudiate the severity of Luther's language.

4. "Who to-day holds fast by the Augsburg Confession?" We reply that, with certain insignificant individual exceptions, every Lutheran synod in these United States, embracing more than 1,500,000 members; and also, in general, the Lutheran Church of the world, numbering above 55,000,000 of confessors of the faith contained in that confession. Not only does the Lutheran Church "hold fast by" the Augsburg Confession, but there is clearer and stronger grasp of the faith it contains and sets forth. Even in our own time, characterized by such general doctrinal laxity and growing unrest among many of the churches, "the followers of Luther" are standing nearer together and are uniting as one man in the maintenance of this form of the faith delivered to the saints. Were a Lutheran clergyman to openly teach or preach any other doctrine, he would be dismissed, and promptly, from the church whose doctrines he repudiates.

STEPHEN A. REHAN,
Pastor St. John's Lutheran Church.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

A Remedy for Bad Shooting in Battle.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Referring to the article reproduced in your issue of November 4 from the *Cleveland Leader* entitled "Uphill and Downhill Fighting," I beg to concur in the statements that the besetting fault of soldiers is to shoot too high in the excitement and eagerness of battle. My observation as a soldier in our Civil War was that a great majority of the bullets fired in battle went above the mark. Many times have I seen men in battle holding their heads unconsciously above the level of the barrels of their guns and aiming across the "muzzle sights" instead of along the barrel, and thus shooting above their objects.

I suggest a simple and obvious remedy for this false aim, namely, to make the stocks of the guns more "crooked"—that is, attach the stock to barrel at a more acute angle—so that when a soldier puts his gun to the shoulder his eye will be on a plane with the barrel. If any one will take a rifle or musket as ordinarily constructed and raise it to his shoulder, he will find that in order to bring his eye on a level or plane with the barrel so as to take effective aim he will have to bend his head down close to the stock. This he will probably fail to do in the excitement of the chase or of battle, and he will therefore shoot too high; whereas if the piece were so constructed that when raised to the shoulder and pointed the eye would be on a level or plane with the barrel (which he must aim along to shoot accurately), his aim will be much lower and truer. I learned when a boy shooting hares and other "ground game" that a "crooked" stock was best; that and four years of war taught me that the guns of soldiers ought to be so constructed as to make it unnecessary to incline the head to any inconvenient or considerable degree.

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Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

As the travels of our copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST are quite extensive, perhaps you would like to hear of them. When we are through with your invaluable publication we send it to our Presbyterian minister, he afterward sends it to a brother clergyman in Helena, Mont. From there it goes to another minister still more isolated. An interesting thing occurred in connection with this last-mentioned man. Some time ago a couple of cowboys came to him asking for reading matter. Not having anything else just then, he decided to give them some back numbers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, at the same time feeling that they were utterly inappropriate. Several months went by when to his surprise the same men again visited him saying that he and his friends wanted to subscribe for a copy, as they couldn't do without it.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Hill sends from Santos, under date of April 18, 1899, tables showing the trade of the United States with the various South American countries during the last ten years. There has been during the decade, comments Mr. Hill, a steady decline in our imports from South America in value and quantities; for, with the single exception of coffee, the staples constituting our imports from that section (india-rubber, wool, sugar, hides, etc.) are higher in price to-day than they were ten years ago. Coffee, which has greatly increased in quantity, has fallen tremendously in value. Rio Standard No. 7 sold July 1, 1893, at 16½ cents; December 1, 1894, at 15½ cents; January, 5, 1895, at 16 cents; January 4, 1896, at 14½ cents; January 2, 1897, at 10½ cents; December 4, 1897, at 6½ cents; the last-named figure being about the prevailing price at New York at the present time. The most notable expansion in our export trade during the last ten years, adds the consul, has been with Europe; but there has been a greater increase with every part of the world than with South America. He continues: "The United States should employ the agencies adopted by European nations in attaining their supremacy in these markets, viz., steamships under our own flag, banks under our own control, and business houses under distinctively American management. Once we are placed upon terms of equality in these particulars, our merchants can be left to their own initiative. No one acquainted with their resourceful, enterprising, and adaptable character need doubt that, with our present capacity to manufacture largely and cheaply, we shall gradually assume our proper place as a competitor in South American trade." Consul Hill mentions the good effects of the cruise of the *Wilmington* to the upper reaches of the Amazon. He says: "In addition to the labor of exploration that formed such an important object to the cruise, the display of a modern steel vessel so perfectly adapted to river work as the *Wilmington* is a fit exhibition of the capability and preparedness of our domestic designers, steel plants, shipyards, and ordnance works to turn out products equal to the best. Nothing that comes within the actual purview of foreign folk, whether native or merely domiciled denizens, is so emblematic of a nation's industrial power or weakness as the government vessels that fly its flag in foreign parts." During the years succeeding Admiral Walker's visit of congratulation to Brazil in 1890, he continues, when the vessels of our new navy took the place upon this coast of the *Tallapoosa*, *Essex*, and *Yantic* types—which were neither ornamental nor useful and were in constant danger of being run down by non-militant coal barges—the increased respect commanded by the appearance of our vessels has been, I believe, a real and constant, tho inappreciable commercial factor.

Consul-General Lincoln writes from Antwerp that an exhibition of the works of Van Dyck is to be held in that city beginning with August 12. There will be a loan collection from various galleries in Europe, and the event will be celebrated by a festival. The program of the festival, transmitted by Mr. Lincoln, has been filed for reference in the Department of State.

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PERSONALS.

WHEN Sir William Harcourt entered upon official life some twenty-seven years since, and relinquished his private practise, he was earning at the bar an annual income of £14,000. His official salary for the entire period has been about £50,000. He is therefore, as *The Independent* points out, the poorer by more than £30,000 by reason of his devotion to public life.

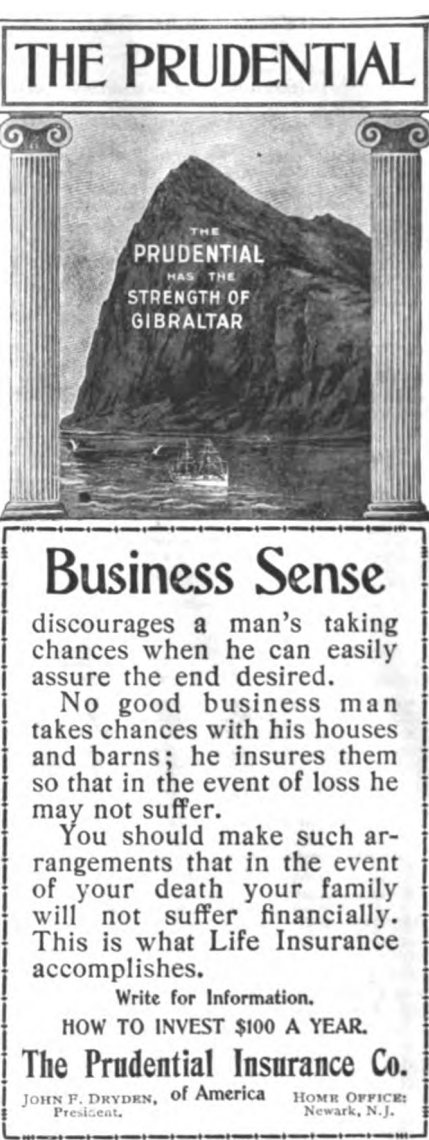
It was on March 28, 1879, after the retreat from Isandwala, says *The Westminster Gazette*, that Sir Redvers Buller gained the Victoria Cross. He had been making one of his intrepid reconnaissances, when his men were suddenly surprised by the approach of a large number of Zulus. It was necessary to retire. But never for a moment did Buller lose his coolness and calmness. The Zulus came down the hill in hot pursuit. Man after man fell before their assegais, or were buried under the dislodged boulders. Captain D'Arcy was one of the first to fall. Buller rescued him from his assailants, placed him on the back of his horse, and galloped off with him to a place of safety. Scarcely had he returned when Lieutenant Everitt was dismounted, and once again he snatched him from the ground and bore him to the rear. And yet again, seeing a wounded trooper whose doom seemed assured, he also carried him off the field when the enemy was within a hundred yards of their prostrate victim. For this almost superhuman feat he now bears the coveted bronze badge.

THE following amusing story is told by Mr. Peter Rylands at one time a member of the British Parliament: Mr. Rylands had many solid qualities, but he was not an inspiring speaker, and on one occasion in the House, when he was on his legs and appeared likely to remain there for some time, this was brought home to him in a somewhat unkind manner. As he proceeded with his indictment of the Government a slip of paper began to travel along the benches, and in its course aroused a good deal of merriment. At length it reached the orator, and on looking at it he was confronted with the following doggerel:—

"Preposterous Peter, prithee cut it short;
That Dizzy doeth what he didn't ought
We know. Yet life were sweeter,
Which gaven Dizzys and dispensed with Peter."
The cruel part of it was that the effusion emanated from from his own side of the House.

A MOST amusing anecdote in connection with Disraeli is one which Mr. Raikes, late postmaster-general of England, used to tell at his own expense, says the London *Spectator*: He had conceived the idea of buying a certain picture at a public auction and presenting it to Disraeli, and to this end he had invoked successfully the sympathy and assistance of some of his colleagues. Unfortunately the picture had already been sold before his arrival on the scene, and still more unfortunately he took a well-known picture-dealer into his confidence as to the ultimate destination of the picture if it could be secured. The dealer took the most kindly interest in the affair, and by his mediation the obdurate buyer was at last induced to relinquish his purchase for more than six times the sum he had paid for it. The picture was presented to Disraeli; but months afterward Mr. Raikes received an enigmatical letter from the dealer, telling him of another possible purchaser of the canvas, and suggesting that he, Mr. Raikes, might make as good a bargain as the dealer himself had done. Thus he learned for the first time that not only was the kind dealer and the obdurate buyer one and the same person, but also that his own explanation of his reasons for acquiring the picture had been regarded as a mere device to get it cheap.

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Current Events.

Monday, November 13.

—The British garrisons at Mafeking, Kimberley, and Ladysmith continue to hold their own against the Boers; several more troopships arrive at the Cape.

—A despatch from Shanghai states that the differences between Russia and Japan have been accentuated by Japan's refusal to grant Russia a foothold on the sea front of Korea.

—The United States cruiser *Charleston* is wrecked off Luzon; all on board are saved.

—Fierce fighting takes place at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; the insurgents are defeated.

—Governor Roosevelt considers plans for correcting reformatory abuses in state institutions; he entertains at Albany Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and John E. Redmond, M. P.

Tuesday, November 14.

—The situation in the Transvaal remains unchanged.

—A sharp encounter at San Pabian, in Luzon, results in the defeat of the Filipinos and the death of Major John A. Logan.

—The annual report of General Miles pays tribute to the efficiency of the army under special circumstances.

—The situation in Kentucky is still very strained, both sides claiming a plurality of votes.

Wednesday, November 15.

—More English reinforcements arrive at Durban.

—The Hamburg-American liner *Patria* is burned off Dover, England; all her passengers are rescued.

—The Secretary of the Treasury announces the willingness of the Government to purchase in the next two weeks \$25,000,000 of bonds of the issues falling due in 1904 and 1907.

—Proposed plans for the modification of the House rules, under which the powers of the Speaker are considerably curtailed, are given out.

—Prof. Dean C. Worcester, of the Philippine Commission, speaks in Chicago on conditions in the Philippine Islands.

—The National Municipal League opens its sessions at Columbus, Ohio.

Thursday, November 16.

—An armored train is ambushed by Boers north of Estcourt, and many of the British troops, including Lieut. Winston Churchill, are captured.

—An abstract of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture is made public.

—Plans are made by W. J. Bryan to campaign during the winter in Massachusetts and Eastern States.

—General Ludlow, governor of Havana, speaks in New York City on conditions in Cuba.

Friday, November 17.

—The Boers in force prepare to attack Estcourt, in Lower Natal; four more British transports reach Cape Town.

—The Khedive dedicates at Port Said a monument to Ferdinand de Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez Canal.

—The Navy Department makes public the account of a gallant exploit performed by Ensign W. R. Gherardi in Puerto Rico.

—Dwight L. Moody, the revivalist, is stricken with heart trouble at Kansas City, and returns to his home.

—The New York Civil Service Commission prepares to open to competition all the political appointments in the eleven largest counties of the State.

Saturday, November 18.

—Despatches from General White announce the safety of Ladysmith; a heavy bombardment of Kimberley is carried on by the Boers.

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—The columns of **Generals Lawton and MacArthur** continue to advance in Northern Luzon, and occupy several towns.

—The President appoints ex-Congressman **William D. Bynum** a member of the Board of General Appraisers at this port.

—The resignation of **Chief Justice Chambers** of Samoa is accepted by the President.

Sunday, November 19.

—The Boers seize several towns in Cape Colony south of the Orange River, but are repulsed around Ladysmith.

—The report of **William A. Jones**, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is made public in Washington.

—The Inspector General of Chinese Customs reports that there is a large increase in the importations of American goods.

—The Rev. Dr. **R. S. Storrs**, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, has his letter of resignation read to his congregation.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Solution of Problems.

No. 427.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. P-Q 4 | 2. Kt-B 5, ch | 3. Kt-K 3, mate |
| 1. K-K 3 or 5 | 2. K moves | 3. Kt-B 5, mate |
| 1. | 2. Kt-K 3 ch | 3. Kt-B 5, mate |
| 1. K-B 5 | 2. K-Q 6 | 3. |

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Pillsbury's Brilliancy.

The following position occurred recently, in an off-hand game between Pillsbury and a strong amateur, the latter securing the odds of a Kt:
WHITE (Amateur): K on K R sq; Q on K R 4; Bs on K 3, K B 5; Ps on K R 2, Q B 2, Q R 2.
BLACK (Pillsbury): K on K R sq; Q on K B 2; B on Q B 3; Ps on K 5, Q B 5, Q Kt 3, Q R 2.
White played B x K P, and Black forced mate in three moves.

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by a special committee to Lasker for the game he won from Steinitz.

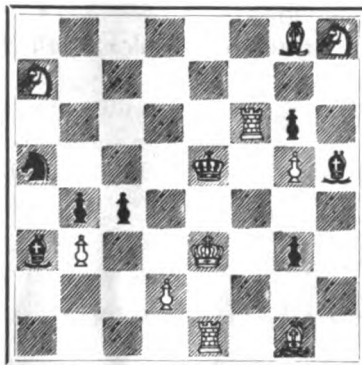
The prize of a gold badge, given by the Ladies' Chess-club, for the second brilliant game, was presented to Blackburne, for the game he won against Lasker. We published both these games. Lasker's game was sound and very brilliant, while Blackburne had a bad position with Lasker, and Lasker gave him the opportunity of his brilliant win.

Problem 432.

BY JOHN M. ROBERT.

(Best Problem of the Torsch Competition in *The Weekly Irish Times*.)

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

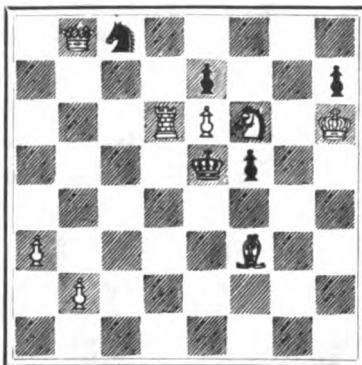
White mates in two moves.

Problem 433.

BY W. CISAR, VIENNA.

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White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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Ruy Lopez.

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White.	Black.	White.	Black.
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2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	28 Q-KB2	P-QR4
3 B-Kt5	P-Q3	29 Q-QB2	P-Kt4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	30 Kt-B2	P-B5
5 P-Q3	P-K Kt3	31 P x P	Kt P x P
6 H-Kt5	B-Kt2	32 K-R2	Kt-B4
7 Kt-Q5	Castles	33 Q-R-K sq	P-R5
8 Q-Q2	B-K3	34 K-Kt sq	P-K5
9 H-QB4	B x Kt	35 R-B sq	Q-K Kt3
10 B x Q	O-Q2	36 K-R sq	P-K6
11 B x Q Kt	O x B	37 Q x Q	P x Q
12 Castles	Kt-R4	38 Kt-R3	B-R3
13 Kt-R4	P-KB4	39 P-K Kt3	P-Kt4
14 P x P	P x K	40 P x P	P x P
15 Q-K2	P-K sq	41 R-K2 ch	K-B2
16 P-QB3	O-B2	42 Kt-Kt sq	R-K Kt sq
17 B-Q2	Q-R-K sq	43 R x R	R x R
18 Kt-B3	P-Q4	44 Kt-K2	Kt-Q6
19 Kt-R5	P-Kt3	45 P-R3	P-R Q Kt sq
20 Kt-B3	P-B5	46 K-Kt2	B-Kt2
21 P-KB3	Kt-Q3	47 R-Q sq	B-K4
22 Q-R-Q sq	Kt-Q2	48 K-B sq	R-K Kt sq
23 B-B sq	Q-R3	49 Kt-Kt sq	R x Kt ch
24 P-R3	Kt-B4	50 K x R	P-K7
25 Q-QB2	Kt-K3		
26 K-R sq	P-B4		

The Mercury, Leeds, Eng., in commenting on this game, says that "White's pieces appeared to be able to look on at the coming onslaught, but unable to check it, so accurate and well-timed were Black's moves. The student will appreciate the elegance of style adopted by the Veteran in bring the game to a conclusion; it is a game that can be replayed again and again with advantage to every admirer of the real art of play."

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Jefferson.	Nashville.	White.	Black.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 B x B	Q x B
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
3 K-QB3	Kt-KB3	18 P-B5	P-B3
4 B-Kt5	Q Kt-Q2	19 R-B4	K R-K sq
5 P-K3	B-K2	20 P-K Kt4	R-K2
6 Kt-B3	P-Q Kt3	21 Q-Kt2	Q R-K sq
7 B-Q3	B-Kt2	22 P-K R4	Q-Q4
8 P x P	P x P	23 P-Kt5	P x P
9 Castles	Castles	24 P x P	R-K B2
10 R-B sq	P-B4	25 Q-Kt4	P-Kt3
11 Q-K2	P-B5	26 P x P	P x P
12 B-Kt sq	P-Q R3	27 Q R-R sq	P x R
13 Kt-K5	P-Q Kt4	28 Q x R	Q-K3
14 P-B4	Kt-K5	29 K-Bt2	B-B sq
15 Q Kt x Kt	P x Kt	30 Resigned.	

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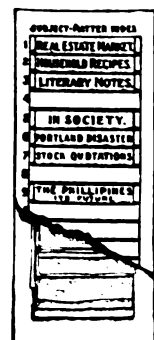
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A Brilliancy Prize.

The following game was awarded the Brilliancy Prize in the recent Amsterdam Tournament:

Ruy Lopez.

DR. J. D. TRES- H. E. ATKINS.		DR. J. D. TRES- H. E. ATKINS.	
LING.		LING.	
Holland.		White.	
Black.		Black.	
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	17 P-B 3 (d)	P-B 5
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	18 B-B 2	P-K Kt 4
3 B-Kt 5	Kt-B 3	19 P-K Kt 4 (e)	Kt-Q 2
4 Castles	P-Q 3	20 R-R 3 (f)	Kt B 3
5 Kt-B 3	B-K 2	21 K-Kt 2	P-K R 4
6 P-Q 4	Kt-Q 2	22 P-R 3	K-Kt 2
7 Kt-Q 5	Castles	23 R-R sq	R-R sq
8 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	24 P-Kt 4	Kt-R 3
9 P-Q 5	Kt-Q sq	25 P-B 5 (g)	B-Q 2
10 B-Q 3	K-R sq	26 Q-B sq	K-Kt 3
11 Kt-K sq	P-K B 3	27 B P x P	B P x P
12 P-Q B 4	Kt-B 2	28 B x P	P x P
13 B-K 3	R-K Kt sq	29 R P x P	Kt(R 3) x P
14 R-B sq(a)	P-K Kt 3	30 B-Kt sq(h)	K R x R
15 R-B 3	Kt-B 4 (b)	31 K x R	Q R 2 ch
16 B-B 2 (c)	P-B 4	32 K-Kt 2	Q-R 6 ch

Notes.

- (a) While White, evidently, has an object in view, he is losing lots of time.
 (b) We don't like this move, for White can play B x Kt, followed by P-B 4, giving him a strong center.
 (c) This permits Black to gain a move at a very important time. Better B x Kt, followed by P-B 4.
 (d) To allow this P to thus advance is suicidal. Better was 17 B x Kt, P x B; 18 P x P, P x P; 19 R-K Kt 3.
 (e) Forced; but puts White's game in a boxed-in condition. Here is a sample of a player keeping the other from doing anything.
 (f) Another lost move. Worse than this, he places the R where he can not use it when needed.
 (g) Note the fact that P-R 4 would win a piece.
 (h) P x Kt wouldn't help matters.
 (i) If K x Q, Kt-K 6 ch; K-R 2, R-R sq, mate.

A Brilliant Ending.

In a game between Mr. Amos Burn and an amateur, the following position occurred:

WHITE (Mr. Burn): K on K R 2; Q on K B 3; B on Q 5; R on K 2; Ps on K B 2 and K B 6, K Kt 3, K R 3, Q B 4.

BLACK (Amateur): K on K Kt sq; Q on Q R 8; B on Q 3; R on K B sq; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 3, K R 3, Q R 4.

Mr. Burn, having the move, played R-K 7. It is quite evident that if B x R, P x B and Black must lose his R, or Q x P ch, etc. The moves were 1 R-K 6, P-R 5; 2 B x P ch, R x B, and White mates in seven moves.

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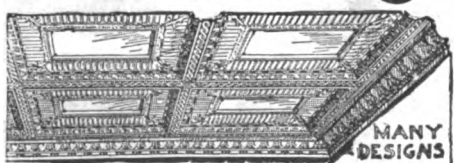
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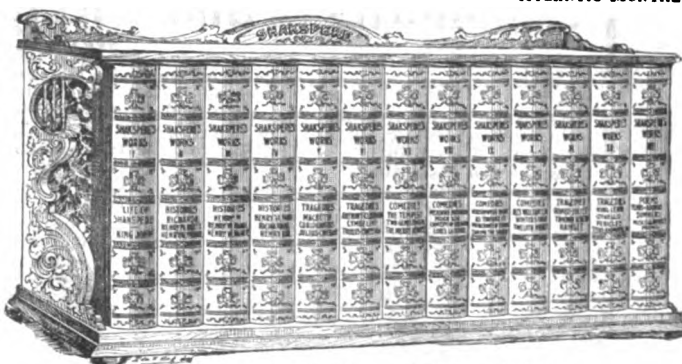
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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RENEWED interest in the struggle in South Africa has arisen in America with the advance of the newly arrived British troops. "The British avalanche," as the *Providence Journal* says, "is in full motion," and what the result will be is the subject of considerable speculation. A London correspondent of one of the New York papers said a few days ago that if General Joubert could see all the strategic plans with which the press credit him, he would have serious doubts of his own sanity. No doubt he has some plans, however, and a few guesses at what they are form an interesting part of the war comment. The *Rochester Herald*, for example, believes that Joubert has been able to capture Ladysmith at any time since the battle of Glencoe, but has held off to draw General Buller's forces up into the "neck of Natal," where the Boers can most easily defend their frontier. Generals Clery and Hildyard, therefore, who are trying to relieve Ladysmith, are, according to this theory, marching right into Joubert's trap. The *New York Press*, however, has a different theory, by which it appears that the old Boer commander himself is the one who is in a trap. General Methuen, the despatches tell us, is rushing a large force northward to the relief of Kimberley and Mafeking, while Generals Gatacre and French are to invade the Orange Free State from the south. If these forces are successful, *The Press* points out, General Joubert will find that a big British army is hurrying to Johannesburg and Pretoria while

he is down in the "neck of Natal," 350 miles away. Whatever may be the Boer and British plans, it is agreed that critical times for the Boer forces have begun, and that what they are to do at the beleaguered cities they must do quickly.

Boer Prospects Dark.—"In spite of the frequent successes the Boers have met with we can not see that indications so far hold out the smallest prospect of final success to them. As a matter of fact, the campaign so far has been a complete failure upon their side. The theory upon which they went into the war was that they would rush the British garrisons in the country before they could receive succor from home, and overwhelm them with superior numbers and make them prisoners before any relief could reach them. But the stubborn and obstinate defense that has been made by the English at each point attacked has upset all of the Boers' plans and nullified all of their calculations. They have made a dead failure of what they started out to accomplish.



GENERAL METHUEN,
Commanding relief of Kimberley.

They have not taken a single point besieged, and, except for the looting forays they have made into undefended territory, the military situation is just the same to-day as it was when they threw their ultimatum in Queen Victoria's face. . . . We think we should risk but little in predicting that Buller will march straight to Pretoria when he does start, with but little serious opposition, that he will occupy the capital of the Boers, and, after that, little will remain but for him to disperse the separated organized bodies as they appear, and the war in the Transvaal will be over."—*The Richmond Times*.

President Kruger and Consul Macrum.—"If a London report be true, President Kruger is making a serious mistake in his attitude toward the United States in this crisis. It is asserted that he has refused to permit the United States consular agent at Johannesburg to act as the British agent during the war. It is said that Kruger objects to Mr. Macrum on the ground that the claims of this country to neutrality are prejudiced by its evident friendship for England. One result of this attitude is that it is impossible for the English authorities to secure information about their men held by the Boers as prisoners save through military channels, which is an awkward method and not reliable. It is fairly incredible that the President of the South African Republic should take this absurd ground. . . . During the war between Spain and the United States the former country was represented at this capital by the French ambassador, whose people at home had shown the most virulent sympathy for Spain throughout the preliminary proceedings and continued to do so even throughout the war. Nevertheless, M. Cambon was cordially accepted as the Spanish diplomatic agent, and his services in the formulation of the preliminary peace terms were gladly utilized. At the



CHARLES E. MACRUM,
United States Consul at Pretoria.

same time the American interests in Spain were cared for by the British ambassador there, and his status was never questioned because of the well-known fact of England's leanings toward the United States in the quarrel. 'Oom Paul' shows his failure to appreciate the true nature of governmental rights and obligations if he thus rejects the credentials of the American consular agent as the representative of British interests in the Transvaal. A verification of this London report would go far toward lessening whatever degree of esteem for him and sympathy for his cause may exist to-day in the United States. For his own sake his traveling representative in Europe, Dr. Leyds, should send him word to desist

from this foolish suspicion and act according to the established customs in time of war."—*The Washington Star*.

The Scandals Have Begun.—"That the British commissary department is under suspicion, that rotten transports have been purchased or chartered at the highest market price, that the army contractor has a latchkey to the ministerial quarters in Downing Street—these and similar statements have a familiar sound recalling the flush times of 1898. . . . And there is good reason to believe that the stories thus far told have a substantial foundation. It is only three or four months since it was charged and not denied in the House of Commons that most of Her Majesty's ministers were interested in private enterprises which depended directly upon government patronage. One noble lord was connected with a gun foundry; another was chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company, which furnishes many transports to the War Office; still another belonged to a firm which manufactures uniforms—and so on throughout the list. The statement, as we have said, was not denied. On the contrary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach arose and defended the noble lords and right honorable gentlemen on the ground that their interest in these profitable enterprises was 'an innocent and proper form of relaxation from public duties.' Sir Michael himself recently relaxed long enough to sell to the Government, for the purpose of military maneuvers, a tract of waste land on Salisbury Plains for which he exacted something like \$100 per acre. Its real value, according to local estimates, was from 75 cents to \$1.50 per acre. With statesmen like these, therefore, relaxing themselves in time of peace, what may we not expect when the stress of war affords opportunities for

recreation tenfold more profitable? Is it not likely that the tales thus far told are a mere foretaste of what is to come? May we not confidently expect to see Alger, Hecker & Co. thrown in the shade, while the odor of 'canned roast beef' will appear like attar of roses compared with the emanations wafted from the British commissariat?"—*The Chicago Chronicle*.

Crushing Blow Necessary.—"The necessity of once and forever crushing the Boers will now come home to the English authorities; for they must, if from no other motive than their own political safety, redouble their efforts to concentrate in South Africa an army which shall bear down resistance by mere force of numbers. This has been their purpose all along, but, despite the resources at Great Britain's command, she has been late in assembling on the ground a force adequate to the task appointed for it. Great Britain has, however, either in South Africa now or on its way thither what is pronounced by a competent authority 'the largest purely British army' that has ever left British shores. Reckoning the local force in imperial pay, the regulars already on the ground, etc., it was estimated a week ago that the British force to be employed in South Africa would not fall far short of 80,000 men. In employing such an army the British Government has been sharply criticized as overestimating the enemy, but the result of the campaign thus far has more than justified its opinion that opponents of courage, skill, and activity were to be reckoned with. The employment of so large a force is a humane measure, too, for it will correspondingly shorten the war by making its issue depend upon one or two actions in which real armies, not detachments, shall be used."—*The Boston Transcript*.

Boer Lessons for the British.—"It is an excellent thing for the finality of a settlement at the end of a war, that the conquered shall have a wholesome respect for the prowess of the conqueror, tho the conqueror may be Mr. Chamberlain himself and the conquered but a backward Boer; that the conqueror shall, in his definitive treaty of peace, be forced to bear in mind that the conquered can shoot extremely straight with a rifle, even tho he appear at a disadvantage, in spite of his German tuition, when it is a question of artillery practice. He may still have a contempt for him, as a 'rude Carinthian Boer,' when the question is of social amenities, but that he is an unpleasant person to go to war with not even Mr. Chamberlain can any longer dispute. . . . And upon the whole we can not regret that even so one-sided a war should be prolonged long enough to show the victors that, in more ways than one, they have found foemen worthy of their steel. It is of good augury for the future of South Africa that it should be so."—*The New York Times*.

One Charge Disproved.—"It need hardly be said that the British estimates of the losses of the Boers have been overdrawn. That is evident in many ways. It is true that the Boers have been handled far more roughly than they ever were before in fighting the troops of Great Britain. The old virtual immunity from punishment in actions with British regulars has passed away. And yet the Boers come on for more battles. . . . 'Kill five hundred of the Dutch,' one British jingo paper insisted, 'and there will be no need of anything more but sending in the coffins. That will be the end of the war, and the bubble of Boer military prowess will be pricked forever.' If there is any one thing which



MAJ.-GEN. H. J. T. HILDYARD,
In command at Estcourt.



GENERAL GATACRE,
To invade Orange Free State.



MAJ.-GEN. J. D. F. FRENCH,
To invade Orange Free State.



LIEUT.-GEN. C. F. CLERY,
Aiding relief of Ladysmith.

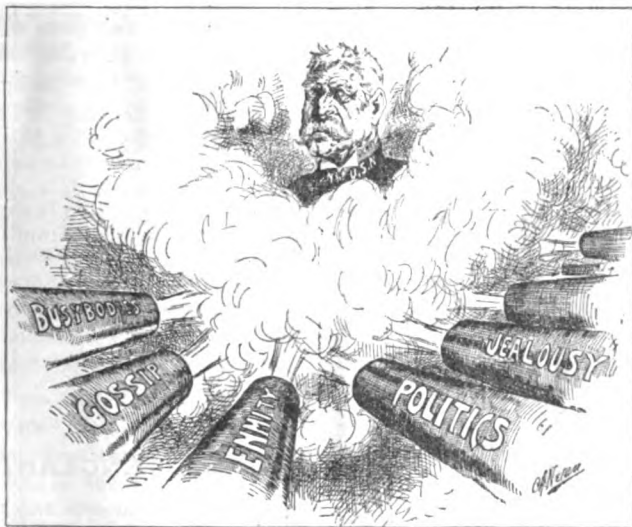


WHO SAID "GOLD"?
With apologies to "Who said 'Rats'?"
—*The New York Journal*.

the war in South Africa has already proved it is the utter falsity of such statements. The Boers have not gone unscathed in the battles fought. They have suffered severely in many actions, both in attack and defense. All the world knows how far they have been from running or giving up their unequal struggle for independence. They will never be called cowards again, even by their most vindictive and reckless foes."—*The Cleveland Leader*.

ADMIRAL DEWEY AND HIS HOUSE.

WHAT appeared on the surface to be two strong and sudden reversals of public feeling toward Admiral Dewey within the space of a few days have called out some interesting reflections on hero-worship, and have led to some serious inquiries whether our national spirit is not deteriorating and becoming as fickle as that of the French. A careful examination of the newspapers, however, shows that the "wave" or "storm" of disapproval (to use a mild term) which assailed the admiral was confined (in its public expression at least) almost entirely to the city of Washington, D. C., while the return "wave" of sympathy and



MORE DEADLY THAN SPANISH GUNS.

—*The New York Herald*.

esteem has come from practically all the rest of the country. Many papers outside Washington, it is true, admit that the admiral made an error of judgment in giving away the people's gift even to his wife; but they do not consider it sufficient cause for abating one jot of their admiration for his character and proved abilities. The *New York Journal* expresses the feeling found in many papers when it says:

"Admiral Dewey may undo the deed to the house presented him by a small portion of his fellow countrymen, but he can never undo the deed of May 1, last year. He asked no favors of his country or of his countrymen. He asked no favors of Montojó. He asked no favors of foreign fleets anchored at Manila. He asked for no demonstration in his honor, and, lastly, he did not ask for a house. But what he does ask at present is to be let alone. He has spent almost all his life at sea, and the least this country can do is to allow him to enjoy his 'shore leave' to the end of his days. Suppose a war were to break out to-morrow. Ah! there is where the shoe pinches. It would be, 'For God's sake, send Dewey to the front'; 'By all means, hurry Dewey after them'; 'Let the country rely on Dewey.' Wall Street would go down on its marrow-bones and perform rites to him. The persons who regret their miserable contributions would turn to Dewey with prayers. Then do you know what this grizzled old sailor would do? Newly married, and with almost the only domestic happiness he has ever known before him, he would buckle on his sword, hoist the four-starred flag of Farragut, and go to battle for the honor of his country and the welfare of his selfish countrymen."

Other papers recall the fact that General Grant and General Sherman sold outright houses that had been given them in recognition of their services, and no one thinks the less of them for it. "It is too bad," says the *New York Times*, "for our own sake and for Dewey's sake, it is too bad, not merely because it makes us appear ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, but because these alternating currents of emotion, this most abrupt substitution of the cold shoulder for the warm heart, argue a want of steadiness in our make-up." To forget Dewey's services in making possible a new era in our national life "even overnight, for some petty mistake in his private life," says the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, "is to shame the name of gratitude and to discredit the intelligence of the American people." The *Brooklyn Eagle* thinks that the transaction, instead of being a mistake, was, after all, a wise arrangement. Says *The Eagle*:

"Let us all learn charity, while also learning a little law. When held in the name of the admiral, the house was subject to dower rights. Since deeded to the son by the gracious woman to whom the admiral lovingly gave it all, the house has had an indivisible Dewey title. This not only perfects the intent of the gift in the present but secures that intent for the future. The result is better than the case was before the incident began, which is now so happily closed. Out of the bitter has come sweet."

A number of papers have remarked that no doubt the great majority of the Washington people who hissed the admiral's picture at a biograph entertainment and expressed their indignation in the cafés, and wrote the letters published in *The Evening Star*, never gave a dollar toward buying the house whose transfer now rouses their resentment. Several letters have appeared offering to refund the subscriptions of any dissatisfied contributors to the Dewey home fund, but none of the contributors seem to have responded. The *Chicago Tribune* compares some of England's gifts to her heroes, and says that those who are vilifying Admiral Dewey only show their own contemptible littleness:

"After Marlborough had routed a French army and captured a French marshal and his command, Parliament appropriated nearly two and a half million dollars to build for him Blenheim, which is still one of the most imposing and splendid edifices in England. The English nation, feeling grateful to Wellington for services at Waterloo, gave him Strathfieldsaye, costing about \$1,300,000. Prior to Waterloo he had been made a duke, given a pension of \$50,000 a year, and voted nearly a million dollars in money. When England makes presents to heroes it is on a grand scale, so the world may know the services of those heroes are fully appreciated. It would be humiliating and belittling for this nation of 75,000,000 people, with vast wealth, enormous resources, and a limitless domain, were it to be understood that it had manifested its gratitude to a naval hero by giving him a \$50,000 house in Washington and then censuring him because he felt himself at liberty to make a present of it to his newly wedded wife."

As to the suggestion that the Dewey Arch in New York be called the "Navy Arch," the *New York Sun* says that the names of those who made this suggestion "should be posted somewhere in imperishable brass."

"Ten Per Cent. a Week."—The collapse of "The Franklin Syndicate" in Brooklyn, where an immense number of poor people had been induced to deposit their savings with an irresponsible young man on the promise of ten per cent. a week interest, has drawn a number of exclamations from the press. The number of depositors and the amount of deposits are not fully known, but the office was crowded with depositors up to the last moment, and it is said that the last day's receipts were about \$15,000. Some of the papers think that the total deposits must have reached a million or more. The *New York Herald* says of the incident:

"The press learned of the affair and warned the gullible portion of the public of the risk they were running, or, rather, the cer-

tainty there was that the proverbial 'fools and their money' were being parted at the Miller residence and office. The banks heard of it and threw the young man out, metaphorically, neck and heels, and the fact was published in the newspapers. Even the church which he attended took a hand in to utter warnings. What was the result? A mob at the door of the syndicate to demand their money back? Not at all. A greater crush than ever of depositors, after that golden-hued will-o'-the-wisp, 520 per cent. ! As long as that sign was hung out as the bait there were gudgeons to be caught. Really, since the South Sea Bubble nothing, in a comparatively small way, seems to have so bedeviled the common sense of a metropolitan community. Tho the folly of the offer was apparent on the face of the proposition to pay enormous profits that could not possibly be earned, the men and women had gathered their savings through years of sweating toil, nothing seemed able to stop them from pouring funds into the cash drawer of the little frame house in Brooklyn where Miller was doing business 'in his hat,' as the saying is. The Kings County Grand Jury, however, has come to the rescue of these poor, deluded mortals who have been flinging their dollars into this financial bottomless well on the promise that they would come up again five-hundredfold in quantity—or, at least, the jury has barred the way to others who were rushing in. Miller was indicted yesterday for conspiring to procure money under false pretenses, and a warrant issued for his arrest. The end of the game was bound to come, and the finish was sure to be just that which has wound up the doings of the Franklin Syndicate. But the wonder is that the game lasted so long and that so many dupes were found to plank down good money against the loaded dice of vain promises."

The "country cousin," remarks *The Herald*, has the laugh on the "city folks" this time.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND THE ELECTIONS.

IT was no secret during the recent campaign that the "anti-imperialists" in Ohio and elsewhere relied not a little on the German-American vote, on the theory that the men who had left home and come to a strange land to escape militarism and its burdens would vote against a supposed similar danger here. What the German-American voters actually did when election day arrived, however, according to reports in the Republican press, was just the opposite. If these reports are correct, the national campaign plans for next year will have to be revised. The German-American papers admit that many of the Germans voted the Republican ticket; but, they explain, it was in opposition to free silver, not in indorsement of expansion. Now that the German-American press is taking a more active part in political discussions than formerly, the Republican contingent are rallying to the defense of the President and express themselves as convinced that there is no longer any fear of a decided anti-German tendency in the McKinley Cabinet, and that German-American Republicans need not fear that their adherence to their party will be regarded as an indorsement of the so-called Anglo-Saxon policy. But many Democratic papers still regard the McKinley Administration as violently anti-German. The St. Louis *Abend-Anzeiger* (Dem.) says:

"The Republican victories are not great enough to boast of, but they are important enough to insure McKinley's renomination, and unless the Democrats thoroughly revise their policy, the reelection of McKinley can not be prevented. . . . Even the dislike of McKinley's expansionist policy is not strong enough to overcome the fear of the free-silver movement and its results."

The Louisville *Anzeiger* (Dem.) fears that President McKinley will regard the late election as an indorsement of his "imperialistic" policy, and the Evansville (Ind.) *Demokrat* (Dem.) expresses itself in a similar manner. The Pittsburg *Freiheitsfreund* (Rep.) says: "If the results of the elections in Maryland and Nebraska satisfy Mr. Bryan, he is easily pleased indeed, for no national questions were settled." The Detroit *Abendpost* (Dem.) thinks the people chose of the two evils—expansion and

free silver—the least harmful. The St. Louis *Westliche Post* (Rep.) says: "The Republican plurality in Ohio has not been obtained for imperialism, but in spite of it. The fear of the expansion swindle was not as great as the dread of a financial panic." The same paper, referring to a remark by *The Globe-Democrat* to the effect that the German-American voter has given up his opposition to the annexation of the Philippines, says that *The Globe Democrat* "evidently thinks a lie well stuck to as good as a truth." The Pittsburg *Volksblatt* (Rep.) says:

"The people have once more indorsed the Administration's financial and economic policy, but it is a frightful piece of 'cheek' on the part of our imperialists when they claim that their expansionist policy has been approved. When we remember that Nash in Ohio obtained 50,000 more votes than McLean, while Jones got altogether 100,000, there is a majority of 50,000 against expansion. The joy of the Republicans is not genuine. The truth is that the craze for conquests as well as the silver swindle have been given a serious blow."

The Cincinnati *Volksfreund* (Dem.) figures in a like manner, as does also the Philadelphia *Demokrat* (Dem.). The New York *Morgen-Journal* (Dem.) considers the Maryland vote as an answer to the Administration's treatment of Admiral Schley. The Chicago *Abendpost* (Ind.) thinks that prosperity as an issue will be much used up between now and the next Presidential election, and that McKinley is not sure of his second term. The Chicago *Freie Presse* still warns against McKinley as an enemy of the Germans. The Chicago (Ill.) *Staats-Zeitung* denies this, and says:

"It has been shown that the McKinley Administration is anxious to be on good terms with Germany, and the opposition to expansion has certainly decreased among the German-Americans since men like Atkinson carried their agitation so far as to approach our soldiers in the Philippines and to encourage Aguinaldo. All this, coupled with the dislike of the silver swindle, has caused many Germans in Ohio to vote Republican."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

ALTHO the German press insists that the Kaiser's trip to England is merely a "family affair," the American papers refuse to view it in that light. "The 'family visit,'" says *The Outlook*, "is doubtless the cover for the transaction of some of the most important state business of our time." Some of the papers point to the presence of Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, at Windsor Castle, where the German Ambassador to England and the German Minister of Foreign Affairs also were visiting the Emperor, and remark that such a meeting could not take place unless some business of world-wide significance were afoot. It is pointed out, too, that whatever else the visit may mean, it does not portend war; and the Emperor's recent conference with the Czar of Russia, his evident desire to keep the peace with France, and his present visit to England are thought to be as full of good omen as the Czar's conference at The Hague. The good omen, however, may not seem so bright to the Transvaal burghers, for the Emperor's visit, as the Philadelphia *Press* says, "is naturally intended to set at rest forever any hopes the Boers may have of European interference, and to demonstrate his personal interest in the British side of the controversy." Considerable speculation is rife as to why the German Emperor is doing all this. Has he conceived a sudden inexplicable love for Great Britain, or is he inspired by a wholesome respect for the "Anglo-Saxon Alliance"? According to the Boston *Transcript* the latter view is probably the true one. *The Transcript* says:

"Unless Germany gets back to friendly relations with both Great Britain and the United States she may find herself in an 'isolation' by no means 'splendid' when great questions of policy in the far East arrive. The Kaiser made a great mistake when,

after the Chino-Japanese war, he associated himself with the coalition which was hostile to both Japan and Great Britain. He got nothing for his assistance save a Chinese harbor nobody else wanted, and by his attitude helped Russia appropriate almost an empire out of Chinese territory. Not foreseeing the scope of a war between this country and Spain, the Kaiser finds, after four years of anti-British scheming, in the far East, Great Britain more powerful on the Chinese mainland than ever before; the United States in possession of the Philippines, and himself with nothing to show for his labors but the shallow harbor of Kiao-Chow. He has driven the United States and Great Britain to a close understanding; has not placated France, and has obtained nothing from Russia. He has acquired all of Samoa that we do not care for, and even this has been granted him on the 'a-vote-is-a-vote principle' by Lord Salisbury. Whether the German people like it or not, the Kaiser may before long find himself in company with the United States, Great Britain, and Japan to the extent of at least public assurance of sympathy with them in their desire to preserve the open door to trade in China."

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

MR. HOBART'S death calls out a large number of comments, not only on his life and public acts, but on the peculiar features of the office which he held. While remarking upon the anomalous position in which a Vice-President is placed—in which his principal function is that of waiting for another man to die—the press almost unanimously agree that Mr. Hobart added new dignity to the office and demonstrated that a Vice-President could be a force in the Government. The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) says:

"Under his administration of the office of Vice-President it became of more weight and importance than under the great majority of his predecessors. He was not only an able and popular presiding officer, but his counsel was constantly sought by the members of the Senate, something unusual in that body, and he performed similar service at the White House. No Vice-President was ever on more cordial terms with the head of the nation than was the case between Vice-President Hobart and President McKinley."

The strong and mutually helpful friendship between the President and Vice-President has been indeed the subject of wide remark, as such friendships between President and Vice-President have heretofore been noticeable principally by their absence. As president of the Senate, too, Mr. Hobart is considered to have exerted unusual power. "No Vice-President in recent years," says the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), "has been at once so acceptable to and influential in the Senate." Mr. Hobart cast the deciding vote that defeated the Bacon resolution declaring that

the Senate in ratifying the treaty with Spain purposed to have the Filipinos treated as the Government had pledged itself to treat the Cubans. His tact was well illustrated when he advised Secretary Alger to resign the war portfolio. "There could scarcely have been a more unpleasant task," says the *Baltimore American* (Rep.), "and yet he discharged it in such a way as to retain the friendship of the late Secretary."

It is a peculiar fact that November seems an unfavorable month for Vice-Presidents. Six Vice-Presidents of the United States have died in office," says the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), "and four of the six died in November"; and, as shown by the list he adds, between the 21st and the 25th:

"Those who died in office were George Clinton, of New York, April 20, 1812, at the age of seventy-three years; Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, November 23, 1814, at the age of seventy years; William R. King, of Alabama, April 18, 1853, at the age of sixty-seven years; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, November 22, 1875, at the age of sixty-three; Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, November 25, 1885, at the age of sixty-six years, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, November 21, 1899, at the age of fifty-five years."

Senator Frye, the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, will take Mr. Hobart's place as presiding officer, and John Hay, Sec-

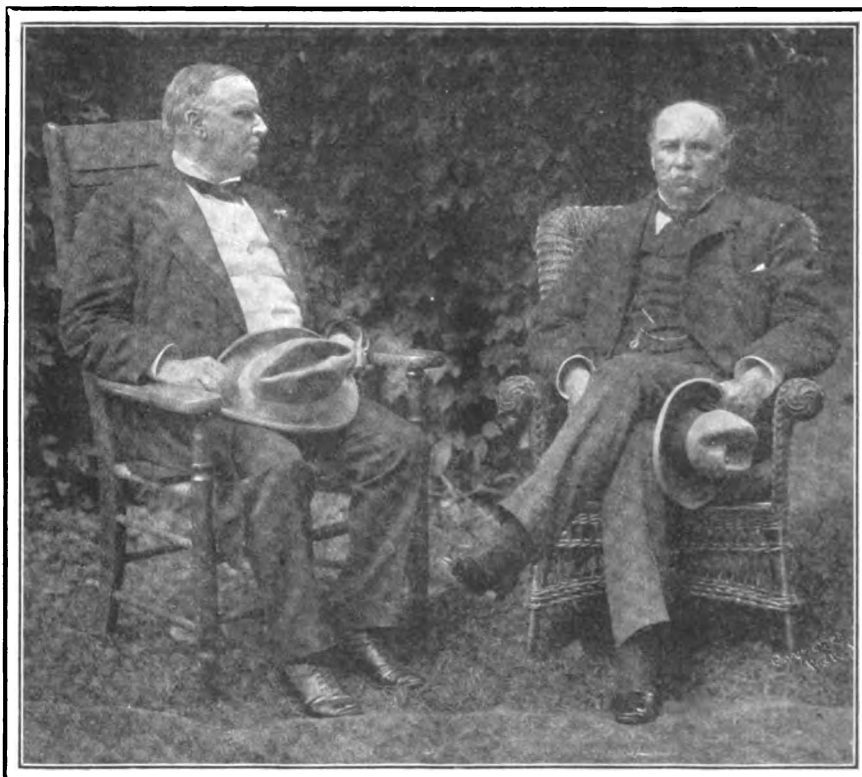
retary of State, now stands next to President McKinley in the line of the Presidential succession, with the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior following in the order named. This leads the *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) to argue that the office of Vice-President is superfluous:

"Since the method of selecting a Vice-President no longer has reference to the special qualifications of the man chosen, and since the chief places in the Cabinet are given to the men who, of the whole mass of citizens, are most nearly in accord with the policy and purposes of the Presi-

dent, the question recurs with force, whether the Vice-Presidency is not now a superfluity, and a rather dangerous one. The cases of Tyler and Johnson are too familiar to call for more than a reference. Even so conservative an Administration as Arthur's caused a political convulsion which, under some other conditions easily conceivable, might have put a perilous strain upon our institutions."

Mr. Hobart was born in 1844. The main events of his career up to his nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1896 are sketched as follows by the *Philadelphia Press*:

"Mr. Hobart was a typical American. Like so many of our successful men he was the architect of his own fortune. A clerk in a country grocery store, then a school teacher, he finally started



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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART.

out with a capital of \$2.50 and a letter of introduction to find an opening where he could study law. He fell into good hands, and his progress, when once admitted to the bar, was phenomenal. Five years later he was city attorney of Paterson, then he became a member of the lower branch of the New Jersey legislature, served as its speaker, became a member of the upper branch and then its presiding officer, and did magnificent work in relieving New Jersey from the rule of the corrupt ring of gamblers, ballot-box stuffers, and public contractors which so long held that State in its grip. . . . His life was one young men can well study with profit. Honesty, ability, and perseverance carried him next to the highest seat in our Government."

CLERGY AND THE HALF-FARE PERMIT.

A CURIOUS case was recently referred for decision to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Rev. William Bohler Walker, of Joliet, Ill. This clergyman, who was in the habit of using the half-fare permits usually granted to the clergy, made some public remarks relative to certain evils in railway management. His permit was at once cut off by the railway officials. Mr. Walker then made an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission, contending that the reduction in fare was not a private favor, but a clergyman's privilege regardless of his individual opinions. Commenting on this case, the *Springfield Republican* says:

"We need not say that this contention raised an interesting issue. To combat it the railroads would have to maintain that the half-fare permit was a donation to the individual simply, and that it could fairly and should be used to reward those who spoke well of the roads and punish those who dared to say that the railroad in its relations to the public was not a perfect institution. And this is what the roads did not quite like to maintain. They did not care to say openly that the permit was a bribe. . . .

"So a half-fare permit was quietly sent to Mr. Walker, in the hope, apparently, of hushing him up. But he wanted a ruling from the Interstate Commerce Commission. He wanted to know whether he was taking a permit as a bribe or for the church—whether he could accept a permit and still call himself a free man. He was finally advised by the commission to accept the permit and drop the case, and then the commission said that as the railroad people had withdrawn from their position, there was

nothing to decide and the case was dismissed, leaving Mr. Walker in full possession of the field."

The right of the Christian minister to accept his permit, without feeling that his opinions were bought and paid for at the same time, was thus apparently established. Nevertheless, *The Republican* considers the practise of giving clerical concessions a harmful one:

"It is a class discrimination, and hence is out of harmony with the essential character of a common-carrier system. Established under the law, the concession partakes of the nature of a government subsidy to the church, which is out of harmony with American institutions. The church is able to stand alone. It can much better afford to do this than to travel on public charity."

VARIOUS CENTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE accompanying map, sent to the New York *Herald* by a correspondent who signs himself "Statistician," shows at a glance where various sociological phases of our national life find each its balancing point. The center of crime at Columbus, Ohio, has, of course, no reference to the criminal character of its citizens, but indicates that there is just as much crime east of Columbus as west of the point, and just as much north of it as there is south.

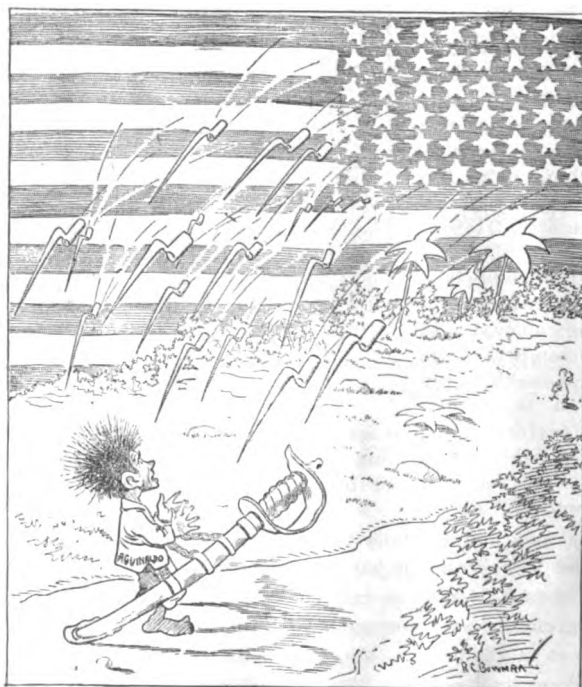
The direction and distance of each center from the center of population shows also in what general section of the country the condition illustrated predominates and to what extent. The statistician explains his diagram as follows:

"The Government is about to mark a latitudinal center by placing a monument on the parallel of 45° north, midway between equator and pole, which runs through the hamlet of North Perry, Me. Such a monument as a permanent fixture is possible, but there are other interesting 'centers' which are by no means permanent. The geographical center of the United States, 3,602,990 square miles, excluding Alaska and our new possessions, is in northwestern Kansas, midway between Wakeeney and Hill City. The center of population is, however, far east of this, being fifteen miles west of Columbus, Ind., having moved to that point by easy stages from near Baltimore, where it was in the closing years of the last century, and it is still traveling. If it moves through the coming century as in the present, the year 2000 may find the cen-



ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER.

—The Minneapolis Journal.



THE SHOOTING STARS AS SEEN BY AGUINALDO.

—The Minneapolis Tribune.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

VICTOR HUGO'S FIRST INTRODUCTION TO SHAKESPEARE.

TO the author of "Hernani," more than to any other Frenchman, is due the liberation of the French drama from the restraints of classicism; and to him, also, as the leader of the *Romantiques* in the early decades of this century, was due much of the revival of Shakespeare study in France which has continued to the present day. At that time, the enthusiasm for the English dramatist which had been aroused by Garrick and had continued during the Revolution had evaporated, and Voltaire's hostile influence prevailed. In the *Revue de Paris* (October 1), some phases of this Shakespeare revival are touched upon in the new memoirs by Victor Hugo entitled "At Reims: 1825-38," which have been appearing serially in that magazine. Victor Hugo says:

"The first time that I heard the name of Shakespeare was at Reims, from the lips of Charles Nodier. It was in 1825, during the coronation ceremonies of Charles X.

"That name people then did not usually pronounce very seriously. The raillery of Voltaire still was law. Mme. de Staël, a very noble spirit, had adopted Germany, the great land of Kant, of Schiller, and of Beethoven. Ducis was in full triumph; and he was seated, side by side with Delille, in an academic glory not unlike that of the opera. Ducis had succeeded in *making something* of Shakespeare—he had made him possible to the French mind, and had given a rendition of the tragedies. Ducis seemed in effect a man who had molded an Apollo into a Moloch. This was the period when Iago was named *Pézare*, Horatio *Norcestre*, and Desdemona *Hédelmone*. A charming and intellectual woman, the Duchess de Duras, exclaimed, '*Desdemona*—what a villainous name!' Talma, 'Prince of Denmark,' in satin lilac tunic bordered with furs, cried, 'Rest, perturbéd spirit!' The poor ghost, in fact, was not tolerated even behind the side scenes. Had he permitted the smallest ghost, M. Evariste Dumoulin would have been severely censured. The verse of Boileau would have been hurled at his head:

"The spirit is not moved by what it credits not."

"For the ghost in this famous scene, an 'urn' had been substituted, which Talma carried under his arm: a *ghost* is ridiculous; '*ashes*' are in high favor. Do we not even now say the '*ashes*' of Napoleon? Do we not call the removal of the coffin from St. Helena to the Invalides 'the return of the *ashes*'? Then, too, the sorceries in 'Macbeth' were frowningly eliminated. The porter of the Théâtre Français has his orders, and it was with his broom that they were swept away.

"I deceive myself perhaps in saying that I had never known Shakespeare. I had known him, like the rest of the world, merely to misunderstand him, or to smile. My youth had commenced, as it does always, in prejudgments. Man finds prejudgments almost at the cradle; he throws them aside a little during his manhood, and then, alas! they return in his dotage."

Hugo, in company with his friend Nodier, was present in January, 1825, at the coronation of Charles X. in the old city of Reims, and watched with curious interest the gorgeous ceremonies which celebrated the commencement of his short and stormy reign. He goes on to say:

"The compartment where we were—Charles Nodier and I—touched the benches of the deputies. In the midst of the ceremony, at the instant when the king set his foot on the ground, a deputy of Doubs, named M. Hémonin, turned to Nodier, whom he stood near, and putting his finger on his lips to indicate that the former should not disturb the prayer of the archbishop, placed something in his hand. That something was a book. Nodier took it and opened it at the title-page.

"What is it?" I asked, speaking very low.

"Nothing very precious," he replied. "An imperfect volume of Shakespeare, published in Glasgow."

"One of the tapestries from the treasures of the church, suspended just in front of us, represented an historical scene—King

John, called 'Lackland,' and Philip Augustus. Nodier fingered the leaves of the book some minutes, then called my attention to the tapestry.

"Do you see that tapestry?"

"Yes."

"Do you know what it represents?"

"No."

"John Lackland."

"Well?"

"John Lackland is also in this book."

"Indeed, the volume, at a place where the corner of a page was turned down, contained 'King John.'"

"M. Hémonin turned to Nodier:

"I paid six sous for that book," he said."

That evening the friends, declining an invitation to a ball at the house of the British Ambassador, the Duke of Northumberland, stayed at home, and having nothing else to do, read aloud from the volume which had come into their hands through this curious chance. That apparently trivial incident, however, was the potent cause which introduced new and far-reaching influences into French literature; for before the reading was finished that night, the spirit of the bright new star just rising above the horizon of France was touched and vivified by the soul of the great English bard, who thenceforward exercised a powerful sway over his mind and his literary ideals, so that we may justly regard "Hernani" (which was acted in 1830) and the literary revolution it wrought, as one of the first fruits of this incident. Victor Hugo goes on to tell of how he and Nodier began their incursion into the new realm of the real Shakespeare. Nodier understood English, and, reading in his usual high voice, translated as he went on. In the intervals, while he was resting, Hugo read aloud from the Spanish of the *Romancero*, translating it into French. He says:

"We compared the English book with the Castilian book; we confronted the dramatic poet with the epic. Each vaunted the merits of his own volume. Nodier rendered from Shakespeare what he could read in English, and I from the *Romancero* what I could read in Spanish. We brought the characters into court—he the bastard Falconbridge, I the bastard Mudarra. And little by little, in our dispute, we vanquished each other, and enthusiasm for the *Romancero* overcame Nodier, while admiration for Shakespeare overcame me.

"We had auditors, too—for in a little provincial town, on the day of a coronation, when one does not go to the ball, one passes the evening as best one can—and finally there came to be a little circle of listeners. There was an academician, M. Roger; a man of letters, M. d'Eckstein; M. de Marcellus, a friend and country neighbor of my father, who laughed at his royalistic feeling and at mine; the good old Marquis d'Herbouville, and M. Hémonin, donor of the book which had cost six sous.

"It wasn't worth it!" exclaimed M. Roger.

"The conversation developed into a discussion. We sat in judgment upon 'King John.' M. de Marcellus pronounced the assassination of Prince Arthur improbable. Another told him it was historical. He resigned himself with difficulty; for kings to murder one another—that was impossible. To M. de Marcellus, the murder of kings commenced on the 21st of January. Regicide was a synonym for the year '93. To kill a king was a thing unheard of except for 'the populace,' who alone were capable of such a monstrosity. No king but Louis XVI. had ever been violently put to death. He reluctantly admitted, later, that Charles I. was another. That was also the populace. The rest was all fiction and demagogic calumny."

And so they passed on to the details of the drama, to the situations, scenes, and *dramatis personæ*, taking different sides, and bringing out hidden meanings in character and dramatic action. Hugo continues:

"This revelation of Shakespeare deeply moved me. I found him great. 'King John' is not a masterpiece, but certain of its scenes are elevated and powerful, and in the motherhood of *Constance* there is a vision of genius.

"The two books, open and face down, rested on the table. The

company had ceased to read in order to jest. Nodier at last was silent like myself. We were beaten. The company broke up and the last burst of raillery had ceased. We were left alone, Nodier and I, pensive, and reflecting upon the great works that had been revealed to us, and astonished that the intellectual education of civilized nations and even our own had advanced no further than this.

"Finally Nodier broke the silence. I remember that he sighed. He said to me:

"People forget the *Romancero*!"

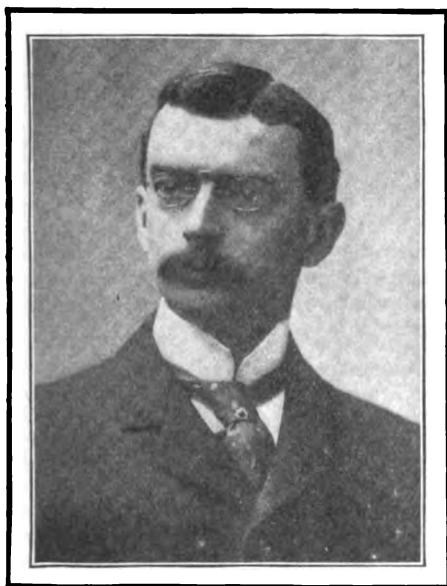
"I replied to him:

"And they rail at Shakespeare!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MORE CHANGES AT THE HARPERS.

THE former plans made by Messrs. Harper & Brothers for an alliance with the Doubleday & McClure Company have been set aside by new developments which have attracted general interest among bookmen. According to an interview in the New York *Evening Post* (November 17), which is in substance the

same as accounts in other leading New York papers, Mr. George B. McClellan Harvey, who for the past half year has been editor of *The North American Review*, has been elected president of the house of Harper & Brothers, and a new policy is foreshadowed. Altho only thirty-five, Colonel Harvey has already had a brilliant career as a business man and a journalist. Besides holding high editorial positions on the New York *World* and the Newark



COL. G. B. M. HARVEY.

Journal, he has made himself widely known by his management of one of the Staten Island electric railway systems, and by similar enterprises at Long Branch, Asbury Park, and Havana. It is said that in his six months' incumbency as editor of *The North American Review* that journal has doubled in circulation. Some of the facts relative to this change of policy are thus stated in the New York *Times* (November 17), in the course of an interview with Mr. J. Henry Harper:

"The organization as completed at the meeting was as follows: President, G. B. M. Harvey; first vice-president, John W. Harper; second vice-president, J. Henry Harper; third vice-president, Clarence W. McIlvaine; secretary, James Thorne Harper; treasurer, Henry S. Harper, and directors, in addition to the officers above named, H. R. Harper and James Harper.

"The changes consist of the substitution of Mr. Harvey as president in place of John W. Harper, who becomes first vice-president, and the retirement of John Harper, whose condition of health renders it impossible for him to attend to business.

"The stockholders of our company," Mr. Harper added, "have felt for some time the desirability of obtaining as the active head of our company a strong, energetic man, who, while having experience, should also be young enough to handle effectively a large organization."

"Mr. Harper declined to state the terms under which Mr. Harvey becomes the head of Harper & Brothers. It is said, however, that shareholders sold a large block of stock, which was

appraised some time ago at \$237 a share, to Mr. Harvey at \$150 per share. The exact amount of stock purchased by him could not be ascertained, but was said to be in the vicinity of \$1,000,000 par value.

"It was reported some months ago that a consolidation of Harper & Brothers and Doubleday & McClure had been practically completed. It was found, however, when the time came to put the suggested consolidation into effect that the lines of publication of the respective companies differed, so widely that the plan was impracticable. It was abandoned with the consent of Mr. McClure as soon as several members of Harper & Brothers, who were not within reach at the time of the negotiations, returned to the city."

From the side of Mr. S. S. McClure the following statement was made in *The Commercial Advertiser*:

"It is a fact that Mr. S. S. McClure and his associates—Messrs. Phillips, Brady, and Doubleday—withdraw from Harper & Brothers about a week ago. It is stated that the agreement made last summer looking toward an alliance was a conditional one, and left many plans open for later arrangement.

"Mr. McClure and his associates found it impossible to adjust some of the questions left open by the preliminary arrangement, and withdrew a week ago. It is needless to say that this action is the result of the mutual and friendly conclusion of both parties. It is suggested in the papers this morning that some of the Messrs. Harper disapproved of the preliminary arrangements last summer. This is a mistake; every member of both firms was acquainted with the conditions of the arrangement before it was made. There was a cordial and friendly spirit existing between the parties to the agreement, and there has been no change in their friendly relations.

"Mr. McClure and his associates will carry out the plans for an encyclopedia and other enterprises which Mr. McClure had hoped to undertake in connection with Harper & Brothers. The plan for the encyclopedia was entered upon by Mr. McClure some months before the Harper negotiations arose, and when Mr. McClure withdrew from Harper & Brothers, Mr. Page, who had been secured by Mr. McClure to edit the encyclopedia, joined the S. S. McClure Company, and will carry on the development of the encyclopedia."

THE FIRST LITERARY REVIEW.

THE first literary review ever published was the *Journal des Sçavans*, established in Paris toward the close of the seventeenth century, in the reign of Louis XIV. Up to that time scholars relied, for their information concerning new works, upon the annual catalogs printed at the chief book marts, and upon correspondence among themselves. A writer in *The Home Journal*—Miss F. E. Barnett—gives some particulars of this review and of its founder, Denis de Sallo, a scholar who had turned from the pursuit of the law to literary studies. Says Miss Barnett:

"De Sallo had the excellent habit of making extracts which he found worthy of being preserved from the books he read, and in this way collected such a quantity of material that he could write an article on almost any subject proposed to him at a moment's notice. Not only did he himself make extracts, but he employed a number of copyists to help him. Camusat saw these records and admired the good arrangement and praised its usefulness. M. de Sallo found in these extracts, which he called his 'pot-pourri,' the material for his memoirs which the king or Colbert had asked him to write. In his zeal for the advancement of literature, he wanted others to enjoy the benefit of his labors, and in this way conceived the idea of the *Journal des Sçavans*, which should accomplish for the literary world what *The Gazette*, the first journal worthy of the name, was doing for the political world.

"The enterprise of M. de Sallo, which to-day seems to us so simple, had in his time all the importance of a discovery. It was also accompanied by unanimous applause; one is astonished even that they went so far as the middle of the seventeenth century without devising a project so useful in hastening the progress of science. During the first year it had many imitators and translators in all parts of Europe."

The first issue was published on Monday, January 5, 1665, by Jean Cusson, Rue Saint Jacques, in Paris, and was thereafter published weekly in duodecimo form, each number containing from twelve to sixteen pages. The book which had the great distinction of being the very first one ever reviewed was an edition of the works of Vitensius and Vigilus Tapsensis, African bishops of the fifth century, by Father Chiflet, a Jesuit. In addition to book reviews, the magazine contained political memoirs, medical consultations, theological discussions, on all kinds of questions of physics and astronomy; while religious controversies were not forgotten.

The authors of that day were disposed to resent De Sallo's criticisms; but he could probably have survived their animosity. A more formidable enemy appeared in the Inquisition at Rome, and it was the religious question which proved the most difficult to deal with. De Sallo was a Gallican in church politics, and his defense of De Marca's famous book, "*De Concordantia Sacerdotii et Imperii*," and of another Gallican treatise by De Launay caused the suppression of the *Journal des Sçavans* by order of the Sacred Congregation of the Index on March 30, 1665. The blow, which even Colbert was unable to avert, affected De Sallo so profoundly as to result in his death soon after. But the *Journal des Sçavans* was very shortly revived, and has passed through many vicissitudes triumphantly to the present day.

DECAY OF LITERARY ALLUSION.

IT has been remarked more than once how much more important a part literary recollection and quotation played a generation or two ago than they play at present. The gentlemen of the old school not only had read Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, Byron, Lamb, Wordsworth; they relished allusions to those writers and illustrated their conversation with frequent apt and striking quotations from them; neither were they afraid of the implication of pedantry if they occasionally used a Latin phrase or spoke of some name great in the annals of Greece or Rome. As *The Nation* (November 16) remarks, "there rested in their minds, as at once a pleasant background for thought and a help to refined expression, an orderly mass of literary reminiscence; and they carried it, not as a burden, but as a natural accompaniment of a cultivated taste." Yet in our present conception of culture, all this has been very largely changed. Says the writer:

"If there is one thing in the way of distinctively intellectual acquisition which educated youth of the present day conspicuously lack, it is a knowledge of literature. To be sure, boys and girls who now fit for college have to read with some care a few English classics, and pass examinations on their subject-matter; but they rarely give evidence of having read much of anything else. Reference to the prominent characters or striking situations sketched by such makers of English as Thackeray, Scott, and George Eliot often evokes no answering sign of recognition. The wealth of allusion drawn from Greek and Roman authors is rapidly disappearing; only a pedant dares quote Virgil, and only a specialist knows enough of Virgil to quote. The heroes and heroines of modern novels, deeply versed as they are in science, and philanthropy, and psychology, are rarely found talking about literature. With the market flooded with inexpensive reprints, and with elaborate critical editions of nearly every 'classic' under the sun, the knowledge of the great writings of former times, even among persons apparently most likely to have it, seems to be in inverse proportion to the ease of obtaining it. Literary interest of a certain sort we have, undoubtedly; but it is only too obvious that much that passes under that name makes no vital connection with the literary life of the past."

One striking and serious manifestation of this change is the present widespread ignorance of the English Bible—not so much among those professedly religious as among people who are ranked as the cultivated class: "Among writers and speakers, the

use of its superb sentences tends more and more to be restricted to purposes of hortatory effect. The greatest literary landmark of the English tongue threatens to become unknown or else to be looked upon as of antiquarian rather than present worth."

The Nation finds it not easy to assign reasons for this decay of literary knowledge and allusion, but thinks that it may partly be attributed to the absorbing interest in physical science, the growth of the great magazines, and the use of literature for philological purposes, which "has turned into a dead body what was once a living soul."

IS PERPETUAL COPYRIGHT DESIRABLE?

THE movement to which we have already referred (see *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, September 3) for effecting a change in the present limitation of copyright does not meet with the unanimous support of American authors and publishers. *The Literary World* (October 28) prints a number of letters which apparently indicate that the preponderance of opinion is against perpetual copyright privileges, tho not against some extension of the present rather short limitation. Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson writes thus:

"I am sorry to say that I have never been quite convinced of the propriety of perpetual copyright. It still seems to me that the argument against perpetual patent rights applies to this higher form of patent; the argument based, namely, on the needs of the public and on the debt owed by every inventor to the community which has educated him; and also on the pleasurable quality of all inventive or literary work itself. I never could see why a copyright should be legally provided in two successive instalments instead of once for all; and the total period ought perhaps to be somewhat lengthened; but it is not clear to me that more than this is to be desired."

Mr. William Coolidge Lane takes a similar view:

"The claim for perpetual copyright presents an appearance of abstract justice that is attractive, but would, I suspect, in practice, work some injury to the interests of learning and letters, be inconvenient in application, and not of much real value to the author. The present term of forty-two years more than covers the life of most books. The few which are likely to be reissued after that period are mainly of two classes, books of reference and books of pure literature which have become classic and attained a kind of immortality.

"Books of the first class need no protection, for every such work, to retain its value, requires extensive revision at intervals far under forty-two years, and every new issue establishes a fresh claim to copyright.

"In the case of the second class the claim certainly has stronger reasons in its favor, but it is plainly for the public advantage that literature of permanent value—that which has taken its place and should have its place as part of the common intellectual possession—should be reproduced as freely and distributed as widely as possible. A perpetual copyright could not fail to hamper the republication of such work. This might, it is true, prevent the issue of incorrect and incomplete reprints, but, on the whole, it would diminish the frequency and variety of editions, increase their cost, and discourage fresh editing and annotation. Such disadvantages would increase from year to year, while the justice of the protection would appeal less and less to the public conscience."

Mr. George H. Mifflin, of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., says:

"The proposition to make copyright perpetual is, to my mind, so impracticable as to render its consideration useless. The present copyright law, however, seems to me to require radical amendment. Its defects are three in number, as follows:

"1. It requires several conditions with which an author must comply before he can gain a legal title to the literary product of his mind, and failure to comply with any one of them prevents his gaining such a title.

"2. The needless requirement of a renewal at the end of twenty-

eight years. Evidently the granting of fourteen additional years concedes the justice of copyright running forty-two years—why should it not be granted in one unbroken term?

"3. The requirement of renewal, and the restriction of the right of renewal to the author's immediate family, may work great injury to any person to whom he has assigned a valuable copyright, if he die before the expiration of the twenty-eight years and leave no wife or child who can renew the copyright.

"A change which would render our law somewhat like the English law of copyright seems to me very desirable. Let there be no difficult, vexatious, and possibly unjust conditions; let there be a single term of (say) fifty years, and during the lifetime of an author if he shall outlive the fifty years."

Mr. George Haven Putnam says in part:

"It is my belief that such perpetual control of literary productions would not prove of sufficient advantage to the producers of literature to offset the serious detriment to the community. This is the judgment that has been arrived at by the legislators who have framed the copyright laws of the civilized states of the world, in connection with which laws the question of perpetual copyright has, during the past century, received a very thorough discussion.

"The American term of copyright is shorter than that now in force in any one of the literature-producing states of the world, and it ought assuredly to be lengthened. It is my judgment, however, that the prospects of securing the legislation required to extend the term to that of Germany, life and thirty years, will be materially hampered if our legislators should now be confused with discussions concerning the inherent right of an author to ownership in perpetuity."

Only two defenders of perpetual copyright appear among the writers quoted by *The Literary World*. Florence Earle Coates says:

"I am unable to see why copyright should not be perpetual. Property in thought is as real as property in land or money. I once discussed the subject with a company of smart criminals within prison walls. They denied that the fruits of the mind were ever real property, but they brought forward no satisfactory argument to substantiate their denial."

"THE OLDEST POEM IN THE WORLD."

THE progress of archeological research in Egypt during recent years has been so rapid and so far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the *savants* of a quarter of a century ago that the statement is commonly made to-day that the life, manners, and society of Thebes in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries before the Christian era are better known to us than are those of English cities in Anglo-Saxon times. The district surrounding Heracleopolis (now Ahnas-el-Medineh) has proved especially rich in finds of the period of the twelfth dynasty (B.C. 2778-2556). Here several of the Pharaohs of this era had their summer residence, and a number of their pyramids and other monuments render the district of special interest to archeologists. In the course of his explorations near the pyramid at Illahun in 1838-90, Professor Petrie found the remains of the extensive town occupied by the workmen employed in building the pyramid of Usertesen II. In the record hall of this town were discovered a large number of papyri, most of them official documents relating to the building, accounts of money, food, and provisions issued to the men, census figures, etc., which in spite of their dryness are full of details of the greatest value to the student of Egyptian history. Scattered among them were found works of another nature—upon general medicine, obstetrics, veterinary surgery, and mathematics. But most interesting of all is a royal ode or hymn of welcome addressed to Usertesen III. by his subjects. A writer in the London *Standard* thus tells of this important specimen of early literature, which antedates by almost two millenniums the Homeric poems, and is more than fifteen centuries older than the earliest books of the Hebrew sacred canon:

"After long and patient work these broken and torn fragments have been arranged, and are now published with autotype reproductions, transcripts, and partial translations by F. Llewellyn Griffith. The poem to Usertesen III. is written in a fine, bold, hieratic hand upon a papyrus measuring 46 inches in length and 12 in width, and consisted, when complete, of six stanzas of 10 lines each. Its value lies in its being certainly the oldest poem in the world, nearly fifteen centuries before the time of Moses; and also in the wonderful way in which it describes, in most figurative language, the great work that the king had done in the expansion of the Egyptian empire. To understand the historical references we must glance briefly at the military achievements of the kings of this dynasty. The great source of trouble to Egypt prior to the rise of the Theban dynasties was the Nubian invasions from the Sudan. Usertesen I. fixed the military frontier at Bohani, opposite Wady Halfa, and a century later Usertesen III. enlarged this stronghold, and set up an inscription in which he says: 'Here is the southern boundary fixed in the year eight, in order that none of the black people may cross it except for trade.' Far beyond this line the Egyptian troops marched, certainly as far as Dongola, where outposts were established; and the making of Greater Egypt was realized. The conquest of Khartoum was but a fulfilment of the policy of Usertesen III., who discerned centuries ago that the natural frontier of Egypt was the meeting-place of the two Niles. How this policy was received in Egypt we see in this ancient address.

"Thus the first stanza reads, quoting a few lines:

Homage to thee, our Horus, divine of beings,
Protecting the land and widening its boundaries.
Enclosing the two lands within the compass of his hands, and seizing the nations in his grasp.
The tongue of his Majesty bindeth Nubia, his utterances put to flight the Bedouin.
Sole one of youthful vigor, guarding his frontier; suffering not his subjects to faint; but causing all the people to repose until daylight.
As to his trained youth, in their slumbers, his heart (mind) is their protection.
His decrees have formed his boundaries; his word maketh strong the two regions.

The next three stanzas are more poetic, as each line in the stanza often commences with the same initial phrase. In other Egyptian poems the refrain is common, but the initial phrase is rare. This method is used, however, as Mr. Griffith points out, in the poetic stela of Thothmes III. at Karnak.

"The beneficent character of the king's rule, and his fatherly attention to all, form the subject of the second stanza, which has for its initial phrase the words, 'Twice joyful are':

Twice joyful are the gods; thou hast established their offerings.
Twice joyful are thy forefathers; thou hast increased their portions.
Twice joyful is Egypt in thy strong arm; thou hast protected the ancient régime.
Twice joyful are the people in thy policy; thy mighty spirit hath taken upon itself their welfare.
Twice joyful are thy paid young troops; thou has made them to prosper.
Twice joyful are thy veterans; thou hast made them to renew their youth.

The last two phrases are of interest, as they show the Egyptian military system of paid troops—in many cases, as we know from the inscription of Uni, troops from the conquered Sudan, who formed then, as now, the backbone of the Egyptian army. They were paid, and the older men past service were rewarded with grants of land. The third stanza relates to the general happiness of the land under the protecting rule of the king:

Twice great is the lord of his city; he is, as it were, a dike damming the stream in its water floods.

"Here we have, no doubt, a reference to the reclaiming of the Fayoum:

Twice great is the lord of his city; he is, as it were, a cool shelter, letting every man repose unto daylight.
Twice great is the lord of his city; he is, as it were, an asylum; delivering the frightened one from his enemy.
Twice great is the lord of his city; he is, as it were, a verdant shade and cool place in the time of harvest.
Twice great is the lord of his city; he is, as it were, a corner warm and dry in time of winter.
Twice great is the lord of his city; he is as it were, a rock barring the blast in the time of tempest.

"The poetic similes of these last lines remind us of the Old Testament, and show how to the Egyptian poets, as to the Hebrew, nature was a storehouse of symbolism. The fourth and last complete stanza, which space will not allow us to quote in full, has for its initial phrase the words, 'He hath come.' A

pretty phrase occurs in one line, 'He hath united the two lands, he hath joined the Reed to the Bee,' that is, Upper to Lower Egypt, the two hieroglyphic signs being played upon by the writer. We may quote the closing lines of this stanza:

He hath come; he hath made the people of Egypt to live; he hath destroyed its afflictions.

He hath come; he hath made men and women to live; and hath opened the throat (voice?) of the captives.

He hath come; we nurture one; we bury our aged ones (in peace).

"Such is the poetic address which welcomed the victorious Pharaoh to his city over forty-five centuries ago. It is a wonderful type of the pure Egyptian literature, untainted by foreign influence, and may be classed with such beautiful works as the 'Maxims of Phtah-hetep,' or the 'Instructions of Amen-em-hat.' As, after the Norman conquest, Gallicisms spoiled the simplicity of Anglo-Saxon literature, so the contact with Asia introduced foreign words and foreign styles of composition, which detracted from the beauty of the old Egyptian style."

POE COMING TO HIS KINGDOM.

"TO one who tries to study literature in the large, it seems as if we were just now passing through one of those irritating transition periods in which all standards are lowered or confused, in which conglomeration reigns, taste gets freaky or fantastical, and true art hides her head or goes to sleep," so writes Mr. Henry Austin in *The Dial* (November 1). Yet the present period has its cheering omens too, he thinks, and one of the most important of these is the final rendering of complete literary justice to Edgar Allan Poe in the land of his birth. Europe has long ranked him as the greatest of American writers, but in his own country he was called "that jingle-man" by Emerson, while Lowell spoke of him as "three fifths genius and two fifths fudge." Says Mr. Austin:

"When the University of Virginia, the alma mater from which he was not expelled, and where he was never censured even for alleged vices then common among the sons of Virginian gentry, honored his memory, but chiefly itself, by celebrating on October 7 the fiftieth anniversary of his untimely death, and by unveiling, with fitting ceremonies of prayer, poem, and address, a fine bust by an excellent sculptor, this long-delayed rendition of poetic justice, this formal recognition in America of his world-wide fame and genius, was made complete. . . .

"But more convincing still as to Poe's position at the present day were the letters which arrived from all parts of the country, in which many of the most justly distinguished men and women of the literary craft paid cordial tribute to the great man whom his own day and generation kept close on the brink of starvation and stimulated to seek solace in those occasional excesses to which, most unfortunately, he appears to have had a terrible prenatal bias. It was clear from those letters, too, that not only has the silly old sectional animosity, at the bottom of so much general mischief and operant to a considerable degree against Poe in his life, entirely vanished, but that an almost absolute unanimity of opinion as to his literary merits has come in the literary world. Few names of any importance or promise of permanence were missing from the illustrious list of those whose letters hailed Poe as America's most illustrious writer and most luminous literary influence. Thus, indeed, was verified by example Professor Minto's apt dictum years ago: 'The feelings to which Poe appeals are simple but universal, and he appeals to them with a force that has never been surpassed.' Mr. Minto should have written 'power' instead of 'force.' The distinction is infinite, tho fine, and was never more applicable than in the case of Poe's writings. There is no blare of trumpets, no firing of rockets, in the main and mass of Poe's work. Nearly all are developed in the calm of a sure elemental energy. Even his 'pot-boilers' bear traces of this power and of that splendid conscientiousness on which Mr. Mabie did not harp any too much."

After alluding to the "vast amount of twaddle" which has been circulated about Poe's personal character, habits, and alleged lack of moral perceptions, and remarking that it is not worth while keeping such misconception alive by dignifying it with serious attention, Mr. Austin concludes:

"There has been, it seems to me, considerable mischief done to Poe and the cause of truth by the overzeal of some of his champions. The medial sound fact of this whole matter appears to be that Poe, tho an almost perfect artist, scarcely deserved that any man should pray to him every morning as Baudelaire used to do; that Poe, tho possessed of many winning and gracious attributes when sane, did some dreadful and dreadfully strange things when not in his sober senses; that as he happened to be a man of genius and temperament combative at all times, his flaws and failings, which would have passed comparatively unnoticed in an ordinary person, got blazoned broadcast to the world."

The Novels of 1899.—Prof. Harry Thurston Peck thinks that a critical study of the fiction published during the year just closing will lead one to reverse, or at least to readjust, the order of merit as registered by the test of comparative sales. He thinks that of the six most popular books only one—or at most two—is likely to be read by any one in a year from now. He says (in *The Independent*, November 23):

"One may serenely disregard the test that is commercial and misleading, and confine oneself to a consideration of just how far each of them approximates in merit to those works of genius which, in the different departments of pure fiction, afford us an accepted and enduring standard of comparison.

"If we extend the term 'novel' so as to let it include collections of short stories, I should say that there is just one work of fiction belonging to the present year which is equal to the very best in its own class; and this is Mrs. Edith Wharton's 'Greater Inclination.' The class which it represents has to do with the psychological study of social conditions and of the problems that arise in the more intimate relations of men and women of the world. . . . Such perfect literary workmanship is seldom seen in books that are written in the English language; and Mrs. Wharton's pages never lose their fascination even tho they may be read a score of times. The book has met with much appreciation from the critical portion of the public; a widely popular success it could not have; for its beauties and felicities, which give so much pure joy to the discriminating, are far too delicate and subtle for the perception of the unenlightened. . . .

"Three novels have run neck and neck in the race for popular favor. These are Caskoden's 'When Knighthood Was in Flower,' Mr. Winston Churchill's 'Richard Carvel,' and Mr. Ford's 'Janice Meredith.' It is rather difficult to decide upon the relative merit of each. 'When Knighthood Was in Flower' moves swiftly and surely along to its finish, never dragging and never disappointing. 'Richard Carvel' is admirable and even distinguished in its style, tho some modern locutions occasionally filter through into the author's assumed eighteenth-century style, and the first half of the novel is undeniably too slow in its development. Mr. Ford's 'Janice Meredith' is well-knit and firmly compacted, and its narrative carries one along easily and surely, tho the style is sometimes slipshod and unfinished. The popularity of all three of these books has been very great and shows a healthy tone in the public mind. . . .

"If I were asked to group the best six novels of the year in the order of their true importance from a literary point of view, I should set down the list as follows:

- "1. The Greater Inclination. By Edith Wharton.
- "2. David Harum. By E. N. Westcott.
- "3. The Maternity of Harriott Wicken. By Mrs. Dudeney.
- "4. Richard Carvel. By Winston Churchill.
- "5. The Market Place. By Harold Frederic.
- "6. When Knighthood Was in Flower. By Edwin Caskoden."

A VERY interesting new development in wood-carving has recently attracted notice in New York. It consists in relief work upon a species of fungi which grows upon oak- and maple-trees. Great care has to be exercised in removing and drying the fungi so as to preserve the delicate white surface; and the light and shades of the bas-relief are attained by a careful manipulation of the surface and of the dark interior. The process requires great persistence and skill, but when successful presents a species of art effect which is wholly new and unique. Some very exquisite specimens of carved fungi, ranging in size from four inches to two feet in diameter, comprising some surprisingly perfect forest scenes, war groups, and other *genre* effects worked out in black and white, are on exhibition at the various art exchanges in New York and at Brentano's. The inventor and developer of the process is Miss I. M. Musselman, of Somerset, Pa., an artist who received much of her technical training in the art schools of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FRENCH ESTIMATE OF EDISON.

EMILE GAUTIER, the editor of *La Science Française* devotes a signed leading article (November 3) to an estimate of Thomas A. Edison. From this we learn that in France there is a popular impression that Edison personally invented about everything that makes for modern progress, especially in electricity. M. Gautier strives to correct this idea, and in doing so he has gone rather far in depreciating Edison as an inventor, but credits him with almost superhuman powers as an organizer and exploiter. We translate below the principal paragraphs of Gautier's article. He writes:

"Edison is a genius. What do I say? He is Genius itself (with a big G), the Only, the True; he is the Wonder-worker, the Master of masters, the greatest and most glorious figure in all the history of science."

"I know well that this is the legend that has been going the rounds of the earth for the last fifteen or twenty years. But I may be pardoned for not sharing this enthusiasm.

"Certainly I am far from contesting the superior intellect—the genius even, if that pleases his devotees better—of Edison, any more than I should deny the importance of the rôle that he has played and the services that he has rendered. I simply maintain that they are not worth so much incense and so many laurels, and that his genius (since genius it is) is of an order quite different from that which is attributed to him."

To the eyes of the common herd, continues M. Gautier, Edison has appeared as the inventor *par excellence*, or rather as Invention made flesh. Without Edison electricity would be yet in its infancy. No matter what miracle, no matter what enormity—it is sufficient for Edison to be in it, for universal suffrage to believe in it blindly. Hurrah for the wizard! The writer continues:

"The truth is slightly different.

"Doubtless Edison has had something to do with the prodigious evolution which, during the past twenty-five years, has transfigured the face of the world, the conditions of work, our customs, and our habits—in short, our whole civilization. But altho he has contributed more and better than others to this fertile evolution, it is much less as an inventor or investigator than as a man of affairs—a business man.

"From this point of view (which is neither to be misconstrued nor despised), Edison defies all competition. Having incomparable business ability, and an appreciation of public feeling that amounts to genius, he knew how to foresee, by a kind of divination, the formidable movement that was about to revolutionize the world. Then, having thrown himself into the torrent, he knew how to direct it for the best interests of his country, his associates, and himself. Thanks to the legend that represents him as a kind of omnipotent wizard, he has succeeded in getting into his hands, during the past quarter of a century, not only in America, but elsewhere, the threads of most of the great industrial businesses, and particularly of the electrical industries, to which, it must be acknowledged, his intervention has been able to give a marvelous impulse.

"In this line Edison has been really an incomparable factor in modern progress, and it is not improbable that numerous feats, really performed by less adroit or less fortunate rivals, have added to the prestige of this astonishing stage-manager.

"To sum up, Edison's work is not without merit. Quite the contrary. It is the work of a yeast that has leavened the dough of science. It is the work of a Barnum of colossal enterprise. It is the work of a breeder of inventions. But it is not, properly speaking, the work of a creator.

"We see attributed to Edison the paternity of more or less likely chimeras, such as the photography of thought, the industrial utilization of wave force, the cure of blindness by the X rays, the construction of electrical engines of war and of other infernal machines that terrorize only innocent minds. We should not be surprised to find him mixed up in the artificial gold business with Dr. Emmons, and we await to hear that Tripler, the man who

pretends that he has achieved perpetual motion by means of liquid air, has obtained the use of his name. Any other than Edison would hazard his reputation by connection with such projects; he, sustained by the myth of his omniscience and omnipotence, would only gain prestige and popularity.

"He always marches to glory in some one else's shoes. No matter what may be said or believed, he did not invent the telephone, nor incandescent electric lighting, nor wireless telegraphy, not even the phonograph.

"We may recall, in closing, that we had among ourselves a man of the same kind and of exactly similar career, in a measure. I mean Cornelius Herz, to whom, tho he personally invented nothing, we owe in great part the development of the electrical industries in France, and who—leaving out Panama, politics, and disease—was of the timber to make a European Edison."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW DOES THE SENSE OF SMELL ACT?

WHAT are the physical processes that underlie the sense of smell? This particular sense is probably less understood than any of those that are regarded as higher in rank. We can study the functions of the lenses of the eye, and of the retina, in any book on physiological optics; but a description of the processes that accompany the perception of an odor is not so easily found. Experiments and investigations on the subject are all very recent, and are contained for the most part in detached papers. In a recent address before the American Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. W. C. Alpers, in discussing "Odor Standards," found it necessary to go over a good deal of this ground, and that part of the address in which he does this we quote below from an account in *Merck's Report* (November). Says Dr. Alpers:

"We all know that the irregular cavities that form the nasal fossæ are divided into a number of chambers and lined by the Schneiderian membrane. This membrane contains glands which secrete mucus for the purpose of keeping the membrane constantly moist, and a number of epithelial cells of various kinds. Whenever odorous particles are present in the inspired air, they are carried by the suction of the expanding lungs through the lower nasal chambers into the upper chambers, where they fall on the olfactory epithelium and produce sensory impulses, which, communicated to the brain by means of the olfactory nerves, give rise to a sensation of smell. The question that interests us in this physiological function is, how are these impulses caused and what relation exists between the volatile substance and the serum secreted by the glands? For it is well known that without this serum no impression on the nerve is made. If the mere shock of a volatile substance on the nerve-ends would produce the sensation, there could be no variety of odors, and the introduction of a substance of greater aggregation than a gas, a liquid, or even a solid particle of dust, would also produce this sensation. Again, if the various glands and membranes in the nasal cavity are removed or their functions arrested by some injury or disease, there is no smell, showing that the nerve alone does not allow us smell. Nor are the glands, by their mere presence, productive of the sensation; they must perform a certain function, namely, the secretion of the serum which covers the cup-shaped ends of the nerves. This secretion, too, must go on continuously, as can be shown by a simple experiment. When a volatile substance dissolved in water—for instance an aqueous solution of an ethereal oil—is brought into the nostrils and kept there, by reclining the head, it will first produce the sensation, but the odor will soon disappear, in spite of the presence of the odorous solution in the nostrils. The explanation for this is simple. The secretion on the nerve-ends is affected by the volatile substance, but as no new serum can take the place of the one that has been acted upon on account of the pressure of the liquid on the membranes, the sensation naturally ceases, to begin again after the liquid has been removed and a new serum secreted by the glands."

It has been suggested, Dr. Alpers tells us, that the sensation may be due to the impulse given to secretion by the mere touch of a peculiarly constructed molecule, but he considers this theory untenable, for it presupposes an impossibly complex molecular

structure for the serum. The sensation must, therefore, be due to actual chemical action, and this the author regards as the true theory. It has been demonstrated, he thinks, by the experiments of Dr. Wolff, of Dresden, on the serum of the bee. Says Dr. Albers:

"He found the serum to consist of a clear liquid, in which a great number of white oil-like globules floated, resembling in all appearances, except color, the blood with its corpuscles. All efforts to find a preserving liquid for this secretion in order to prepare it for microscopical examination failed, for as soon as it was brought into contact with any chemical or solution an instantaneous change would occur. The addition of water alone would retard the decomposition long enough to allow a quick microscopical examination, altho the floating corpuscles would gradually swell and then burst, following the laws of osmosis. But by patient and careful experiments, in which, as Dr. Wolff states, thousands of bees lost their lives, he positively proved that a chemical change takes place. If a small object dipped into a volatile liquid be brought near the drop of serum under the microscope a sudden motion of the corpuscles is observed, varying with the nature of the volatile substance. A molecule of the vapor preceding the object evidently entered the liquid and produced the change. The small globules gradually take a different color, mostly gray or brown; they become wrinkled and sometimes expand, until they suddenly disintegrate and disappear. Ammonia gas seemed to have the strongest influence, the globules assuming a violent motion even at a considerable distance of the gas, and by sudden approach disappearing as if by magic. Dr. Wolff also observed that when the effect of a slowly acting substance, for instance, a but slightly smelling oil, was interrupted by withdrawing the substance before the globules had disappeared and then ammonia vapor brought into proximity with great care, the motion and behavior of the corpuscles were different than when ammonia had acted on them at first. The partial decomposition of the first substance changed therefore the influence of the ammonia gas, showing that a chemical change had taken place. No other explanation for the behavior of the corpuscles under the influence of vapors can be given. Even should there still exist any doubt that the process in man is similar to that in the bee, another proof of the chemical reaction in the serum of the nose can be brought forth by different experiments and methods of reasoning."

There are, we are told by the doctor, numerous points that still need clearing up, but it seems certain that we smell by means of chemical action between the odorous substance and the serum secreted by the glands of the nose.

Vanilla as a Poison.—Ordinary vanilla extract is poisonous in some cases, we are told by *The British Medical Journal*. It says: "A certain fearful interest attaches to accounts of poisoning by substances in common use, and the interest becomes almost painful when we learn how difficult it is to provide against its occurrence. Vanilla is a case in point. Fortunately, thanks apparently more to luck than anything else, cases of poisoning from this cause are rare. Nineteen persons, one of whom subsequently died, suffered severely, Wassermann tells us, from the effects of eating some vanilla 'cream.' This was composed of milk, eggs, sugar, and flavored with vanillin (the commercial article prepared from coniferin). The dish had been cooked in the evening and allowed to stand, uncovered, in the dining-room till noon next day. Investigation showed that the eggs and sugar were good, that the milk alone was harmless, and that the vanillin was pure. The fact that the cook and landlady, who had merely tasted the dish, had also become seriously ill, suggested the idea that the poisonous agent might have undergone further development after being swallowed—that is, that it was bacterial. Wassermann boiled three flasks containing respectively plain milk, milk flavored with vanillin, and a solution of vanillin in water, then let them stand eighteen hours at a temperature of 37° C. (98.6° F.). Some of the contents of each flask were injected into mice. The milk flavored with vanillin was poisonous, the other two harmless."

THE INVENTOR OF THE LINOTYPE MACHINE.

ON October 28 died Ottmar Mergenthaler, whose services to the art of printing are regarded by some authorities as second only to those of Gutenberg, the inventor of movable type. The linotype machine, whose work has so largely superseded that of the ordinary compositor, is the child of Mergenthaler's brain. It is, as every one knows, a device whereby its operator casts, in type-metal, a whole line of letters at once, whence the name. Tho not strictly a type-setting machine, it is often classed with



OTTMAR MERGENTHALER.

Courtesy of *American Machinist*.

such machines, since the result achieved by it is the same. The comparison of its inventor with the father of printing is made by *The American Machinist*, which justifies it thus:

"The invention of Gutenberg was comprised in a single idea, and one easy enough to work out when once thought of, that of the use of movable type; while that of Mergenthaler, altho also apparently easy to conceive, involved the invention and the construction, by tedious experiment and evolution, of one of the most ingenious and complicated machines that has ever been devised by man and brought to complete success. His invention has revolutionized the art of the printer, and has created a new line of construction for the machinist."

The same article in *The Machinist* furnishes the following data concerning Mergenthaler's life and work:

Ottmar Mergenthaler was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, May 10, 1854. He was apprenticed to a watch and clock-maker when fourteen years old. At the age of eighteen he came to the United States, and two years later was the leading workman in a shop in Washington, manufacturing electrical instruments and apparatus. This business was removed from Washington to Baltimore, and Mergenthaler went with it.

His attention seems to have been directed to typesetting and printing devices in 1876, when he was employed in attempts to perfect the "rotary lithographic" machine of Charles Moore, a West Virginian. This machine was intended to produce by type-writing a print that could be multiplied by the lithographic process. The machine was a failure, as was also a rotary electrotypic system, in which characters were impressed into papier-mache,

and castings of type-metal were made by the usual stereotyping process.

To quote again:

"Mergenthaler went into business for himself in 1883, again considering the printing problem. He received financial aid from parties in Washington. A small machine was made which marked a great advance upon all previous attempts, but there was still an unsurmounted difficulty in the paper matrix, the speed at which the machine was to work precluding the possibility of drying the mold upon the type, as the conditions required. Only after this was struck the real keynote of the final linotype machine. To the inventor came the query: 'Why can I not stamp matrices into my type-bars and cast type-metal into them in the same machine?' Two machines were built on this new principle; and one was tested in the summer of 1884.

"Of the story of the successive improvements of the machine after this, and of its rapid adoption by the best printing-offices of this land and abroad, and of the change and improvement it has wrought in the production of printed matter, it is unnecessary to speak.

"In the summer of 1894, the number of machines either sold or on lease at the close of the business year was 1,500, and was then increasing rapidly."

THE DANGERS OF COMMUTING.

THE "commuter" and his daily journeys to and from the city have long been subjects for jesting in the comic papers, yet the army of those to live in the country and spend the day in the city—ten, fifteen, or twenty miles away—is daily increasing. This mode of life involves some features that are rather tragic than comic, according to a writer in *The British Medical Journal*. We all recognize the danger of "sprinting" for a train, but the life of a commuter involves other dangers that are as real, tho not so evident. Chief among these is the worry caused by unpunctual trains. Says the writer:

"Common experience affords to every one of us ample familiarity with the ordinary trials of the railway traveler. The rush to the station to catch the train, which may perchance be punctual; the weary wait on drafty platforms or in the stuffy waiting-rooms; the dilatory journey—all these add seriously to the labor of the day even in the best of times; but when the weather is cold and damp they are still more injurious, in that they are largely responsible for those 'colds,' as they are called, those conditions of depressed vitality which are the starting-points of most of the acute diseases from which men suffer, and from which the elderly and the feeble die. But outside and beyond these well-recognized evils, the unpunctuality of a railway service does a daily injury to those who depend upon it as a means of reaching their place of business by adding to that nervous strain which is the really hard part of a business life. An unpunctual railway, in fact, hits a business man in his most vulnerable spot. It is on the crisp activity of his mental processes that his livelihood depends, and the evil effect of the unpunctual morning train is not merely that it makes him arrive late at his office, but that it causes him to begin his work weary and annoyed. People talk about the 'nervous strain' of railway traveling, which many folk, even medical men, attribute to 'vibration' and high speed. Perhaps in long journeys in third-class carriages, where there is no rest for the head, vibration may have something to do with it; and as to high speed, if people persist in looking out of the windows, of course they suffer in consequence of the visual disturbances produced. But it is to be noted that experienced travelers always rush to quick trains, and especially to those that stop as seldom as possible. It is the worry of delay and the anxiety as to the time of arrival which is the great cause of nervous strain, that 'tired feeling' with which most suburban-dwelling business men arrive in London. This, repeated day after day, undoubtedly has an evil and wearing effect on the nervous system. But it does harm in other ways, which are less obvious, but none the less effective, and this especially to people beyond middle life. The two great causes of high arterial tension in such people are worry and chill, and the one great remedy—practically the only remedy which can be got away from home—is alcohol. Thus it happens that when the city man arrives from his suburban home,

chilled, worried, and late, with the stopcocks on all his blood-vessels so that his brain is starved and he can not think, the craving for a 'nip' of alcohol—the only available vasodilator—becomes overwhelming, and this morning drug is too often the beginning of the end."

The Color of Gems.—The formation of the color of precious stones and other minerals is not easily explained in the majority of cases. According to a German technical paper quoted by *The Scientific American Supplement*, the dye-stuff contained in them may belong to an organic, as well as inorganic compound, but almost always its quantity is so small that it does not suffice for a chemical analysis. "In the mineral zircon, which is much used as a gem, especially under the name of hyacinth, the yellow, green, red, or brown color can be ascribed to the presence of nitrogen, and the same thing has been proven for the well-known smoky quartz, which is very often erroneously called smoky topaz. The origin of the coloring of the amethyst has not been determined as yet, but the opinion that it was due to the presence of a compound of sulfocyanid with iron has been found to be wrong. In many minerals the color is caused by the presence of chrome. This has been a long-established fact as regards a certain variety of garnet, spinel, and diopside (a variety of augite). But other highly prized gems owe their color to chrome, e.g., the red and violet spinel, the ruby, the sapphire, the Oriental amethyst, the green zircon, and the topaz of Villarica, Brazil. In the ruby and the sapphire, it is true, chrome could not be discovered direct; but it was established in the opposite way that the combination of the elements constituting the said gems and potassium bichromate produces colorless metals on the one hand, but also red, blue, yellow, and green ones. Thus, numerous other examples might be cited, in which the cause of the coloring of minerals might be ascertained, but a much larger number of colored minerals remain, whose color the chemists have not yet explained."

Submarine Boats Abroad.—The success of the recent experiments with the Holland submarine boat, as recently reported in these columns, lends interest to the subject of submarine boats abroad. "It is from the repeated failures of different types of submarine boats constructed in Europe," says *The Marine Review*, in discussing the subject, "that the sentiment hostile to submarine craft of all kinds, now so prevalent among British engineers particularly, has emanated. France has been the one European nation to keep steadily pegging away at the submarine-boat idea despite frequent and numerous failures. The events of the past year or two demonstrate this conclusively. It was not so very long ago that there was an immense outburst of enthusiasm over the *Gustave Zede*, but later investigations proved that the range of action of the vessel was limited in the extreme. The French authorities got some consolation, however, out of the fact that the *Zede* had at least demonstrated the practicability of the submarine boat. After the Goubet boat, to which they next turned their attention, had been proven thoroughly impracticable, they pinned their faith to the Morse. Now that more complete trials of the Morse have been made, it is found that her range of action is quite as restricted as that of the *Zede*. The next submarine vessel with which experiments will be made is the *Narvel*, which was launched a few weeks ago at Cherbourg."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"The rural telephone service," says *The Electrical World*, "is said to be far advanced in northeastern Ohio, and particularly in Geauga county, which is strictly an agricultural county. Not only is there an office in every township, but hundreds of farmers have telephones in their homes. One of the companies in the county named is strictly a farmers' company, it being operated by eight farmers, who own everything from franchise to switch-board. The primary object in constructing the lines was not to build them for an investment, but as a help in the transaction of business, and to give the families some of the social privileges that are too often lacking on the farm."

The law recently passed in North Dakota prohibiting the marriage of persons afflicted with hereditary disease is quoted with approval by the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 14). It says: "Science makes great efforts, often without effect, to cure and correct diseases and abnormalities. It would be much simpler to prevent their occurrence. Is not prevention in all things a better method than cure? Our era is not accustomed to the radical customs of the Spartans, but they certainly contained much that was good, and without cruelty it is perhaps impossible to arrive at the same result." The trouble with such laws is, of course, that their passage by a single State is ineffective and merely drives diseased persons into adjoining States for the performance of the marriage ceremony.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD WAR.

THE Rev. Dr. Alexander MacKenna, one of the British representatives at the recent International Congregational Council, in his address (reprinted in the *Hartford Seminary Record*, November) took a survey of the question of international relations in the light of recent history. At the opening of the first International Industrial Exposition on May-day, 1851, in London, he says, the nations were apparently learning the great lesson of their interdependence, and that for one nation in the universal brotherhood to wage bloody war on another people is as tho the right hand of a man were stabbing the left hand. The eve of the fulfilment of Tennyson's prediction seemed near:

"Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the World.
There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe,
And the kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law."

"It was a generous forecast," remarks Dr. MacKenna, "but it left human nature out of the account. The girders of the Crystal Palace were hardly removed from Hyde Park when the Crimean war broke out; and that war has left behind it fears and anxieties and a mutual distrust that have not since allowed Europe a tranquil year." The end of the century finds us confronted by "signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations with perplexity; men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."

In spite of the generous motives from which war often arises, its results upon public and private ideals are unfortunate. He says:

"War squanders and degrades the noble impulse which gave it being. If the impulse could go at once to its object, as when a father boxes a troublesome boy's ears, or a passerby knocks down a scoundrel who is insulting a woman, there might be some justification for militarism in a civilized community. But this is just what never happens. Months and years intervene between the honest indignation and the declaration of war, and a still longer period drags on until the end of the fighting. Not many persons can bear the strain of a noble purpose again and again thwarted, its fulfilment indefinitely, hopelessly delayed. History tells us that the martyrs can; it also tells us that the soldier can not, the politician can not, the people in public meeting can not. We have seen the process of deterioration more than once. The nation is sincerely enthusiastic; but the conduct of the war passes into the hands of men with whom war is a profession; and it gives opportunity to the unscrupulous speculator to make his gain. As the months go on, there is great searching of heart among Christians; with those who are not Christian the generous impulse becomes an ignoble necessity of finishing what has been begun. Then, as the opposition is prolonged, the determination is come to use any and every means to put down the enemy; something like malignant temper may appear where the original motive was so good. If there is a marked inequality between the combatants, or if one side has roundly beaten the other, the conquerors do not stop with righting the wrong, they aim at punishing the beaten party. The cry *Va victis* has a pagan sound; have we altered the fact when we talk of 'indemnity'? If the nations are fairly matched, both are weary of the struggle long before it is ended; terms are proposed and accepted far less satisfactory to either than could have been arrived at without fighting; but there is no grace in the proposal or the acceptance—only a rankling sense of humiliation and necessity; forbidding concord between the nations.

"Recent events, moreover, have shown us that war fails conspicuously where its pretensions have been the loudest—it does not inspire and sustain the loftiest courage. Bravery in fighting is one of the primary animal instincts; the tiger has it, so has the dog, so has the Norwegian lemming, a little creature you could cover with the palm of your hand, and which has not the sense to

avoid drowning itself when in its migration it reaches the sea. . . . There is a higher power of courage of which we know nothing. If it were not so sad a spectacle, we might find boundless humor in the fact that Europe has been, for fifty years, massing armies which it to-day trembles to behold, perfecting weapons of precision until it is afraid to use them. History knows few more disgraceful sights than the 'Concert of Europe'; civilization cowering before barbarism."

The so-called Christian governments are frankly pagan, says Dr. MacKenna, and the ultimate principles and purposes of state and church are radically different. The Christian law is: "So is the will of God, that with well-doing ye put to silence the ignorance of foolish men"; and, "It is better, if the will of God be so, that ye suffer for well-doing than for evil-doing." But there is not a cabinet in Europe where this law is accepted or dreamed of as a possible guide to national action. Dr. MacKenna continues:

"We may frankly aver that indignation is an honest impulse, that resistance of wrong, the determination to put it down, ought to have an abiding place in human action; that the call to war, because it is an appeal to common, not to individualistic, effort, may startle the selfish into warmth of heart; and that the discipline, of which the military system has been up to now the chief exponent, has trained men in the subordination of self to society. We may recognize that humane sentiment has, from the beginning, tempered the sufferings and the humiliations of war; and that, under Christian influence, regard for the wounded and tenderness toward the vanquished, individually, have come to be prevailing sentiments. And we may wish that this pitifulness may have full play when whites are in conflict with colored men as well as in what is called 'civilized warfare.' But it has become conspicuously clear that war is no instrument for the accomplishment of the highest ends; and that involves—since the highest human ends are always in the consciousness of the true follower of Christ—that it has become hard, and will become impossible, for Christian people to employ it. War may be a fitting instrument for men inflamed with the lust of possession; it fails us when we invoke its aid for unselfish uses."

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. STORRS.

THE resignation of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, after a pastorate of fifty-three years in the Congregational Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, altho hardly coming as a surprise, has called forth wide regret and expressions of exceptional esteem. Dr. Storrs has been a notable man throughout his long public career—eloquent, dignified, and conservative after the type of the older clerical school. His resignation, together with the retirement of Dr. Abbott from Plymouth Church, that of Dr. Van Dyke from the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the calling of Dr. Morgan, of London, to fill the place of Dr. John Hall in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, almost marks the end of a church era in New York and the commencement of a period in which new influences will prevail. The *New York Tribune*, referring to the active career of Dr. Storrs and the potent force he has exerted in the intellectual life of the times, says:

"He has never cared to cultivate the arts of popularity, and it may be admitted that he has appealed directly to the few rather than the many. But through those to whom he has been a model and an inspiration his influence has been widely diffused. He is among the last, as he has always been among the foremost, of the orators of the school to which Edward Everett belonged. His style is not impassioned and magnetic, but when his theme is great and he has summoned all his resources his eloquence is lofty and commanding. We recall no American orator of this or a preceding generation in whom a rare and beautiful fluency of speech was raised further above the commonplace by range and nobility of thought, and by exquisite discernment and precision in the choice of words. Those who heard his oration on the Turk and the Muscovite during the war of 1877, delivered first in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, have never outlived the impression of power and felicity which that splendid performance produced

upon their minds. We believe it was Dr. Eliot, of Harvard, who said that it was the greatest triumph in the field of intellectual expression which he had ever witnessed."

The *New York Times* says that his long and unclouded pastorate constitutes an object-lesson to the whole country, and has thus been a public service:

"Primarily that service must be said to consist in the example he has given for more than half a century of what a Christian pastor in a great and growing city should be. Not only has he won the love and respect of three generations of members of his own congregation, but he has at all times inspired that congregation to active, faithful, and fruitful work on all the lines of effort proper to the church. And on all occasions he has been and has helped his people to be the support of the highest standard of conduct in private and in public life. It has been distinctly easier for the right to prevail and harder for the wrong to gain a foothold in the society of which the Church of the Pilgrims and its



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REV. DR. RICHARD S. STORRS.

pastor have been factors than it would have been without them. Purity, honesty, individual and civic moral courage have been advanced by them, and at some times when evasion or silence would have been far more comfortable. In connection with his pastoral work also it is to be said that his service has been great through his steady adherence to the best traditions of the pulpit and the fidelity with which he has devoted to his task the great gifts that would have easily earned him fame and profit outside. The ministry as he has understood and practised it has been, in the old and fine sense, a 'calling,' and to its voice he has never allowed his mind to be dulled by any distraction whatever."

The *New York Independent* (November 23) calls Dr. Storrs "the most distinguished figure in the American pulpit," and adds that "his character has been as lofty as his ability is great." It says:

"As an orator Dr. Storrs has acquired his great public fame. His address at Boston last month gives us hope that he may yet long hold the platform if not the pastorate. He is probably the most finished and acceptable orator in the country. We know not who else preserves the succession of Webster, Choate, and Everett. His style is fitted to the oration. It is never trivial; it is always noble and often grand. He has the figure of the orator—tall, strong, and massive. He represents great personal dignity. He has a clear, full voice, perfectly under control. He has a memory which is one of the wonders of all who hear him. He will proceed through a historical address of two hours, bristling with facts, dates, and figures, with never a reference to a scrap of paper, and every sentence as exactly framed and as nicely joined in its place as if the whole were written out and committed to memory, when, in fact, it has been composed only in the orator's mind. His learning, especially in historical lines, is as remarkable as his memory. In attainments he is one of the most cultivated men this country has ever produced. Then, above all this, come the higher qualities of a sound judgment, great discretion, and courage. He dares first to trust his own judgment, and then to follow it. This has shown itself on occasions in his ministry when he has taken the lead in a great contest, and in such a case he has carried the convictions of the public with him. They have known that there was nothing erratic

about Dr. Storrs; that what he said and did was deeply considered, and the weight he carried was irresistible."

The Outlook (November 25) remarks that only two pastorates of recent years have equalled that of Dr. Storrs in length. It says:

"A discriminating characterization of such a man and his work is not, in our judgment, fitting while he is still living. But it may at least be said that throughout the country he holds a well-deserved reputation of being, for polished eloquence, thoughtfulness, scholarship, and length of service, the primate of the Congregational Church. But his work and usefulness have not been confined within the limits of his parish. His active service in the anti-slavery cause, his cooperation with Dr. Leonard Bacon and Dr. Joseph P. Thompson in *The Independent* for over twelve eventful years, his public work as a distinguished citizen of Brooklyn, whose Historical Library will perhaps be his noblest monument, and his labors as a mediator in the controversies in the American Board, and his skill in leading it, tho himself a conservative, on to a broader and more liberal platform, combine to give him a position in the church and in the nation larger even than that given to him by his long and successful pastorate. One sentence in his letter of resignation deserves to be remembered, recalled, and often repeated for the benefit of young men hesitating between differing professions, and it is all the more significant since Dr. Storrs began the study of the law and subsequently abandoned it for the ministry: 'If to-day were offered me the choice of a pathway in life, the most alluring and rewarding, I should choose none other than that which has been given me—the pathway of a Christian pastor, joyfully trying to bring to men the grace and glory of the Lord's Gospel.'"

WHY DOES THE ROMEWARD TENDENCY IN THE ENGLISH CHURCH INCREASE?

IN contrast with the "Away-from-Rome" crusade in Germany (Austria (which within the last six months has caused more than five thousand Roman Catholics to embrace Protestantism), is the ritualistic movement in England that is aiming to "Catholicize" the established church. An attempt to analyze this movement, from the point of view of an impartial church historian, is found in the *Beweis des Glaubens* (Gutersloh, Germany, No. 10). After giving comparatively complete data, the writer assigns as the reasons for the movement the following:

As a first and probably chief reason for this Romeward trend, one must regard the predominantly aristocratic character of England's national development since the era of the Reformation. Of its two classes, the clergy and the laity, the most prominent tendencies have been toward aristocratic interests and ambitions. With the exception of the revolutionary spasms of 1648-60, democratic ideas have never been able to obtain the upper hand in England's development. The traditional character of public and church life has been aristocratic, and the external splendor of public service has ever found a warm place in the hearts of the people. In retaining the Episcopal hierarchy the English nation has also inherited from the Middle Ages a love for rich splendor of ritual, which has ever been a prominent factor in its church life, notwithstanding the brief temporary check of the Puritanic period of Cromwell. And it is no exaggeration to say that the present agitation is practically a revival of the Anglo-Catholic system of Archbishop Laud, who is thought by modern ritualists to be as much a martyr as Charles I. The German church historian, Mettgenberg, says, in his "Ritualism and Romanism in England," that the hierarchical teachings of Laud furnish the key to the present ritualistic ideas. The latter have thus an historical basis and are but a development of germs that have been inherent in the Church of England ever since the days of the Reformation.

A second reason, which, however, has become an active factor only within the last half-century, is the expansion of the Roman Catholic hierarchy on English soil, which has furnished the Ritualists with a model to guide them in their work. The establishment of this system is of comparatively recent date, having been inaugurated by Pius IX. in 1850 by the appointment of the Arch-

bishop of Westminster and twelve suffragan bishops for various sees. The remarkable success of the Tractarian movement in Oxford had encouraged the Vatican to enter upon this enterprise where only a few decades before Catholic services had been forbidden. A Catholic hierarchy was established even in an ultra-Protestant Scotland. What Newman and Manning accomplished after they had entered the fold of Rome encouraged their friends who had not followed them that far to pursue similar ideals within the state church itself; and the movement attained the character of popularity.

A third reason for the success of this Catholicizing movement has been the inactivity and the exceeding great patience of the other parties in the established-church fold. Here side by side have existed three distinct tendencies—namely, the High Church, or ritualistic party; the Low Church, or evangelical party, closely akin to the Methodist and pietistic school; and a Broad or Liberal party, closely akin to the negative Protestantism of Germany, which denies more or less even the fundamentals of traditional evangelical doctrine. The evangelical party has done excellent work in the department of practical Christianity, while the Broad Church party has developed a technical scholarship of a high degree. But both have until recently regarded with comparative indifference the hierarchical ambitions of the Catholicizing sections of the church, and have not stood for the traditional landmarks of the church of the Reformation. In fact, the Broad-Church party has in many cases made common cause with the Ritualists against the Evangelicals; and this explains why so many of the leading chairs in Oxford are occupied by rationalists, and why the Ritschl school of the continent has in recent years been able to report notable additions among the Oxford and other theologians of England.

A fourth reason is to be sought in the fact that the anti-ritualistic movement has been poorly organized, and that its leadership has been entrusted to men who are more zealous than wise. Its present head is the London publisher and book-man, John Kensit, who indeed is bold and decided, but who lacks the necessary wisdom. His interruption of the Catholicizing Good Friday services in the ritualistic St. Cuthbert's Church, when he cried out, "In the name of God, I declare this to be idolatry," aroused a good deal of excitement, but did not help the cause of historical Protestantism. A cure can be found only in the complete acceptance of both the material and the formal principles of the Reformation: namely, the doctrine of justification by faith alone, and the Scriptures as the sole source of dogma and morals, together with the legitimate practical application of these principles.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE PROBLEM OF THE COUNTRY CHURCH.

THE much-talked-of decay of religion in the rural districts presents a problem to the Christian churches which will probably receive increasing attention. It is believed by many that the condition is one for which the missionary societies are not responsible, and that the growth of religious life in the smaller towns and country districts must come by direct individual and congregational effort from the stronger centers. *The Christian Standard*, organ of the Christian Church, says (November 18):

"No amount of giving for general missionary interests will relieve us of the responsibility thoroughly to cultivate our own contiguous field. Where there is a strong church at a county-seat, or metropolis of a county or district, and dying churches in all the regions about, the strong church is not doing its duty, especially if the evil is a chronic one. For churches to be declining when efficient established preachers are within an hour's travel means that the strong have refused to bear the burdens of the weak and are seeking to please themselves.

"The first business of a preacher is to preach the Gospel; and certainly the delivery of two brief sermons a week should not satisfy where opportunities are many and the need is great. From the neglected and decadent congregations six or ten or twenty miles away we hear the voice of the man of Macedonia, 'Come over and help us.' We will not be held guiltless if we heed not that cry. Every strong church, with its capable minis-

ters and many helpers, should consider itself a divinely appointed evangelization society to preach the Gospel within the personal reach of its own membership. The whole problem of country evangelization is very much in the hands of the preachers themselves. The almost insane desire to go to the city which has taken possession of the people seems to be infecting the ministry as well. The exaggerated and false ideas of the greater importance of city pulpits draw young preachers from the quieter, but certainly no less fertile, country fields, to the intense but unspiritual city life. While the city is not to be neglected, the question of ministering there should not be determined by personal preference, but by what seems to be the call of the Lord through providential indications, and the unsolicited invitation of the city brethren themselves. Opportunity, and not honor, should rule in our choice between the country and the city pulpit.

"One of the most urgent needs in connection with the right solution of this same problem of the country church is a movement in the colleges in favor of country evangelization. A student volunteer movement pledging college men to begin their ministry in some country or village field is as urgent and important as that which was started in the behalf of preaching the Gospel in heathen lands. There are exceptions, but in most cases, for their own intellectual development and to secure knowledge of and sympathy with the people, our ministerial graduates should determine to spend a term of years in the country or on the frontier, before even considering a call to the big towns and crowded cities. College faculties may do much toward solving the problem of the country church, from which they draw the majority of their students, especially those who, in the years to come, are to reflect honor upon their *alma mater*. If the world is to be evangelized through America, then more attention must be paid to the preaching of the Gospel and the nurture of the churches in the country districts."

THE CIVILIZING INFLUENCE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A REMARKABLE feature of the Dreyfus controversy has been the attempt not only to find a religious motive for the persecution of the unfortunate captain, but to fix upon the Roman Catholic Church a large portion of the responsibility for the supposed miscarriage of justice. We have already given in some detail the allegations and counter allegations which appeared a short time ago in the *London Times*. The discussion is still simmering in England, and out of it has grown an article in *The New Century Review* (November) by Cardinal Vaughan, which is referred to by the editor as "a splendid vindication of the church." The article touches on the Dreyfus case but briefly, the cardinal taking up the wider question of his church's general influence upon national welfare, in reply to the sweeping accusation of "Verax" that the Roman Catholic Church is responsible for the backward condition of Ireland, Spain, and Italy, and has "always been inimical to the highest civilizations." Says the cardinal:

"When I assert that the Catholic Church with a free hand is well able to promote the happiness of the people, and to raise them from the pagan to the Christian level of thought and action, my statement, I believe, is amply borne out by the history of Christian civilization. I need only appeal to such names as Milman, Hallam, Froude, Lecky, Farrar, Guizot, and a host of other witnesses who are above suspicion. But when I claim for the Catholic and Roman Church now the same divine power and vitality she gave proof of in England during a thousand years of our history, I am confronted with the present state of Ireland, France, and Spain. It would be almost as reasonable to say that the degraded condition of masses of the English poor, and the causes that have led to their misery, are attributable to the Catholic Church; only that it is too generally realized here that the Catholic Church lay prostrate, bleeding, and dying under the harrow, for two or three centuries in England, for even the staunchest Protestant to cast the blame for the state of the English poor upon the Catholic Church.

"But we are bid to look at Ireland where the people have remained Catholic. Now, the sufferings of the Catholic Church in Ireland have been second only to those of the Church in England.

Archbishop Whately, accounting for his own want of success, wrote that he 'had to fight the battle (of Protestantism in Ireland) with one hand, and that his best, tied behind him.'

"The Catholic Church in Ireland has had to carry out her divine mission, not 'with one hand tied behind her,' but with both hands cut off. She was stripped of her possessions, reduced to poverty, deprived of the right to educate, the land taken from Catholics and given to Protestants, fettered and persecuted in every possible way by England for centuries. And yet, even so, she has maintained a peasantry that is singularly pure and chaste, and in ordinary times freer from crime than that of England; while, in spite of every disadvantage, she has preserved a high standard of virtue, faith, and piety among her keenly intelligent and sympathetic poor. Let any one contrast the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the poor of Ireland with that of the lower classes in our great towns, and then say, if he please, that the cause of the irrespective conditions is to be found in the respective religions of the two countries.

"But we are referred to France as further proof against the character of the Catholic Church. Has it been forgotten that the church in France was drowned in a sea of blood a hundred years ago; that religion, revelation, and God Himself were publicly proscribed; that the church is not free to this day in France; that her bishops may nowhere meet in synod; that her religious orders are under a ban; and that whatever education the church gives is under distress and disadvantages? And yet, in spite of a century of disabilities, Catholic France produces at the present day a great multitude of as noble examples of generosity and devotedness as the world has ever seen.

"Again, we are referred to Spain; but during the century Spain also has been swept by the evil principles of the French Revolution, her religious orders have been again and again suppressed, her seminaries closed, her property confiscated, and for years her episcopate was actually extinguished. The church in Spain has had to fight with more than 'one hand tied behind her.' Yet look at the Spanish poor, and you will find in them an inbred gentility, a noble bearing, a religious sense and courtesy, that you will search for in vain in England. It is only fair to remember that the Catholic Church in Spain and in South America, as in other lands, has had to fulfil her divine mission in chains, weakened on all sides by the state, if not actually enslaved by its laws."

Turning to the reproach of "Verax" that the Roman Catholic Church was to be convicted of partizanship against Dreyfus, Cardinal Vaughan asks if this is just. He continues:

"The Dreyfus case has been torn to pieces, and all over the country has divided members of the same Catholic family. The bishops have endeavored to calm the minds of men, but it is not easy to allay a panic. But belief in his guilt has not been confined to the French Catholics; ministry after ministry, without a shred of Catholicity in its composition, was convinced of his guilt. If there has been passion on one side, has there been no passion on the other?

"If certain fiery organs of the cheap Catholic press in France have been unfortunately carried away by partizanship, do they stand alone in partizanship in France or elsewhere? France has been distracted for generations by political turmoil, and is honey-combed by unscrupulous secret societies, pledged to despoil and destroy the Catholic Church wherever they can. Can we be surprised, then, that a single incident, that the name and fate of a single case, should precipitate convictions or fears on one side or on the other? A single spark may create a conflagration. France having been living under panic for years; and it is not to be wondered at if some men lose their heads in a state of national panic."

Churches of Salt.—The city of Williczka, in Polish Austria, which has long been known as the "City of Salt," contains some wholly unique specimens of church architecture. Its salt-mines, excavated for over eight hundred years, cover a vast underground area with streets, public squares, amusement halls and restaurants, a railway station, thirty miles of underground railway, and chapels, all constructed of blocks of salt which give out a dazzling radiance in the electric light. A writer in *The Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) thus describes a scene in St. Anthony's Chapel,

which was built in 1698 by a nameless unaided miner out of solid masses of salt, and which the writer calls the most remarkable place of worship in the world:

"Several times each year the priests of the district hold services in this underground chapel, and one service in particular is annually celebrated on July 3 with considerable pomp and earnest devotion. The priests attired in full robes descend the mines in state and are accompanied by hundreds of pious people, who journey for miles from all parts of the country in order to take part in the service. A crowd of sightseers, too, attracted by ceremonies so unique in their surroundings, come specially on this day to view the mines and reverently listen. The chants of the priests and the sweet voices of the singers reverberate through the empty rooms and passages in a manner which is both solemn and impressive.

"The Queen's chapel, the second important one, also possesses a magnificent 'altar,' which has been carved with expert skill in solid salt. On the side of the chapel, too, has been carved, with almost incredible art, a view of Bethlehem.

"It is rather a curious testimony to the strong religious feeling of the people of olden times to find to the present day the majority of the rooms and corridors are still named after the saints and martyrs who have figured in the history of religion, and even to-day the religious fervor of centuries ago still seems to retain an influence over the inhabitants of this unique city of salt."

Evangelical Saint-Worship.—An extraordinary development is making its appearance in the very bosom of Protestantism, according to *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., November 4), which says that this phenomenon is nothing less than the practise of prayer to the saints—only the saints "are not the apostles and martyrs, or the heroes of faith whom the church has placed in her calendar," but the departed friends of the devotees. It says:

"Dr. George Adam Smith, in his 'Life of Henry Drummond,' mentions as a fact within his knowledge that certain persons habitually address prayers to Henry Drummond. Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, London (not the Temple church), a doughty adversary of 'Popery and Prelacy,' has openly declared that he prayed to his departed wife every day. He said that he never came to the City Temple to preach without asking her to come with him, and, furthermore, he knew that she did come. Nor does he hold this as a mere sentiment applicable only to his own individual case, but alluding to a friend who had lost his wife, he says: 'I encourage my friend to pray to his wife, and to pray to God to ask her to come to his help. She will be more to him than twelve legions of unknown angels.' Dr. Parker evidently has no use for the 'ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them who shall be heirs of salvation.' Well may the Protestant paper from which we cull these instances say: 'All this is simply petrifying!' It mentions a Roman litany to the saints, and asks: 'Is this what we are going to come to in our Protestant churches?'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A NEW YORK yellow journal which does not love Governor Roosevelt calls attention to the fact that the high personages mentioned in his Thanksgiving Proclamation are as follows:

Personages.	Times Mentioned.
Theodore Roosevelt.....	1
Governor of the State of New York.....	2
God.....	1
	0

"A Thanksgiving Proclamation with no reference whatever to a Supreme Being is somewhat of a curiosity," says this paper. "Even when all religion was banned in France during the Revolution, Robespierre had a feast of the *Être Supreme*, as Sir Henry Irving has reminded us."

THE following curiosity of English provincial verse was lately sent to Dr. William J. Rolfe from Exeter, in the west of England, and is reproduced in *The Critic* (November). A certain bishop of Exeter, it appears, was visiting a village church, when to his astonishment the following hymn was sung in his honor:

"Why skip ye zo, ye little 'bills?
Why skip? why skip? why skip?
Why? Jez becu'z we'm glad to see
His grace, the lard bishop!
Why 'op ye zo, ye leetle lambs?
Why 'op? why 'op? why 'op?
Why? Jez becu'z we'm glad to see
His grace, the lard bishop!"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

SUBJECT, of course, to the approval of the United States, Great Britain and Germany have settled the Samoan question. Great Britain retires from the islands, leaving Upolu and Savai, with the nearby islets, to the Germans, who have certainly the largest interests established there. Choisl and Isabel, two islands of the Solomon group, are turned over to England, Germany also abandoning her claims to the Tonga and Savage islands. Certain arrangements in Africa, such as the extra-territoriality of the Germans in Zanzibar and the frontier delimitations of Togo and the Gold Coast, are also included in the arrangement. The Germans seem to be well pleased. The English also seem to be satisfied, as they receive much larger territory in return. Difficulties with the United States are not expected, as the Americans obtain what they most desired, the island of Tutuila with its fine harbor. The London *Spectator* says:

"Upon the whole, neither party has gained anything; but the Germans are delighted, as they believe in the value of Samoa, the Americans keep the only advantage they wanted, and the English, besides acquiring clear rights in islands where their rights were doubtful, get rid of an irritating *condominium*. The only objectionable feature in the transaction is that the Samoans would probably have elected us by plebiscite, they dreading German severity; but as we are not sovereign over them we are not abandoning attached subjects."

The *Westminster Gazette* expresses itself to the following effect:

The agreement turns over the larger part of the Samoan group to the Germans, and as it is just now thought prudent to keep them in good humor, Great Britain need not complain. Otherwise it would not do to turn over territory to the Germans, whose rule is not pleasant. England at least receives equivalents. The *Daily Chronicle* points out that the Australian colonies may not be well pleased. New Zealand has long since expressed her desire to annex the Samoan Islands on the same terms as those on which she obtained the Cooks Islands; but if England were to fulfil every whim of her colonies, she would have little peace just now.

Lord Salisbury, at the recent Lord Mayor's banquet, explained that the Germans had put much capital and energy into the Samoan Islands, and hence wanted the land. England does not want islands which have bad ports, and in Tonga she obtains a good one. The Berlin *Tageblatt* says:

The Solomon Islands are much larger than the islands of the Samoan group now ceded to Germany, but they are not healthy, and the natives are very fierce and warlike. On the whole, the Samoan Islands are not obtained at too high a price. We shall have the Americans as neighbors, but this is not likely to lead to grave difficulties such as would ensue if we had the British so near us.

The *Boersen Zeitung*, however, fears this proximity of the Americans may detract from the value of the islands to Germany. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The United States acquired Pago Pago for a coaling-station as long ago as 1878. That treaty stands good to-day, and the Americans are satisfied with the renunciation of all rights the other powers may have retained in Tutuila. Germany could not well withdraw from the rest of the group. Aside from sentimental reasons, there were many practical ones. Our withdrawal would have been regarded as a sign of weakness and an acknowledgment of England's superiority, which we were little disposed to make. Happily the German Government never thought of it. On the other hand it must be admitted that the Australian colonies made England's position difficult, for England hoped to obtain material support from Australia during the present war, and was forced to humor the Australians. That England paid

for Germany's good will as regards the South African war we are not prepared to admit. The overwhelming preponderance of Great Britain at sea is a fact, and the Samoan arrangement is merely one of exchange on business principles. The German Government is not bound by it to renounce its freedom of action in any direction."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "COLORED PROBLEM" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE war in South Africa is remarkable in many respects, and not the least of these is the fact that a third factor may appear upon the scene at any moment. This important "unknown quantity" of the problem is the native population, which largely outnumbers the whites. Already it has been suggested to the British Government to organize native troops against the Boers; but these would have to be armed with the most effective rifles, else they would hardly face the Boers, and this would be a dangerous experiment. The tribe most likely to play an important part is the Basutos. The Paris *Journal des Débats* refers to them as follows:

"Officially, they have not been invited to play their part, for public opinion in Great Britain is, on the whole, opposed to the scheme. . . . But it is possible that the Basutos may appear upon the scene without invitation, to settle old scores with the descendants of the terrible *voortrekkers* of '36. Their intervention may be spontaneous, yet of a nature to serve British interests. For the defense of their wives and little ones the Boers may be forced to hasten north, leaving the English free to concentrate their forces."

The Boers are very bitter in their comments upon the supposed attempts to arouse the colored element against them, and the success of such attempts may lead to immediate open rebellion in the Cape Colony. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* remarks that "it is easy to believe that England will endeavor to prevent the rising of the Basutos, as this would be answered at once by a rising of all the Cape Dutch." The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* says:

"Officially the British Government has declared that no use of native contingents will be made. The British Resident in Basutoland declares, however, that the Boers have endeavored to tamper with the loyalty of the natives. Their threats have aroused much resentment, and it may be difficult to keep the Basutos from attacking the Boers. Despite these declarations, it is doubtful that the Basutos will attack the Boers. They know well enough that their own semi-independence would not last long if the Boer republics are crushed."

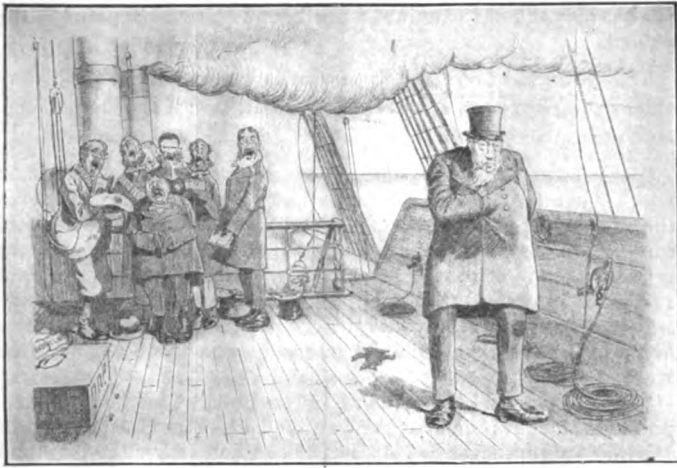
Mr. Fox-Bourne, the secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society, expresses himself to the following effect in the London *Daily Mail*:

The natives of Northern Transvaal may be the first to rise against the Boers. In the Orange Free State there is not much danger of a rising; but there is in Swaziland. The Swazis have never forgiven the English for turning them over to the Boers. They will massacre English and Boers indiscriminately.

The Basutos never were satisfied with the annexation of their country by the Cape Colony. Since 1884 Basutoland has been declared a crown colony, and the Basutos were allowed to administer their own affairs to a large extent. But they always fear for the destruction of their semi-independence. Neither are they on good terms with the Orange Free State, which consists largely of territory wrested from the Basutos. Yet the Basutos may be prevailed upon to assist the Boers, if their independence is guaranteed.

The Pondos and Griquas also may give trouble, but they are not as warlike as the Basutos.

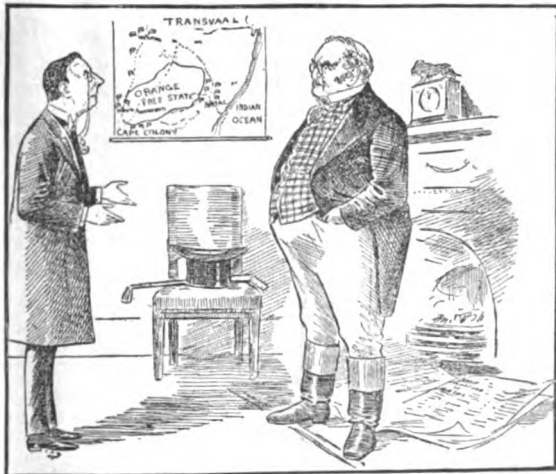
The Zulus and Matabele are pretty certain to rise against the English if they rise at all. According to reliable accounts, the natives in Zululand and Matabeleland are well pleased with the proclamations annexing the territory they inhabit to the Trans-



TWO PROPHECIES ON THE ENDING OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

LONDON PUNCH: Oom-Paulen Boernaparte on board the *Highbury Castle* on his way to St. Joseph or any other far-off place appointed by the Colonial Secretary. (With apologies to W. Q. Orchardson, R. A.)

AMSTERDAMMER: "We suggest in all humility that the matter is likely to end with the retreat of the Imperialist Joseph and his forces." (With apologies to Meissonier.)



MR. BULL BEGINS TO BE CRITICAL.

MR. BULL: "You should have had more men out there before you bluffed."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Oh, but we couldn't, sir; those dreadful Radicals—"

MR. BULL: "Don't tell me that—with your majority of 150—the fact is, you bluffed before you got your cards."

—*Westminster Gazette*.



THE NEW MACBETH.

LADY MACBETH TO MACBETH-CHAMBERLAIN: "Yes, and even you will find that all the gold of Charterland will not sweeten this little Rand."

—*Le Rire, Paris*.



ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.

"For 55. a day, my dear boy, we can get fellows to fight for the honor of England. No English gentleman would soil his hands in such a trade."

—*Simplicissimus, Munich*.



KRUGER'S VISION.

"What, will the 'thin red' line stretch out to the crack of doom?"—*Macbeth*, Act iv., Scene 1.

—*Punch*.



JOHN BULL SOL'S.

"Ah, what ingratitude! And after all I've done to make the world happy!"

—*Fischetto, Turin*.



RULER, BRITANNIA!

—*Kikeriki, Vienna*.

FOREIGN CARTOONS ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

vaal. In rough numbers the native population is given as follows in the statistical reports of the Cape Colony :

	Whites.	Colored.
Cape Colony	400,000	1,200,000
Natal	65,000	500,000
Transvaal	300,000	600,000
Free State	115,000	130,000
Rhodesia	13,000	500,000
Basutoland	600	250,000

There is also a large native population in German Southwest Africa, against which only 3,000 whites can be placed.

Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, whose statements, however, are not always to be trusted, declares that the English have already armed some natives. The fact is that both armies have colored servants and camp followers, and the most trusted of these are generally given weapons to defend the cattle they take out to graze.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A WAR CLOUD IN THE FAR EAST.

THE Japanese fleet is nearing its completion, and the Japanese are more and more inclined to demand that they shall be regarded as the predominant power of the far East. The Tokyo *Nippon* recently warned the Germans that Korea is "within the sphere of Japanese interests," probably under the impression that Prince Henry is rather more than a naval commander and a "commercial traveler," and that he is after important political concessions from the Korean Government. The Germans, however, are not likely to trouble Japan seriously. Much graver is the attitude of Russia, and there is a general impression that Japan will follow the example of the Boers, and strike before her huge adversary can bring all his force to bear. The point at issue, according to *The Japan Mail*, may be sketched as follows :

The Russian Government endeavored to obtain some land at Masanpo, as a most convenient site for a naval station between Vladivostock and Liao-Tung. The land had already passed into the hands of the Japanese, who, as might be expected, refused to part with it. Russia tried to use the influence of the Korean Government to gain her point, but without avail, as the Japanese Government remained firm. Russia now endeavors to obtain compensations from Korea in other directions, but, as Japan regards Korea as her heritage, grave complications may result.

The Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho*, referring to the action of the Korean Government, which asked the Russians to confer direct with Japan, says :

"Considering the slavish submission Korea has usually shown hitherto when dealing with Russia, this attitude of hers adopted in connection with the affair in question must be said to be pretty strong. It unmistakably shows that the Japanese Government is resolved to back the Korean Government to a considerable extent against the Russian advance. This is rather unusual, and therefore the question is doubly interesting and deserves more than casual attention. We shall now see how the affair developed. . .

"How will the Russian Government now act? Perhaps Russia will not like to deal directly with this country, and will find some excuse to shun it and renew her diplomatic maneuvers against the Korean Government. Or she will press Korea to concede some other place or interest to her by way of compensation. At any rate, certain is it that the Muscovite empire will not remain silent."

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* expresses itself to the following effect :

The irresistible march of a vigorous power like Russia can not be prevented. This holds good especially in the case of territory which is manifestly intended to form a part of the Czar's dominions, such as various parts of Asia which at one time were included in the Chinese empire, and which could not be better administered by any other power than the Russians. Korea is such territory. Its geographical position, its most vital interests, force it to seek shelter under the political protection of Russia. In a

similar way the Manchurians were bound to come under our influence.

The Shanghai *Celestial Empire* believes that Russia will consider a long time ere she forces a conflict, but, if she does, England must place herself on the side of Japan. The paper says :

"Russia may count the cost. It is not at all unlikely that she will. There are indeed endless reasons for her doing so besides the strength of the opposition she would meet with. She is poor, famine and plague-stricken, wasted by disease. Her people are ignorant, her resources undeveloped, her finances in disorder, her system of government discredited. . . . There is ample reason why Russia should at any rate 'mark time,' develop her resources, add to her trade, conciliate her rivals, and at the same time strengthen her position. . . .

"But, as we have indicated, it is possible, even if highly improbable, that Russia may strike a blow at some vital interest of Japan. In that case we do not hesitate to say that England should be found alongside her insular friend. The interests of the two nations are sufficiently alike to make them natural allies. . . . Our combined rights are great ; our determination to protect them should be proportionate."

But the English think that they have quite enough on their hands just now. The London *Spectator*, at least, expresses itself to that effect, in an article which we summarize as follows :

Japan can be no ward of ours. We English, if we have all the virtues in Scripture, can not undertake the government of the whole world. We have not the force for it. It is almost an accident that we have not to fight against the Boers, the Khalifa, King Menelek, and on our Indian frontier at the same time. Half Europe is hardly able to resist the temptation of springing at our throats. We could not get men enough even if we doubled the wages of the soldiers, and our people will not have conscription. We must confine further increase of empire to such advantages as may be obtained by the fleet alone. We greatly doubt whether British rule, with its wide liberties and reluctance to inflict death, would be good for Chinamen, but even if it were we have not the force to maintain it, and should limit ourselves to securing genuine freedom of trade. With the aid of America we can secure that, and therewith we had better rest content. If we must, *en passant*, wage a maritime war with Russia—the necessity of which we can not see—so be it, but in no case would we assist a Mongolian state to defeat a white one, or to annex the limitless potential resources of the Chinese empire.

The London *Outlook*, one of the more jingoistic of the English papers, expresses some doubts as to the financial ability of Japan to wage a big war, but adds reflectively : "A nation bent upon war can indulge in war whatever be the state of the national exchequer. The counting of the cost too often comes after, not before, the outbreak of hostilities."

Kaiser Wilhelm's Visit to England.—There is no attempt in England to conceal a feeling akin to elation over the visit of the Kaiser at the present time. This feeling is obviously augmented by the recent utterances of the European press discrediting the reports of the Kaiser's intention and expressing the hope that no such visit would be made. A mass-meeting was held in Hamburg several weeks ago which passed a resolution asking the Emperor to give up the visit and applauding his attitude toward England at the time of the Jameson raid. The *Vossische Zeitung* expressed the hope that unless definite announcements of the visit had been made, the Emperor would change his mind, as such a visit might be interpreted as an exhibition of sympathy for the Briton in his war with the Boer. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) objected to the visit on the same ground. The Paris *Matin* saw in the near future a chance for France, Russia, and Germany to intervene by joint action in the South African war, and hoped the Kaiser would not make this impossible by an exhibition of sympathy for England. The Paris *Eclair* blames France herself for any change that has come over the Kaiser. Had France, at the time of his telegram to Kruger after the Jameson raid, backed up his action instead of abusing the Germans through her newspapers, he might not now feel that a renewal of opposition would be useless. The Amster-

dam *Handelsblad* gives an explanation of the present visit, declaring that it was announced "a considerable time ago" and could not be cancelled without difficulty.

Among the London papers, even *The Daily Chronicle* (Radical) expressed the desire that the German Emperor, despite his attitude toward Turkey during the Armenian troubles, be received "with all possible courtesy and hospitality," and predicted that he would receive from the Liberals "at least a calm and reasoned welcome." *The St. James's Gazette* thinks the visit shows that the cloud once obscuring the relations of the two countries "has entirely passed away." The significance of the visit, it thinks, is in this, that it marks the triumph of sober good sense over mere emotion, and shows that the storm of rage and scolding which burst out in German newspapers a few weeks ago is wholly unimportant.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DELAGOA BAY.

FOR a long time past the story has been circulated from England that Delagoa Bay and the surrounding territory would be ceded to England. The reason given is that the arbitration tribunal which has to decide the case between McMurdo (a promoter who obtained a railroad concession, afterward withdrawn) would mulct the Portuguese Government in heavy damages, and that Great Britain would pay the claim and take over Delagoa Bay. The Portuguese seem inclined to give a more willing ear to the arguments of England than they were formerly. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"A pamphlet has been published in Portugal whose writer declares that the Portuguese must, with the help of Great Britain, conquer Spain. Otherwise Spain, in order to show that she is still full of life, will annex Portugal. The Portuguese navy and army should be at once increased, and an alliance, defensive and offensive, concluded with Great Britain. Both powers must bind themselves to defend each other's colonies. Mozambique, the colony in which Delagoa Bay is situated, is to be given to England for a consideration, England to take all responsibility in case France or Germany or both raise objections. This pamphlet, written by an officer near the person of the King, is regarded as a feeler."

There is, however, a strong probability that Germany and France will object—especially the former, which has as yet shown no intention to turn over its African possessions to Great Britain, and whose colonies would be menaced if Great Britain becomes too powerful. Now, Germany concluded in 1893 a secret treaty with Great Britain regarding this very Delagoa Bay. The secret has been well kept, and nothing certain is known about its provisions; it is surmised, however, that Germany permits the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by England only if the independence of the Transvaal is guaranteed. This is the view expressed by the *Kieler Zeitung*, and recent developments seem to indicate its correctness, as Mr. Chamberlain has expressly included the Portuguese as well as the German possessions in his reference to South African territory over which England, "as a matter of course," exercises no influence. The *Paris Journal des Débats* says:

"If Portugal parts with her African possessions, the north of Mozambique will fall to Germany, with a considerable slice of the Angola territory on the west coast. The south of Mozambique, the most important part, including Delagoa Bay, will fall to England. It is, of course, quite possible that Portugal will get out of her financial difficulties in some other way and retain her colonies. At any rate, France must pay close attention to this matter. It will not do to permit a shifting of the equilibrium in Africa without some recompense."

Whatever the advantages to be obtained by Great Britain in the future, she is being closely watched by Germany just now, whose "benevolent neutrality" is entirely in favor of the Boers. The official standpoint is perhaps best set forth in the white book published after the Jameson raid, in which it is declared that Germany's interests demand the preservation of the Boer republics as independent states. Attempts to prevent the landing of arms

and ammunition in Delagoa Bay for the Boers were energetically resisted by Germany just before the war, and the attempt to withhold this war material through the agency of the Portuguese authorities has also failed. The Berlin *Tageblatt* relates the following:

"The ammunition of the Transvaal is estimated at 20,000,000 cartridges. There are also 50,000 Mauser rifles. This does not include the 2,000 rifles and 500,000 rounds which the Portuguese authorities recently tried to withhold. The consignment had been addressed to Mr. Andrae, a German subject. The Mauser Company complained to the German Government that they were unjustly prevented from filling a contract. The German Government telegraphed to Lisbon, and the Portuguese Government replied that the consignment consisted of war contraband. The German authorities, however, showed that there could be no violation of the neutrality laws if no actual state of war exists, and that goods addressed to a private individual must be allowed to pass in any case. Portugal then gave the consignment right of way."

There is little doubt that a British raid upon Delagoa Bay, with or without the concurrence of Portugal, would be followed by complications which might more than neutralize the advantages obtained by England. In connection with this it should be pointed out that, unless Germany is willing to exercise special care, war contraband can reach the Boers from Damaraland, if Bechuanaland is entirely in the hands of the Boers. The view expressed by many papers that, as Walfisch Bay is the only port there, and in the hands of the British, war contraband could be stopped by England, is altogether erroneous. Walfisch Bay no longer counts. Being unable to obtain it from England, the Germans have made Swakopmund, at the mouth of the Swakop River, their port. A railroad runs from there to Otjimbingue, crossing the desert zone which formerly made all traffic impossible except at ruinous expense.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Practical Artillery Practise.—"The German Government," says the *Revue du Cercle Militaire*, "bought, a little while ago, for the purpose of enlarging the Lockstedt field of instruction, a tract of ground of considerable size. As there were on this tract a number of buildings, including an entire village called Ridders, which it was necessary to remove, the military authorities profited by the opportunity to illustrate the effectiveness of the new German artillery. Consequently the Ninth and Twenty-fourth artillery regiments, which were in camp at Lockstedt, were ordered to destroy the village with their guns." A German correspondent of the *Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitung* reports the experiment as follows: "The batteries opened with a fire whose effects demonstrated the excellent qualities of our new field-piece. At the fifth shot several houses were burning, and when rapid firing began, the whole village was in flames in a few minutes." On all this, *Cosmos* makes the following sarcastic comment: "The experiment would have been still more conclusive if the village had only been inhabited; we shall come to that by and by."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

An "Open Door" in the Sudan.—Early in December, Lord Kitchener intends to throw the newly conquered Sudan open to all comers. The London *Times* reflects at some length upon the matter-of-fact-way in which this news is announced and received, and gives the following particulars:

"It is the approaching completion of the railway that enables Lord Kitchener to open the Sudan to all comers. The construction of the line has been delayed for two months by storms, otherwise, we presume, it would by this time be possible to take a through ticket from London to Khartum. Next month, however, the delay is to come to an end, and in the mean time the Sirdar is making preparations to put his line to instant use. He has organized a tourist service between Wady Halfa and Khartum with dining- and sleeping-cars for eighteen passengers. He seems also to have arranged for a small hotel to receive them. Either public or private enterprise will no doubt provide connections of a correspondingly comfortable kind between the frontier of the Sirdar's domain and Alexandria. We may assume that Mr. Cook will be prepared to take entire charge of intending tourists, and trips to Khartum ought to become a fashionable winter amusement."

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Germany has eighteen factories, turning out locomotives both for home and foreign use. Fifteen of these build both large and small engines, and three build nothing but small ones for light work. These factories can furnish annually, under normal conditions, 1,400 engines. They employ from 15,000 to 20,000 workmen—the number depending upon the orders. Germany exports locomotives to Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, South America, South Africa, and Asia. A house here sent nineteen, a year or two ago, to the Dutch East Indies. Up to date, so far as can be found out, no United States engine has entered this empire, altho England has ordered a number. A writer, whom I quote freely, writes Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz, says that work can be more effectively done in the United States, because only a few well-tried forms of engines are made. "In consequence of this," he continues, "the parts are put up and kept in supplies by all parties acting as agents of such engine-builders. This enables those buying American engines to replace broken or injured parts almost instantly." German writers say the firms in Europe could do the same in the time put down for delivery, etc., were it not for the fact that every railroad company, every engineer, wants a particular type. They go so far as to express preferences for different kinds of different parts, and every change of officials or engineers having charge of the purchase of locomotives or their parts brings change in the articles used. Consequently, Germany has found it impossible to keep a supply of parts. "This," says the writer referred to, "may keep Germans from overproduction, etc., but it has the disadvantage of delaying deliveries. An understanding among the builders of locomotives might lead to a system not only advantageous to

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WE recently had an opportunity of purchasing several hundred pieces of fine suitings and cloakings at a figure which enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced.



You can now secure a stylish garment at a reduction of one-third from former prices. We expect to make thousands of new friends during this sale. It will enable you to judge of the garments which we make, and see the difference between our kind and the ready-made goods which you find in every store. Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and WE WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY.

One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money.

Tailor-made Suits, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.
\$10 Suits reduced to \$6.67.

\$15 Suits reduced to \$10. \$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Winter Jackets, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.

\$9 Jackets reduced to \$6. \$12 Jackets reduced to \$8.

\$15 Jackets reduced to \$10.

Separate Skirts, former price \$4; reduced to \$2.67.

\$6 Skirts reduced to \$4. \$8 Skirts reduced to \$5.34.

\$12 Skirts reduced to \$8.

Reduced prices on Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy Day Suits and Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Silk Skirts, etc.

We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom at one-half their regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced price garments in our Winter Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent Free, together with samples of the materials, to any lady who wishes them. Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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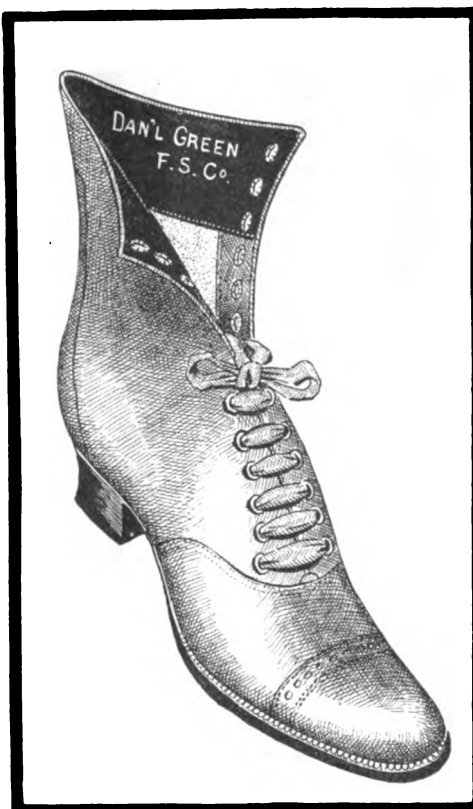
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the empire, but useful to the exporters of locomotives. It would help to keep territory already captured in far-off lands and fit Germany to meet America's rapidly rising influence."

The following extracts are from a letter by Consul-General De Leon, dated Guayaquil, June 12, 1899, to a New York firm, to which the original has been forwarded: "There is no electric power used in Guayaquil and no demand for electrical supplies. I believe, however, that there is an excellent opening for an electric-light and street-railway service. This is a prosperous city of about 50,000 inhabitants, and with the construction of the proposed railway to Quito is bound to increase in population and wealth. It is at present lighted by gas of poor quality, which costs the municipality a considerable sum annually. A street-car system traverses almost every street; but mules, the motive power, are costly. The finances of the municipality are in flourishing condition. The stock of the car company was at 50 in 1895; there is now a large cash reserve equal to 50 per cent. of capitalization; 15 per cent. annual dividends are declared, and the stock brings today \$150 per share. Fuel is scarce and expensive, but superb water-power is available at some distance from the city. In 1896, the installation of an electric-light service was in progress; but the great fire, which burned eighty-three blocks of the best part of the city, destroyed the work and caused the enterprise to be abandoned. The city is almost rebuilt with a better class of edifices, and the time seems ripe for a system combining transportation and illumination."

In answer to inquiries from several correspondents in the United States, Consul Nelson, of Bergen, writes, under date of June 28, 1899, that tenders for railroad supplies for state railroads in Norway should be addressed to Styrelsen for Statsbanernas Drift og Anlaeg, Christiania.

Great Boom.—\$100,000 Sale.

Large real estate sales are being made in the Borough of Richmond, New York City. Last week one Syndicate bought \$100,000 worth of unimproved property in the Borough. This is but one of the many deals. See Holiday Club, page 2.

SLEEP IN COLD ROOM?

Most people think that cold air is pure air; every one knows that pure air is essential to good health; but cold air is not always pure; a severe chill is always bad.

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keeps the room filled with pure air which is pleasantly warmed as it passes into the heat saving chamber direct from out of doors. The Ventilating Grate consumes less fuel than any other kind of heating apparatus, gives out more heat, can be fitted in any ordinary fireplace, burns either coal, wood, or gas, and heats several rooms on one or different floors in mid-winter.



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Write also for catalogue of tiles, mantels, andirons, spark screens, etc., if desired.

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PERSONALS.

THE death of Charles A. Pillsbury, "the master miller of the world," says *Success*, adds another to the list of prominent men who have died recently at about middle age, with vitality exhausted in the accumulation of vast fortunes. Mr. Pillsbury was born in New Hampshire in 1842. He had a college education, having been graduated from Dartmouth, and went West when a young man. He saw the opportunities for the flouring business in Minneapolis, and borrowed money to obtain a one-third interest in a mill. He allowed nothing to discourage him, and gradually built up the greatest flour industry in the world. He worked even in bed. It was his custom every morning, before rising, to carefully plan his work for the day, and only when something unexpected happened did he depart from his program. He never took time for consideration when in his office, but disposed of questions as they arose and on the impulse of the moment. He arrived quickly at decisions, and promptly executed them. One morning, while in bed, he thought of introducing steam as an auxiliary to the water power. Immediately upon arriving at his office he telegraphed to several firms for estimates for a steam plant. He received prompt replies, and by noon he had ordered a

No Interest, Free Life Insurance.

It will cost you only \$1.00 a month on each \$100.00 to be the owner of a valuable New York City lot. No interest, and Free Life Insurance, and in a short time the lot will be paid for. By setting aside \$1.00 to \$1.00 a week, you are securing a nest egg that will be of great value on a rainy day. See Holiday Club, page 2.



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complete steam equipment, to cost \$75,000. A feature of his mills was profit sharing, every employee having a pecuniary interest in the income of the business. He retired from active business about eighteen months ago.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, says the *Chicago Journal*, is one of Boston's great men and one of the world's leading advocates of peace. For over a quarter of a century he has devoted himself to philanthropy and humanitarianism. He organized the Associated Charities of Boston, which has been the model for benevolent work in many cities in the United States. He has built more than two hundred small houses to be sold on easy credits, and originated a workman's building association which has built more than one hundred similar homes. He has been a firm friend of the co-operative banks, and has done as much as any other man to promote their growth in Massachusetts. He is the author of several papers along lines of his specialty, and his essay on "The Material Advancement of European Disarmament" has been printed in every European language. Mr. Paine was born in Boston, in 1835, of an old family that has helped make Massachusetts' history. He is the father of Robert Treat Paine, Jr., who was recently nominated for governor by the Democratic Party.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Dovetailed.—Professor Charles G. D. Roberts, the poet, reads the modern languages very easily, but speaks them imperfectly. At a reception held in New York just prior to his leaving for Europe, Roberts was introduced to a distinguished French artist, who was here on a visit. The artist asked in his own tongue: "You speak French?" "No," answered the poet; "I am sorry I do not, but I understand it well when it is spoken to me." "I am so glad," replied the Frenchman; "you are the audience I have long wanted. I can talk to you all I please and you can not talk back!"—*Saturday Evening Post*.

James Whitcomb Riley's Joke. James Whitcomb Riley and Nye were a peculiar pair, says the Philadelphia *Saturday Post*. They were everlastingly playing practical jokes.

I remember when we were riding together in the smoking compartments between Columbus and Cincinnati. Mr. Nye was a great smoker, and Mr. Riley did not dislike tobacco. An old farmer came over to Mr. Nye and said:

"Are you Mr. Riley? I heard you was on the train."

"No, I am not Mr. Riley. He is over there."

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"What?"
"I knew your father."
"Oh, so did I."
And in a few moments the farmer heard him talking in an ordinary tone of voice.

Current Events.

Monday, November 20.

—More fighting takes place around Ladysmith; the Boers occupy Campbell, in West Griqualand.
—Emperor William lands at Portsmouth, and goes to Windsor as the guest of the Queen.
—The American column under General MacArthur occupies Dagupan in Luzon, Aguinaldo and his army having fled.
—Admiral Dewey transfers to his wife the house in Washington recently presented to him, and the act arouses much hostile criticism.
—The members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee meet in Chicago to determine the party's policy.

Tuesday, November 21.

—The British campaign against the Boers is developed by General Buller on an extensive scale at Cape Town, and contemplates a speedy relief of the besieged towns.

—Vice-President Garret A. Hobart dies at his home in Paterson, N. J.; his death is announced to the country by a Presidential proclamation.

—Admiral Dewey's wife transfers the house in Washington to the Admiral's son.

—The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce is held at Delmonico's, New York, Thomas B. Reed and Governor Roosevelt being among the speakers.

Wednesday, November 22.

—General Methuen with a strong force crosses the Orange River, and advances to the relief of Kimberley.

—Preparations are made for the Vice-President's funeral, to take place on Saturday afternoon at Paterson.

—Members of Congress receive an appeal from the Filipino Junta in Hongkong praying for recognition of the Filipino republic.

—Dr. Von Holleben, German Ambassador in Washington, talks on international questions, declaring that all differences between this country and Germany have disappeared.

Thursday, November 23.

—General Methuen wins a victory at Belmont, and captures forty prisoners; General French also engages in combat.

—Four hundred Dervishes are killed in the Sudan by Anglo-Egyptian forces.

—Mr. Chamberlain visits the Kaiser at Windsor.

—Thomas Henry Ismay, founder of the White Star Line of steamers, dies at Liverpool.

—The Postmaster-General extends domestic rates of postage to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam.

Friday, November 24.

—The situation in South Africa remains unchanged; the Queen sends congratulations to General Methuen.

—General Otis reports that the last claim to existence of the insurgent government in Luzon has vanished; the President of the Filipino Congress surrenders to General MacArthur.

—Emperor William and the Prince of Wales visit Blenheim Palace.

—A split occurs in the Spanish War veterans, and Admiral Dewey is chosen commander-in-chief of a new society.

—A swindling financier of Brooklyn, Wm. F. Miller, who promised "ten per cent. per week" and obtained hundred of thousands of dollars, is indicted by the King's County Grand Jury.

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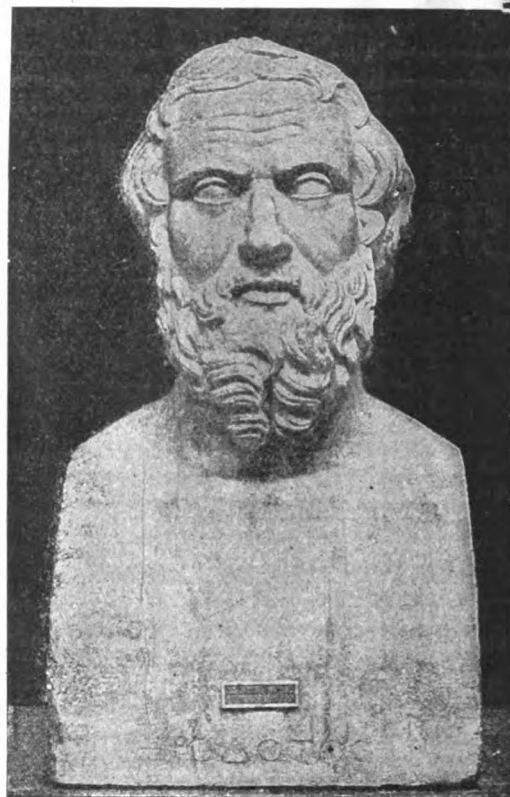
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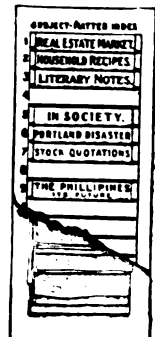
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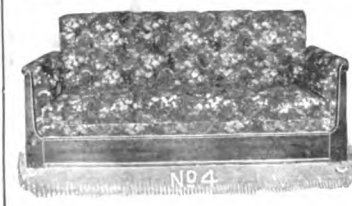
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

WHAT SHALL CONGRESS DO ABOUT CUBA?

RUMORS of serious dissatisfaction in Cuba, caused by the fear that the United States will ultimately annex the island, have again drawn public attention sharply in that direction. It is now twenty months since Congress disclaimed any "disposition or intention" to exercise sovereignty or control over the island "except for the pacification thereof"; and declared that when "pacification is completed," independent government is to be granted. A number of Cubans capable of bearing arms now think that pacification is completed, and that our control should be withdrawn; while many prominent men in this country think that if our control were withdrawn now, anarchy would follow, and the last state of the island would be worse than the first.

There are few men whose opinion on the situation would carry more weight than that of Gen. Leonard Wood, but he has made no public utterance on the subject. It is understood, however, that on his visit to Washington last week he recommended that part of our troops on the island be withdrawn, and that the Secretary of War will adopt this course. Such a plan will be exactly opposite to the one adopted when signs of discontent appeared in Luzon about a year ago, and it will be interesting to note whether this method will work better for peace than the sending of reinforcements, especially in view of the remark which Admiral Dewey is reported to have made recently to the effect that if Leonard Wood had been in command at Manila last winter there would have been no insurrection.

Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding the department of Matanzas, recommended, in a recent report, the establishment of an independent republican government at once or "as soon as the results of the census about to be taken can be made known." This should be supplemented, he thinks, by "the negotiation of a treaty of alliance and commerce between Cuba and the United States which shall give practical effect to the Monroe doctrine,

define the rights, privileges, and duties of both the contracting parties on all subjects of common interest, and leave Cuba free and independent in all other matters."

Maj.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, military commander of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, says that he is not a prophet and can not tell what Cuba's future will be. "At present," he says (in *The Independent*), "all is tentative, all attempts at government are merely experimental." In another article (in the *St. Louis Post Dispatch*) he says:

"The future disposition of the island will be determined by the people of Cuba themselves. If they find that self-government is impracticable they can appeal to the United States for annexation. Then the whole question can be submitted to Congress for final adjustment."

An "officer of the army of occupation," writing in *The North American Review*, quoted in these columns August 26, declared that irritation is increasing every day that our troops remain in Cuba, and something definite must at once be done to assure the Cubans of our good will and honorable purpose. We have the alternative before us—to drift or decide. To take our troops out of Cuba at once, he said, would be the proper course. To delay and drift would mean failure to fulfil a solemn pledge and might mean eventually a revolt—and a revolt, too, that there would be no glory in quelling.

Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, governor of Havana, in the course of an informal talk a few days ago at a reception held in his honor in New York, is reported to have said: "The present generation will, in my judgment, have to pass away before the Cubans can form a stable government. A bar to self-government in Cuba is the illiteracy of those who would vote. One in five can read and write. To give universal suffrage to such a people would be to swamp the better class. We might just as well retire and let it drift to a Haiti No. 2."

These remarks have stirred up the Havana papers. The *Disunion* refused to believe that General Ludlow had made a statement so likely to alienate the sympathies of the people of Havana. The *Patria* said that the Cubans would answer all such prophecies with the words "Independence or Death!" The *Nuevo Pais* took General Ludlow's remarks calmly, accepting them as an indication that independent government is a long time distant. The *Epoca* favors annexation. *La Lucha*, in a long editorial, says that a majority of the Cubans who favor independence are opposed to violence, and will do all they can to prevent an uprising. It adds that Cuba must convince the world that she has enough sane men to control the lunatics. In conclusion, it says that telegrams from various parts of the island show that the country is tranquil.

Secretary Root's utterances on the Cuban situation in his annual report, just issued, are of especial importance, as coming from one of the President's advisers, and written, no doubt, with the President's sanction. He says:

"Our temporary occupation of the island of Cuba involves a very simple plan of operation, with some difficulties in its application which are apt to be overlooked by those who are impatient for immediate results. The control which we are exercising in trust for the people of Cuba should not be, and of course will not be, continued any longer than is necessary to enable that people to establish a suitable government to which the control shall be

transferred, which shall really represent the people of Cuba and be able to maintain order and discharge its international obligations. When that government is established it will be its duty and right to solve for Cuba the problems above discussed in regard to Puerto Rico. Our present duty is limited to giving every assistance in our power to the establishment of such a government, and to maintaining order and promoting the welfare of the people of Cuba during the period necessarily required for that process. The conduct of the Cuban people has been admirable. There have, of course, been some agitators who have loudly voiced their discontent over not being allowed to personally conduct the government themselves, but the substantial body of educated Cubans have shown themselves to be patriotic, appreciative, and helpful, while the great body of uneducated Cubans have been patient and law-abiding. . . . The year allowed by the treaty for the Spanish population of the island to elect whether they will be Cuban or Spanish citizens will expire on the 11th of April next. It will then, for the first time, be possible to determine who are the citizens of Cuba entitled to take a part in her government. By that time it is believed that, the results of the census having been computed and tabulated, we shall be ready to provide for municipal elections, which will place all the local governments of the island in the hands of representatives elected by the people, and that when these local governments, thus elected, are established they will be ready to proceed to the formation of a representative convention to frame a constitution and provide for a general government of the island, to which the United States will surrender the reins of government. When that government is established the relations which exist between it and the United States will be matter for free and uncontrolled agreement between the two parties."

The taking of the census, which will be completed, it is hoped, by the beginning of the year, will furnish some basis for voting lists throughout the island; but the question, Who shall be allowed to vote? is another that requires an answer. According to estimates of A. G. Robinson (Cuban correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* and Boston *Transcript*), the population of Cuba is from 1,000,000 to 1,300,000, of whom about 200,000 are males of voting age. Deducting the aliens, there would be but 150,000. An educational or property qualification would cut down the number entitled to franchise to 30,000. On this phase of the problem, Col. Carlos Garcia (son of the general), who was in Washington last summer to urge an early establishment of civil government in Cuba, expresses himself as follows:

"I do not know that we shall have universal suffrage, but I do know that intelligence in the islands, like intelligence in the United States, will control. The blacks in Cuba are as intelligent, if not more so, than the blacks in the Southern States, and their number in the island has been exaggerated. The census soon to be taken will show that. Another point I wish to make is this: The people of Cuba, as a whole, are far superior in every way to those of Haiti or Santo Domingo. Universal suffrage would not make a black republic of Cuba. Have no fear on that score. When we have established our independent government the great question we will have to deal with will be that of immigration. Even now laborers from Spain are coming over in large numbers to work the mining regions of Santiago. The native Cubans are not given to mining. We want independence, and we can show the United States in a very little while that we are fully capable of self-government. But our efforts will be retarded as long as the militarism in the island continues. We will make rapid progress when the civil authorities are free to go ahead and act without first consulting the military."

Charles M. Pepper, whose work as Cuban correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and Washington *Star* attracted considerable notice, and whose new book, "To-morrow in Cuba," is receiving wide commendation, believes that the race question will cut no small figure in the anti-annexation movement. There is no such color line in Cuba as exists in the United States, and the Cuban negro knows that if Cuba becomes part of the United States he will lose caste. "The colored race in Cuba," says Mr. Pepper, "has reached a pretty unanimous decision that its future is not

promising if the island becomes a State in the Union. That is the present sentiment, and it is in itself powerful enough to dampen any annexation movement." When we test the feeling of the people on the annexation question, it is of vital importance, Mr. Pepper believes, that it should be done by universal suffrage if we would avoid future trouble. In time, he thinks, the sentiment of the whole island will favor annexation, but that is far from being the feeling at present. And those who do favor annexation have no thought of territorial government in their minds. He says:

"There should be no misunderstanding. People of the United States should not turn their thoughts to annexation when by it they understand only limited territorial government, while the people of Cuba who are turning to annexation understand only full Statehood and equality in the American nation."

For the present he believes that "whatever the outcome, every circumstance urges that Cuba be brought face to face with its responsibilities, and be left untrammelled to weigh the consequences of the destiny it may choose."

With so many men well acquainted with the situation unable to agree on a program, the discussions and final decision of Congress, so full of possibilities to a people whose welfare has already cost us no little blood and treasure, will be a center of absorbing interest.

GEORGIA'S REFUSAL TO DISFRANCHISE THE NEGRO.

THE defeat of the Hardwick franchise bill in the Georgia House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 137 to 3 came as a surprise to most of the Northern press, which considered the extension of negro-disfranchisement laws throughout the South as inevitable. "It is the unexpected," says the New York *Mail and Express*, "that has happened." The bill had provisions similar to those in force in Mississippi and South Carolina, as follows:

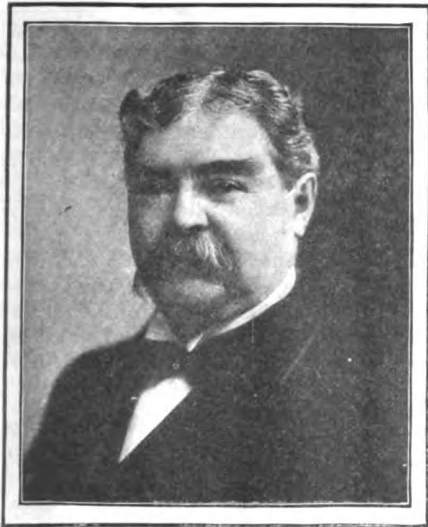
"That no person shall be a competent voter unless he shall be able to read and write any paragraph of the constitution of this State, and shall be able to understand any paragraph of such constitution, and to give a reasonable interpretation thereto; provided, however, that no male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of the State wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of such person shall be denied the right to register or vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications provided for in this paragraph."

The two important features of the bill were the "understanding" clause and the "grandfather" clause, as the above provisions are called; the first being construed to exclude any one objectionable to the election officers, and the second to admit practically all the white voters. Prof. Booker T. Washington criticized the "understanding" clause as follows in a letter to the *Atlanta Constitution*:

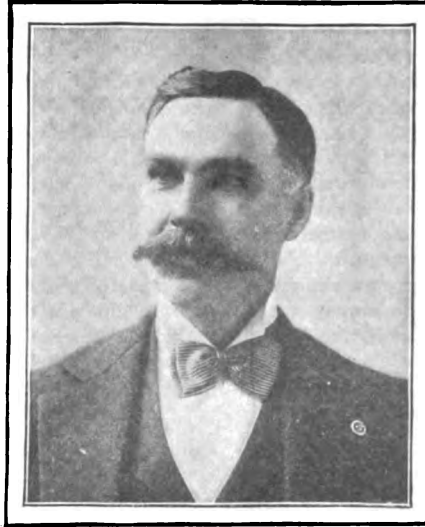
"To pass an election law with an 'understanding' clause simply means that some individual will be tempted to perjure his soul and degrade his whole life by deciding in too many cases that the negro does not 'understand' the constitution and that a white man, even tho he be an ignorant white foreigner with but recently acquired citizenship, does 'understand' it. The 'understanding' clause may serve to keep negroes from voting, but the time will come when it will also be used to keep white men from voting if any number of them disagree with the election officer who holds the discretionary power."

A memorial sent to the legislature by the negroes of the State closed with these words:

"We know that there are among our white fellow citizens broad-minded men who realize that the prosperity of Georgia is bound up with the prosperity of the Georgia negro; that no nation or State can advance faster than its laboring classes, and that whatever hinders, degrades, or discourages the negroes weakens and injures the State. To such Georgians we appeal in



MAYOR WILLIAM C. MAYBURY (DEM.),
of Detroit. Reelected.



MAYOR THOMAS TAGGART (DEM.),
of Indianapolis. Reelected.



MAYOR JAMES DUVAL PHELAN (DEM.),
of San Francisco. Reelected.

RECENTLY ELECTED MAYORS.

this crisis. Race antagonism and hatred have gone too far in this State; let us stop here; let us insist that we go no farther; let us countenance no measure or movement calculated to increase that deep and terrible sense of wrong under which so many to-day labor. May the twentieth century of the Prince of Peace dawn upon an era of generous sympathy and forbearance between these two great races in Georgia, and not upon a season of added injustice and antipathy."

Governor Candler, who has done much toward stopping lynching in Georgia, is said to have used his influence against the bill, and the only speech in favor of the measure was made by the bill's author, Mr. Hardwick. An effort to table the bill was defeated because its opponents were determined to kill it. The *Springfield Republican* calls the defeat of the measure "a very notable performance," and hopes that it will have some influence upon the other States in the black belt. The *New York Evening Post* rejoices that the vote "has shown that the spirit of fair play is dominant in Georgia." The *New York Times* says that "the State of Georgia has a right to congratulate itself and to be thanked by the country." The *Boston Transcript* says:

"It has been claimed that this action was taken to head off the movement to cut down the representation of the South, and this might have been a contributory motive; but we believe that on the abstract merits of this question alone, at this time, the result would have been the same, and that the Georgia House of Representatives deserves credit for taking high ground and deciding this very important question in an honest, intelligent, and statesmanlike spirit and manner. The State in this test, and we may say in this temptation, has risen above petty prejudice and has discharged a delicate duty honorably and righteously. When men like Candler and Washington work together great things can be accomplished for the social welfare."

Less comment on the incident appears in the Southern press than in the Northern, and where it does appear it is less optimistic. The *New Orleans Picayune*, for example, thinks that the opponents of the bill were actuated less by altruism than by "practical politics." It says:

"Georgia is overwhelmingly Democratic, and there is no effective Republican element in the politics of the State. The negroes are used by Democratic candidates and factions against their opponents in the same party, and the politicians refuse to give them up. That sort of game was carried on for a time in Louisiana, but it led to so much corruption in politics, not to speak of the ever-present danger of the negroes being able to hold a balance of power in the State, that the best people determined to free the State from such damaging and dangerous conditions, and they have done so. The Georgia politicians refuse to free their

State from such a situation because, as it stands, it is useful to their individual and factional schemes. That was the way things were done in North Carolina, where there are twice as many whites as negroes, and where negro domination was never feared; but within a year, through the contentions of the whites among themselves, the negroes got into public place and power, and became so overbearing and arrogant that their conduct was unbearable, and a bloody revolution was necessary to restore peace and order. Since then the North Carolinians have come to realize the necessity of getting rid of such a political danger. The Georgians are sooner or later bound to come to it."

ENACTING THE GOLD STANDARD.

DURING the summer and fall, rumors have been afloat that Congress in the present session will place our currency system definitely upon a gold basis. These rumors now seem to be within sight of realization. The currency bill proposed by the Republican caucus committee of the House of Representatives, and widely published last week, has as its opening section the declaration—

"That the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one-hundredths grains of pure gold, being the one-tenth part of the eagle."

This is followed by provisions for maintaining the paper and the silver money at a parity with gold. To provide a larger quantity of money to meet the growing demand, the national banks will be allowed by the new plan to increase somewhat their issue of bank-notes. Another section of the bill restrains the Secretary of the Treasury from reissuing the paper and silver that he has redeemed with gold, except in exchange again for gold. This is intended to break the "endless chain" which was credited by some with so much trouble in President Cleveland's second Administration. The bill's provisions for maintaining the gold standard are thus presented in condensed and clarified form by the *New York Times* (Ind.):

"A reserve in gold equal to 25 per cent. of all the outstanding greenbacks and treasury notes of 1890 is provided from the gold now held in abundance by the Treasury, and this reserve is protected absolutely from all drafts on any account whatever. The Secretary of the Treasury is required to maintain this fund at all times. In order to do so he may transfer to it any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated in excess of a standing balance of \$50,000,000. He may also at his discretion, in order to maintain the fund, borrow such amount as may be necessary on 3-per-cent. gold bonds of the United States. As the fund is put

in the charge of a separate bureau, to be known as the Division of Issue and Redemption, it will be seen that it will be in fact and in the public mind entirely dissociated from all the ordinary operations of the Treasury, which in itself is a great advantage. The duties of the Secretary of the Treasury are not less clearly defined than are his powers. He is 'authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued or coined by the Government.' He must redeem in gold any legal-tender note or treasury note at the option of the holder, and when thus redeemed these notes can not be paid out again except in exchange for gold. Nor is this all. If the Secretary at any time deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States he may exchange gold for any other money issued or coined by the United States."

The New York *Sun* and *World* and some other gold-standard papers insist that our currency is already on a gold basis and that a further law is unnecessary. The New York *Journal* and other believers in bimetallism urge that the proposed bill "abolishes the double standard which, in one form or another, has prevailed for all but five years of our national existence." Where such disputes are possible, comment a number of papers, it is best to have the matter definitely settled; and the framers of the proposed law, as the New York *Evening Post* says, "leave no room for doubt as to what their bill means." "There is no occasion to quote dictionary definitions," says the New York *Times*, "to prove that this language means the gold standard." The Senate committee is said to be framing a similar plan, and with both Houses of Congress under Republican control it is confidently predicted that the bill, in its essential features, will soon become law.

A Revolution in Party Politics.—"The bill of the Republican caucus committee, which is given in full with the report in our news despatches this morning, takes a long, firm step toward putting the gold standard beyond the possibility of assault. It goes much farther in this direction than would have been believed possible a year or two ago by those familiar with the timidity which usually governs the acts of our public men. Secretary Gage was roundly denounced no longer ago than the beginning of 1898, because he declared that it was the purpose of his proposed bill 'to fasten the gold standard more firmly upon the country.' The fact that this object is now frankly declared, and that the people have sustained the gold standard wherever the issue has been squarely presented, is a more swift and gratifying revolution than often occurs in party politics. The bill presented is subject to some criticism of detail, but on the whole it puts into law in a courageous and straightforward way several fundamental requirements of a sound-currency system. Gold is declared without equivocation to be the standard; provision is made that all public and private contracts shall be executed in conformity with this standard; a gold reserve is set aside for carrying out these purposes, and the Secretary of the Treasury is armed with large powers to maintain this reserve. These are great and valuable achievements, and, if enacted into law, ought to place this country firmly by the side of the leading gold-standard countries of the world, which are at the same time the most progressive and the most prosperous countries. . . . The country will not be content, however, with the present bill as a complete solution of the monetary problem. The necessity for a more elastic circulating medium must soon be confronted if the gold standard is not to suffer in public opinion through an injurious and unnecessary deficiency of the circulating medium, but upon the proposition that gold shall be the standard of value and that the standard shall be established and protected beyond reasonable risk or doubt, the proposed bill meets in a gratifying degree the desires of the business community."—*The New York Journal of Commerce* (Fin.).

A Blow at the Greenbacks.—"The greenbacks have a strong hold on the affections of the people. No party has a monopoly of it. Those Republican leaders who are always trying to cooperate with the bankers and financiers have long wanted them out of the way so as to make a private monopoly of paper-money circulation. The greenbacks are good money. They are issued on the faith of the Government, and are based on the property of the

people. There is no better money. They are not mere notes of hand. They are not mere temporary evidences of indebtedness. They are intended, under the law, to be received and paid out as a part of the currency of the country, and the people may regard the Atlantic City scheme as a mere trick to retard their circulation, and ultimately to retire them altogether. A direct, open proposition to abolish the greenbacks, immediately or gradually, would meet with a popular storm of opposition. Any plan looking to their disparagement will be regarded with suspicion. . . . The present sporadic agitation of the question of finance in Administration circles is not necessarily on principle. It may well be suspected that it is for the purpose of embarrassing the Democrats in the construction of a platform of principles for next year. It might be well for the Democrats not to allow themselves to become prematurely excited."—*The Cincinnati Enquirer* (Dem.).

Question Not Settled Yet.—"Let it not be supposed, however, that the underlying question has been settled for all the years to come. The recent discoveries of gold have lulled the fears of the financial magnates for a season; but the pressure for the yellow metal already begins to be acutely felt, in the world's great money-markets, and the strain is quite sure to grow more and more intense with the flight of the years. A decrease in the output of gold will bring on a crisis that will shake the political and industrial world; and, in the light of universal disaster, the race will once more learn the old, old lesson, that the two noble metals together constitute the only basis broad enough for the towering superstructure of credit which is absolutely necessary to civilization in its present complex form. The friends of silver have only to bide their time in order to convince their opponents that the remonetization of the now neglected metal is the sole remedy which suffices to the perfect and permanent healing of the nations. The American people, having elected to sleep beneath the 'narrow blanket,' must not be surprised if their repose be disturbed by wasting fever and fearful dreams. Experience is the best teacher, in finance as in everything else; but the cost of tuition is beyond the means of all but the very longest purses."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.).

Gold Currency is Unstable.—"There is something definite about such a measure, it is a beginning; and it seems that the Republicans are prepared to at least show their hands. It is amusing to read in the report accompanying the measure that 'when the standard shall be permanently established, all doubt of its stability' will be 'removed.' It is amusing, because the fact that the gold standard does not give stability to the unit of value is to-day demonstrated in every market of the country. If the unit of value is not a fixed quantity with respect to its value—its purchasing power—what is the use of talking about the 'stability of the standard of value'? The standard of value is also the unit of value, but if the unit fluctuates in its value, being dear to-day and cheap to-morrow, where does the 'stability' come in and what does it amount to? We regret to see our gold-standard friends cheat themselves with vague phrases. The fact is that the greenbacks in the seventies never cut more fluctuating capers than the gold dollar during the past two years. The greenback fluctuations were measured by gold, but now we have to measure gold by commodities, and the result shows the depreciation of the value of the gold dollar to an extent that should cause our gold friends to put on their thinking-caps. What profit is there in the gold standard if it is not stable enough to fix the value of the gold dollar as compared with commodities? If low prices are not to rule, and if, on the other hand, the gold dollar is to depreciate in its purchasing power, what benefit does the gold standard give to those who own gold? The Democrats contended, and still contend, that we can not have prosperity until money is cheap enough to give high prices. The result has justified the contention. We have higher prices and the result is prosperity. But, meanwhile, where is the stability of the gold dollar?"—*The Atlantic Constitution* (Dem.).

Eternal Vigilance Still Needed.—"Those who insist that the gold standard should be reaffirmed get what they want. Those who desire that the national banking privileges be extended to small towns where only a small amount of capital may be commanded for banking purposes get what they want. Banks with a capital of only \$25,000 are authorized; and all national banks are permitted to issue circulating notes up to the par value of

their government bonds deposited to secure circulation. And provision is made to prevent the employment of what is known as the 'endless-chain' method of draining the treasury of gold. The Bryanites will be disappointed in the absence of any assault on the greenbacks. They have been expecting something of the kind, tho upon what authority has not been clear. No proposition is made for substituting interest-bearing obligations for those non-interest-bearing obligations, nor is any such proposition likely to be pressed upon Congress with any sort of formidable support from any source. But, at last, this whole question will still remain with the people; and they can not afford to shirk it at the polls. What one Congress may do another may undo. If it is important for the country's credit to have a firm friend of sound money in the White House it is equally important to keep one there while the question remains acute. A sound-money Congress will not legislate on unsound-money lines. A sound-money President will not appoint an unsound-money man Secretary of the Treasury. The thing to do, therefore, is to support sound-money men on sound-money policies, and keep both the executive and legislative departments of the Government under the control of sound-money principles."—*The Washington Star (Ind. Rep.)*.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

A. W. MACHEN, superintendent of the rural free-delivery department, under the supervision of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, has issued a report on the working of his department which seems to indicate that free rural delivery has come to stay, and that it will expand until practically the whole country will, in time, enjoy its benefits. The advantages of the rural mail routes are thus summarized from the report by the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*:

"First, a marked increase in postal receipts, many routes already supporting themselves by the additional business they bring. Second, a decided advance in the value of farm lands in communities reached by free delivery—the advance being moderately estimated at \$3 to \$5 per acre. Third, a pronounced improvement in the condition of the roads traversed by rural carriers, the construction and maintenance of good roads being made a condition precedent to the introduction of the service. Fourth, better prices to farmers for their produce because of closer touch, through the free delivery, with market conditions. To these advantages Mr. Heath adds the educational benefits derivable from speedier communication with the news centers of the world and a closer acquaintance with current events."

The Hawk-Eye relates the history of the new movement and tells its present status as follows:

"The development of the free-delivery service in rural districts has been rapid and rational. It began in 1896 with an appropriation of \$40,000, which enabled the postal authorities to establish forty-four experimental routes, and the results were so satisfactory that the system has been constantly broadened until now the routes number 383. Routes have been established in forty States and one Territory; the cost of the service for the year ending June 30, 1899, was \$150,000; during the year 9,212,927 pieces of mail matter were delivered and collected; the area traversed covered 7,567 square miles, and the population enjoying the service numbered 273,604. The total length of the routes was 8,927 miles; the number of carriers employed was 397, and the cost of the service was about 86 cents per capita of the population served. The appropriation for this service for the current fiscal year is \$300,000, which permits the establishing of 243 additional routes for the benefit of about 180,000 persons, who are now without free delivery. It is expected that with this increase in the number of routes the annual cost of the service will be less than 84 cents per capita of the population served, as against a cost of \$2.85 per capita for the service in towns of 5,000 inhabitants."

Some statistician has calculated that the farmers lose time worth millions of dollars every year by being compelled to go or send to the village for the mail. The rural delivery will save all this and make the farming class and the country at large so much

richer. The report has been received by the press with many expressions of approval. The Chicago *Evening Post* says that the report is "gratifying information." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that the advantages of the system "can not be disputed." The Kansas City *Star* thinks that one of its great benefits will be "the breaking up of the sense of distance and loneliness which has hitherto been the burden of life on the farm," and the Burlington *Hawk-Eye* comments: "For years there has been talk of the reduction of common letter postage to one cent. But it would not be a just thing to provide for cheaper postal rates for the people of cities and towns until we have provided the people of the back country with decent facilities for getting their letters."

IMMEDIATE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

NOW that our forces have dispersed the Philippine insurgents and captured some of their leaders and large numbers of their men, beside quantities of guns, ammunition, and supplies, the press have turned to the consideration of the future government of the islands. Shall they remain under military control or shall Congress devise a plan of civil government? Shall they be held as colonies or territories? Will they ever be eligible for Statehood? If eligible for Statehood, will they not be eligible for independence? These and other questions appearing in the columns of the press promise discussions of considerable educative value and interest.

"Reconstruction" Now Due.—"Martial law should now come to an end, such as has existed for fifteen months in the city of Manila. That military government which McKinley announced it to be his intention to establish throughout the Philippines



AGUINALDO'S WEARY MARCH.

Looking for a place to set it down.

—*The Indianapolis News*.

should be superseded by civil government, or, if for any reason found necessary to be continued, it should rest upon some other foundation than the mere sovereign will and pleasure of William McKinley. After the close of our own Civil War a form of military government, it is true, existed for a time under President Johnson and General Grant in those States which had formed part of the Southern Confederacy. But it was not by the mere will and pleasure of the federal executive or the commander-in-chief—it was by virtue of the various 'reconstruction acts,' so-called, passed by Congress. It rests with Congress now to undertake the work of 'reconstruction,' if the name and the association with the name are thought agreeable, in the Philippines, as well as in Hawaii and the West Indies. . . . There is small likelihood,

however, that any final settlement of issues so momentous can be reached by that body in a single session, or until they have been passed upon by the court of last resort—the American people.”—*The Baltimore Sun (Ind.)*.

Philippines and Statehood.—“It is to be presumed, of course, that the Philippines can not for a long time, if ever, be fitted for admittance to the Union on terms of equality with the other States. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the adverb never is too rigid and sweeping a word to be used, except with very great caution, in American political forecasts. The improbable has happened often in United States history, and the apparently impossible has occurred more than once. When Josiah Quincy, in 1811, in the debate on the admission of Louisiana to Statehood, was paying his respects to the ‘wild men on the Missouri’ and the ‘Anglo-Hispano-Gallo-Americans who bask on the sands at the mouth of the Mississippi,’ nobody in the country dreamed that the region around the headwaters of the Missouri or along the Rocky Mountain range would ever be populated thickly enough, or with the right sort of people, to warrant its being cut up into States. Discoveries of gold, silver, or some other sort of valuable minerals may chance to be made in the Philippines after the American prospectors canvass that territory such as filled California, within two years after its acquisition, with a daring, resourceful, intelligent people, and secured its erection into a State. Many things could happen which, in the lapse of time, would send sufficient white immigration to the islands to outnumber the native races. However, Congress will be safe in acting, at the outset, on the presumption that the Philippines will always hold a different relation to the rest of the country from that which the regularly organized Territories hold. In any case the Filipinos must be ultimately granted all the home rule which can be safely extended to them, and this will have to be increased as they advance in intelligence, progressiveness, and balance.”—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*.

Must Reform Our Civil Service.—“A heavy responsibility is with the President here. This is our first experiment in colonial government. Colonial government is an undertaking that tests statesmanship. Several European nations have tried it, and few have succeeded satisfactorily to those they governed, or in bringing about the best results to themselves. . . . There is a rock, however, upon which the United States may split that must be in the minds of all people who have given thought to this subject. It is in the character of her own civil service. This could not easily be worse adapted to aid her in colonial government of alien peoples. It must be repudiated if there is to be hope of success in the Philippines, and a radically different system pursued in its place. President McKinley can hardly have failed to realize this. We find in the idea that he does so the reason for his reluctance to substitute civil for military government in the colonies. This is exactly the course that a timid and uncertain person, a politician rather than a statesman, would be expected to take. Yet it is important, and we believe, for the reasons we have above given, that it is necessary, that civil government should be substituted early for military government in our new possessions.”—*The Boston Herald (Ind.)*.

Politics Will Play a Part.—“We do not imagine that much progress toward a satisfactory solution of the problem will be made during the session about to begin. Like all other public questions, this one will be subordinate to the Administration’s interest in the next Presidential election, and that is, of course, unfortunate. Because the effort on the part of the Republican leaders will not be so much to evolve a system of colonial administration which shall be at once efficient, economical, and adjusted to the conditions and requirements of the governed, as to provide new patronage for politicians and places for their friends and dependents, as rewards for party service in the campaign of 1900. . . . After the elections of next November, the situation will be different. If Mr. McKinley were again made chief magistrate, he would not need to be so fearful of consequences, and he might even lend his influence to a colonial system so constructed that while it would be elastic under Republican régimes, would, at the same time, provide for the strictest civil-service reform organization whenever the Democratic Party happened to be in power. If, on the other hand, the present occupant of the White House should be elected to return to Canton, then, of course, a

Democratic government would settle the colonial and cognate questions through a Congress independent and free of executive control in both of its branches. In either case, it is reasonably evident that nothing much can be accomplished for a twelvemonth at least.”—*The Washington Times (Dem.)*.

Treat the Rebels as Bandits.—“Among the retreating Tagalos themselves it is generally recognized that organized opposition on a large scale is no longer practical, and it is said that they are planning to resolve themselves into independent companies of banditti. If they do so, and then proceed to pillage and murder, no consideration will be due them as belligerents. They should be treated like common malefactors, and after trial should be imprisoned or hanged, according to the nature of their crimes. . . . Any other course would simply invite an indefinite continuation of a situation resembling anarchy, and it would bear with peculiar hardship upon those Filipinos who had accepted American rule in good faith, believing that it would bring them protection. As they would be the principal sufferers considerations of humanity as well as of national policy demand the fate of bandits for bandits.”—*The Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.)*.

PUBLIC PAWNSHOPS IN CHICAGO.

THE municipal enterprise of Chicago, as illustrated by the city employment bureaus described in our columns last week, is also illustrated by the municipal pawnshop recently started there. In making this innovation, Chicago follows a precedent already firmly established in Europe. The *Mont-de-Piété*, or Public Pawnshop, of Paris, which loans as much as 60,000,000 francs (\$11,700,000) in one year at a rate of about 7 per cent., has been in operation since 1777. Equally venerable are the municipal pawnshops which exist in almost all the large German cities, and experiments of a similar nature have proved every successful in both Belgium and France.

The Chicago pawnshop has been established as the result of a law passed at the last session of the Illinois legislature. It is proposed to advance money on personal security at the rate of one per cent. monthly—about half the amount which the private pawnbrokers usually charge. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says of the venture:

“This is an experiment whose success does not leave much room for doubt. Indeed, that is said already to have been assured by the number of applications which even thus early in the history of the new enterprise have been received. People who are compelled by their necessities to negotiate a small loan on a pledge of personal property will be sure to give this tardy innovation a hearty welcome. Its effect will be to relieve them from a species of petty extortion and oppression from which they have heretofore suffered, if not uncomplainingly, at least without much hope or expectation of redress. . . . In all the so-called Latin countries the pawnshop was long ago made a public institution. Even in China, which some people suppose to be beyond the confines of civilization, the pawnbroking business has for centuries been, as it is to-day, a government monopoly and an important agency in carrying on the activities of society. The Chinaman goes to the official pawnshop with no more sense of shame or humiliation than the well-to-do man in this country applies to his banker for a temporary accommodation. Here, as in England, the situation, as every one knows, has been very different. Any one with the smallest claims to respectability who is compelled by the exigencies of his exchequer to invoke the pawnbroker’s good offices does so by stealth, and if he is discovered feels very much as he might if he had committed a crime. This is no doubt highly irrational, but it is not difficult of explanation. It unquestionably arises from the fact that poverty for centuries was treated as tho it were indeed a crime, or, if that seem an exaggeration, as tho it were something to be ashamed of, something inherently discreditable to the person suffering it. The new departure which has just been made in Chicago indicates the growing ascendancy of a saner and more equitable view.”

An organization called the “State Pawnors’ Society” also exists

in Chicago for the purpose of loaning money to city employees on their pay vouchers. Says the *Chicago Journal*:

"The plan of the society provides for the loaning of money at one per cent. a month on the earned but unpaid portion of the employee's salary, and only to such employees as are in distress caused by sickness or death. The application must be submitted to the head of the department in which the employee serves for certification of his statement that he is in need, and must then be approved by the controller. Loans will not be made for more than 80 per cent. of the pledged amount of earned salary. The opportunity of the city employees to secure money at 1 per cent. a month, where they have been paying 10 to 15 per cent. to loan sharks, will not be the only good results of this plan of the State Pawnors' Society. The plan sounds the death-knell of these money-lenders, who, tho their offices are in their hats, make their headquarters in the corridors of the city hall, and there solicit patronage. It is stated that each month 80 per cent. of the salaries of the city's regular employees is pledged to these loan sharks before pay-day arrives. If this scheme of the Pawnors' Society can drive these men away from the city hall, and does nothing else, the result will be more than enough to justify its inauguration."

THE RUMORED ANGLO-GERMAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

WHATEVER object Joseph Chamberlain, England's Colonial Secretary, had in view in speaking of a "triple alliance" between Germany, England, and the United States, he certainly succeeded in arousing the newspapers throughout a great part of the civilized world. The cabled comments of the British and German press reveal a disbelief in the existence of any such compact, and but little desire for one. The French and Russian papers regard the speech as an idle threat. Some have expressed the belief that Mr. Chamberlain intended only to sound public feeling to find whether such a "dreibund" would be popular. After referring to the friendly relations between England and America Mr. Chamberlain said:

"The union, the alliance if you please, the understanding between these two great nations is, indeed, a guaranty of the peace of the world. But there is something more which I think any far-seeing English statesman must have long desired, that we should not remain permanently isolated from the continent of Europe, and I think it must have appeared evident to everybody that the natural alliance is between ourselves and the great German empire. I can not conceive that any point can arise in the immediate future which can bring ourselves and Germany into antagonism of interests. On the contrary, I can foresee many things in the future which must cause anxiety to the statesmen of Europe, but in which our interests are clearly the same as Germany's, and in which the understanding of which I have spoken in the case of America might, if extended to Germany, do more, perhaps, than any combination of arms to preserve the peace of the world."

Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the bitter anti-British attitude of some of the French press, hinted that "serious consequences" might result if they continued their attacks.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* has obtained from Secretary Hay a declaration that no alliance exists with England or Germany, and none is contemplated by the President. No proposition, it was further stated, has been advanced by or received from either Great Britain or Germany looking to an alliance. The *Philadelphia Press*, Postmaster-General Smith's paper, thinks that Mr. Chamberlain has simply "added another to those haphazard utterances which spangle his speeches for ten years past, which set the press of Europe, England, and America to talking, and which leave absolutely no residuum in the acts, the facts, and the contracts of nations." The *New York Times* thinks that Lord Salisbury lets Mr. Chamberlain talk too much. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* notes the fact that we are just getting out of a little alliance with England and Germany in the Samoan matter which we found productive of nothing but

continual unpleasantness, some loss of life, and much destruction of property. The *New York Journal* thinks that England and Germany have not done so much to prove their good will as some other countries, such as France and Russia. The *Philadelphia Ledger* takes a similar view:

"Without wishing to tear open the old wounds, our friendship for Great Britain, however agreeable our relations with the mother country may now be, can scarcely be called 'traditional.' With France it is different. The French sympathy in our Revolution, the participation of Lafayette in the struggle, and other incidents of our historic past have filled the American mind, taught thus from infancy, with a sense of kindness and obligation to the French, tho we are not unmindful that there were 'friends of America' in England even during our Revolution and during our war with Spain. With Germany we have sustained peaceful international relations, and nothing is likely to interrupt them. A very large and influential segment of our best population is of German extraction. With Russia, too, we have been on the best of terms, and can not forget her supporting sympathy in the trying days of our internal troubles in the sixties, when she stood as a rock for us against European intervention."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

SAMPSON, after all, was the lucky one. No one made him a hero. Fate was kind.—*The Springfield Republican*.

MUST HAVE WINGS.—If Aguinaldo escapes this time he will have to be a bird.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

AN "open door" in the Philippines that opens out is what Aguinaldo is looking for at this particular time.—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.

ANY one having a second-class horse he would like to trade for a kingdom would do well to consult Aguinaldo.—*The Chicago Record*.

NOT WHOLLY IGNORANT.—Teacher: "Do you know what a franchise is?" Pupil: "Not exactly; but I know it's something you grab."—*Puck*.

SOME people are born free, some achieve liberty, while some are weaker than Great Britain, and have liberty thrust upon them.—*The Detroit Journal*.

IN the interests of sound money and national honor, the President has pardoned 24 delinquent bank officials since he was inaugurated.—*The Detroit News*.

WHETHER or not the Filipino chief is really affected by these attentions with which he is pursued, he seems much moved by them.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

WHEN a man promises his victims 10 per cent. a week on their investments, it seems like straining a point to charge him with deception.—*The Detroit News*.

OUT in Arizona the Government is just about to reduce some obstreperous Navajos to subjection. We call the attention of Mr. Edward Atkinson to the matter. Is it not a case of government without the consent of the governed?—*The New York Tribune*.



DIVERSIFIED DEMOCRACY.

Chairman Jones says the seed will be sown to suit local conditions.
—*The Minneapolis Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

A CRITICAL ASSAULT ON SIR HENRY IRVING.

MISS EVELINE C. BODLEY is up in arms against the tendency of dramatists to depend more and more upon elaborate scenic effects, and against Sir Henry Irving as the leading culprit in this respect. A result of this tendency, says Miss Bodley (writing in *The National Review*, November), is that the acting, overpowered by the scenery, falls into the second place. It is not set off, it is extinguished, and the standards of dramatic talent are degraded. The actors themselves, especially the actor-managers, are responsible for this degradation of their art, she says, tho later on she lays the blame upon the audiences. Speaking of a recent revival (in England) of a Shakespearian play, in which the hero appeared in a different costume for each act, she says: "Let any one compare the effect of such elaborate masquerading with that achieved by M. Coquelin in the limited and unbecoming wardrobe of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' and they [?] will lament that true dramatic talents should ever be confounded with those of the 'quick-change artiste.'"

Miss Bodley then applies herself to Sir Henry as follows:

"Season after season the announcement of a new production at the Lyceum draws the faithful in hundreds from their distant suburbs to sit long hours outside the doors of the unreserved places, sustained by sandwiches and expectation. And they know, from experience, that this expectation will be realized. Sir Henry Irving never disappoints his audience on these occasions. He gives them, as they know he will, a series of really beautiful tableaux, the very best stage-management, and—himself. Not Wolsey, nor Becket, nor King Arthur, nor any other comparatively uninteresting person, but the Sir Henry Irving to whom they are very justly grateful for the trouble he has taken in providing five or six magnificently artistic scenes and a crowd of well-dressed and well-drilled 'supers' to amuse them. When he has done all this they no more expect him to conceal his personality under an assumed character than they would expect to see the ring-master of a circus in spangles instead of evening dress. Why should an actor, if his only object is to please his public, think it necessary to adapt more than his dress and 'make-up' to any particular character he may be representing, when the same voice, walk, and gestures can always be made to do duty and at the same time give perfect satisfaction to a full house?

"It is in this respect that we venture to think Sir Henry Irving has not dealt quite fairly with the public. Whatever may have been the case in former years, there can be no doubt that in such plays as 'King Arthur,' 'Peter the Great,' and 'Robespierre' he has deliberately relied on the attractions of elaborate scenery to cover deficiencies in the cast and, in most cases, a total want of literary merit in the play itself. To do this is an insult to the intelligence of an audience, if we suppose them to be capable of any discrimination between good and bad. It is also, to speak plainly, sailing under false colors; for at the Lyceum we are led to expect drama in its highest form, interpreted by the leading members of the profession whose principal aim ought not to be the arrangement of *tableaux vivants*. A player who obtains his dramatic effects by means of scenery and dresses is between the horns of a dilemma. If he does not feel the inadequacy of the 'spectacular' method—especially when applied to the classic drama—he is unworthy of serious consideration as an actor; if he feels it, and yet persists in his evil courses, he breaks faith with his audience and reduces himself to the level of a charlatan. There must be many who, after witnessing fearful and wonderful triumphs of ingenuity at some frankly 'popular' theater, have turned to the Lyceum for relief; only to feel the justice of a distinguished foreigner's criticism when he exclaimed of our leading tragedian, 'Mais—c'est un farceur!'"

It is not in melodrama only, we are told, that popular success is gained by a single ingenious and gruesome scene:

"Certainly Sir Henry Irving does not bid for popularity in exactly the same style as the manager of Drury Lane or the

Adelphi. Yet his principle is much the same, namely, to work in the most deliberate manner upon the most obvious feelings of mankind. There may not be much dramatic art in causing thousands of people to marvel at a life-like presentment of Boulter's Lock or the University Match; there is scarcely more in drawing tears from an audience by a scene like that in 'Robespierre,' where the condemned victims are taken one by one from a cell in the *Conciergerie* to the scaffold. There was a similar scene in another revolutionary play of last season which did not rouse the same resentment because the strength of the situation depended on the hero himself. But in 'Robespierre' the hero was in abeyance, and we were harrowed by means wholly unconnected with the plot—a mother, led to execution, parting from her little child. Of course every one was touched, but the effect was produced by a cheap and mechanical appeal to human nature and not by the art of Sir Henry Irving and M. Sardou. The pathos of such a situation is at once so obvious and so sacred that to drag it on to the stage, independently of the essential incidents of the play, is something more than an artistic blunder—it is what Stevenson calls 'a brutal assault upon the feelings.'"

Later on, Miss Bodley admits that, after all, the fault must be laid at "our own door"—meaning the public—and not at that of Sir Henry or any other manager.

THE LETTERS AND THE PERSONALITY OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

"THERE is but one art—to omit," says Stevenson, in one of his letters; "Oh, if I knew how to omit, I would ask no other knowledge." On two sides of the Atlantic the reviewers of his newly published "Letters" are echoing this cry, "Oh, if I knew how to omit." For the richness and freshness with which these letters reveal his singularly lovable and valiant personality make the process of selection a very trying one. Even the *London Times* speaks of their "extraordinary fascination," their "irresistible" raciness, variety, and animation, which "tempt the reviewer to break the golden rule about abstaining from superlatives," and which constitute "the truest record, perhaps, of a 'richly compounded spirit,' in its passage through the world that the literature of our time has preserved."

The title of the two volumes is: "The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to His Family and Friends." As he was an only child, the family letters are all to his parents. The "friends" are in most cases literary friends, most prominent among them being Sidney Colvin, keeper of the prints in the British Museum (who edits these volumes, and who is Stevenson's literary executor), W. E. Henley, Edmund Gosse, Henry James, William Archer, James Payn, and Mr. Burlingame (of our own *Scribner's Magazine*).

The letters cover a period reaching from Stevenson's schoolboy days to the very day of his death. He was during the most of this time an invalid, and one of the chief charms of his personality was his care never to obtrude his physical condition upon the consciousness of his friends. But in spite of himself the secret would occasionally peep out from his letters, and in consequence some of them are extremely pathetic. In one to Mr. Archer he wrote:

"To me the medicine-bottles on my chimney and the blood on my handkerchief are accidents; they do not color my view of life."

An idea of the valor with which he fought on and worked on despite his hopeless malady may be obtained from the following passage from Mr. Colvin's admirable introduction:

"During all the time of Stevenson's residence at Bournemouth he was compelled to lead the life, irksome to him above all men, but borne with invincible sweetness and patience, of a chronic invalid, and almost constant presence in the house. A great part of his time had perforce to be spent in bed, and there almost all his literary work was produced. Often for days, and sometimes for whole weeks together, he was forbidden to speak aloud, and

compelled to carry on conversation with his family and friends in whispers or with the help of pencil and paper."

And during this period he was at work vigorously upon no less than ten books!

One of the few letters in which he speaks without restraint of his health was written in 1880 to Mr. Gosse, from San Francisco. Stevenson was soon to be married to an American lady—Mrs. Osborne—and he had been having a hard time trying to live on his literary earnings and get a little ahead, when disease brought him down again. He writes:

"For about six weeks I have been in utter doubt; it was a toss-up for life or death all that time; but I won the toss, sir, and Hades went off once more discomfited. This is not the first time, nor will it be the last, that I have a friendly game with that gentleman. I know he will end by clearing me out; but the rogue is insidious, and the habit of that sort of gambling seems to be a part of my nature; it was, I suspect, too much indulged in youth; break your children of this tendency, my dear Gosse, from the first. It is when once formed a habit more fatal than opium—I speak, as St. Paul says, like a fool. I have been very, very sick; on the verge of a galloping consumption; cold sweats, prostrating attacks of cough, sinking fits in which I lost the power of speech, fever, and all the ugliest circumstances of the disease; and I have cause to bless God, my wife that is to be, and one Dr. Bamford (a name the Muse repels) that I have come out of all this and got my feet once more upon a little hilltop with a fair prospect of life and some new desire of living. Yet I did not wish to die neither, only I felt unable to go on further with that rough horseplay of human life; a man must be pretty well to take the business in good part. Yet I felt all the time that I had done nothing to entitle me to an honorable discharge; that I had taken up many obligations and begun many friendships which I had no right to put away from me; and that for me to die was to play the cur and shirking sybarite, and desert the colors on the eve of the decisive fight."

His marriage, it may be remarked in passing, seems to have been a very happy one, his wife endearing herself very greatly, not to her husband alone, but to his parents and his friends.

At another time he writes: "I have that peculiar and delicious sense of being born again in an expurgated edition which belongs to convalescence." One of his letters to Sidney Colvin contains the following:

"I hope heartily you will survive me, and do not doubt it. There are seven or eight people it is no part of my scheme in life to survive—yet if I could but heal me of my bellowses I could have a jolly life—I have it even now, when I can work and stroll a little, as I have been doing till this cold. I have so many things to make life sweet to me, it seems a pity I can not have that other one thing—health. But tho you will be angry to hear it, I believe, for myself at least, what is best. I believe it all through my worst days, and I am not ashamed to profess it now."

The beginning of Stevenson's prosperity came in 1883 with the publication of "Treasure Island." After it had appeared as a serial in *Young Folks*, an offer was made to him of £100 for the book rights. He writes home as follows:

"My dearest people—I have had a great piece of news. There has been offered for 'Treasure Island'—how much do you suppose? I believe it would be an excellent jest to keep the answer till my next letter. For two cents I would do so. Shall I? Anyway, I'll turn the page first. No—well—a £100, all alive, O! A hundred jingling, tingling, golden, minted quid. Is not this wonderful?"

He signed this, "Your loving and ecstatic son, TREASURE ISLAND." Four years later an offer was made to him (and refused) of £2,000 a year to contribute a weekly article to an American journal.

References to his own literary work are generally made in a sportive and racy way. Mr. Colvin lost some of Stevenson's manuscript, and here is the way in which the latter wrote about the loss:

"My dear Colvin, *Fous ne me gombrennez pas*. Angry with

you? No. Is the thing lost? Well, so be it. There is one masterpiece fewer in the world. The world can ill spare it, but I, sir, I (and here I strike my hollow bosom so that it resounds) I am full of this sort of bauble; I am made of it; it comes to me, sir, as the desire to sneeze comes upon poor ordinary devils on cold days, when they should be getting out of bed and into their horrid cold tubs by the light of a seven-o'clock candle, with the dismal seven-o'clock frost-flowers all over the window."

Henley wrote him criticizing his poem on "Our Lady of the Snows," and here is Stevenson's response:

"My dear Henley—Heavens! have I done the like? 'Clarify and strain,' indeed? 'Make it like Marvell,' no less. I'll tell you what—you may go to the devil; that's what I think. 'Be eloquent,' is another of your pregnant suggestions. I can not sufficiently thank you for that one. Portrait of a person about to be eloquent at the request of a literary friend. You seem to forget, sir, that time is rime, sir, and—go to the devil.

"I'll try to improve it, but I shan't be able to—oh, go to the devil.

"Seriously, you're a cool hand. And then you have the brass to ask me *why* 'my steps went one by one'? Why? Powers of man! to rime with *sun*, to be sure. Why else could it be? And you yourself have been a poet! G-r-r-r-r-r! I'll never be a poet any more. Men are so d-d ungrateful and captious, I declare I could weep."

There seems to have been a fondness in his heart—akin to his love of buccaneers and growing perhaps out of his physical weakness—for "swear-words" such as appear in the above. One of his remarks about his own work—which *The Academy* thinks might stand as his epitaph—was: "Well, I did my damdest anyhow." And as early as 1879 he was writing to Mr. Gosse from Edinburgh:

"My fellow creatures are electing school boards here in the midst of the ages. It is very composed of them. I can't think why they do it, nor why I have written a real letter. If you write a real letter back, damme, I'll try to *correspond* with you—a thing unknown in this age. It is a consequence of the decay of faith; we can not believe that the fellow will be at the pains to read us."

His comments upon his contemporaries are at times very free, but always kind and just and never betraying the slightest envy. Here is what he wrote in 1890 about Kipling:

"Kipling is by far the most promising young man who has appeared since—ahem—I appeared. He amazes me by his precocity and various endowment. But he alarms me by his copiousness and haste. He should shield his fire with both hands 'and draw up all his strength and sweetness in one ball.' ('Draw all his strength and all his sweetness up into one ball'? I can not remember Marvel's words.) So the critics have been saying to me, but I was never capable of—and surely never guilty of—such a debauch of production. At this rate his works will soon fill the habitable globe; and surely he was armed for better conflicts than these succinct sketches and flying leaves of verse? I look on, I admire, I rejoice for myself; but in a kind of ambition we all have for our tongue and literature I am wounded. If I had this man's fertility and courage, it seems to me I could heave a pyramid. Well, we begin to be the old fogies now; and it was high time something rose to take our places. Certainly Kipling has the gifts; the fairy godmothers were all tipsy at his christening. What will he do with them?"

To Barrie he writes:

"The Little Minister" ought to have ended badly; we all know it did; and we are infinitely grateful to you for the grace and good feeling with which you lied about it. If you had told the truth, I for one could never have forgiven you."

And again to Barrie:

"There are two of us now that the Shirra might have patted on the head. And please do not think when I seem thus to bracket myself with you that I am wholly blinded with vanity. Jess is beyond my frontier line; I could not touch her skirt; I have no such glamour of twilight on my pen. I am a capable artist; but it

begins to look to me as if you were a man of genius. Take care of yourself for my sake."

Readers of "Margaret Ogilvy" will remember how indignant Barrie made his mother by insisting on his own inferiority to Stevenson.

Of Balzac he wrote as follows:

"Were you to reread some Balzac, as I have been doing, it would greatly help to clear your eyes. He was a man who never found his method. An inarticulate Shakespeare, smothered under forcible-feeble detail. It is astounding to the riper mind how bad he is, how feeble, how untrue, how tedious; and, of course, when he surrendered to his temperament, how good and powerful. And yet never plain nor clear. He could not consent to be dull, and thus became so. He would leave nothing undeveloped, and thus drowned out of sight of land amid the multitude of crying and incongruous details. There is but one art—to omit! O if I knew how to omit, I would ask no other knowledge. A man who knew how to omit would make an 'Iliad' of a daily paper.

"Your definition of seeing is quite right. It is the first part of omission to be partly blind. Artistic sight is judicious blindness. Sam Bough (the painter) must have been a jolly blind old boy. He would turn a corner, look for one half or quarter minute, and then say, 'This'll do, lad.' Down he sat, there and then, with whole artistic plan, scheme of color, and the like, and began by laying a foundation of powerful and seemingly incongruous color on the block. He saw, not the scene, but the water-color sketch. Every artist by sixty should so behold nature. Where does he learn that? In the studio, I swear. He goes to nature for facts, relations, values—material; as a man, before writing an historical novel, reads up memoirs. But it is not by reading memoirs that he has learned the selective criterion. He has learned that in the practise of his art; and he will never learn it well, but when disengaged from the ardent struggle of immediate representation, of realistic and *ex-facto* art. He learns it in the crystallization of day-dreams; in changing, not in copying, fact; in the pursuit of the ideal, not in the study of nature. These temples of art are, as you say, inaccessible to the realistic climber. It is not by looking at the sea that you get

'The multitudinous seas incarnadine,'

nor by looking at Mont Blanc that you find

'And visited all nights by troops of stars.'

A kind of ardor of the blood is the mother of all this; and according as this ardor is swayed by knowledge and seconded by craft, the art expression flows clear, and significance and charm, like a moon rising, are born above the barren juggle of mere symbols."

He has some severe things to say about the public and about popularity. Writing to Henry James—who, as we all know, despite his fine literary workmanship, is far from being popular—Stevenson writes: "Lord, what a silly thing is popularity." Again:

"I know that good work sometimes hits; but with my hand on my heart, I think it is by accident. And I know also that good work must succeed at last; but that is not the doing of the public; they are only shamed into silence or affectation. I do not write for the public; I write for money, a nobler deity; and most of all for myself, not perhaps any more noble, but both more intelligent and nearer home."

Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse wrote to the effect that he was in love with stagnation. In a letter in reply, too long to quote in full, Stevenson gave rein to a freak of fancy and offered to exchange identities with Monkhouse, inasmuch as he (Stevenson) was *not* in love with repose and yet had to indulge in it, being too weak to walk, too blind to read, not allowed to speak aloud, and likely soon, by lack of anything to eat, to give up eating. He speculates whether, in exchanging souls, they will have to exchange religions, wonders how they shall like each other's remorse, etc. Then he continues:

"Seriously, do you like to repose? Ye gods, I hate it. I never rest with any acceptance; I do not know what people mean who say they like sleep, and that damned bedtime which, since long ere I was breeched, has rung a knell to all my day's doings and beings. And when a man, seemingly sane, tells me he has 'fallen

in love with stagnation' I can only say to him, 'You will never be a pirate!' This may not cause any regret to Mrs. Monkhouse, but in your own soul it will clang hollow—think of it! Never! After all boyhood's aspirations and youth's immoral day-dreams, you are condemned to sit down, grossly draw your chair to the fat board, and be a beastly Burgess till you die. Can it be? Is there not some escape, some furlough from the moral law, some holiday jaunt contrivable into a better land? Shall we never shed blood? This prospect is too grey.

Here lies a man who never did
Anything but what he was bid;
Who lived his life in paltry ease,
And died of commonplace disease.

To confess plainly, I had intended to spend my life (or any leisure I might have from piracy upon the high seas) as the leader of a great horde of irregular cavalry, devastating whole valleys. I can still, looking back, see myself in many favorite attitudes; signaling for a boat from my pirate-ship with a pocket-handkerchief, I at the jetty end, and one or two of my bold blades keeping the crowd at bay; or else turning in the saddle to look back at my whole command (some five thousand strong) following me at the hand gallop up the road out of the burning valley; this last by moonlight."

In a letter to one of his closest friends, Mr. Jenkins, he touches on his religious views as follows:

"Yes, if I could believe in the immortality business, the world would indeed be too good to be true; but we were put here to do what service we can for honor and not for hire; the sods cover us, and the worm that never dies, the conscience, sleeps well at last; these are the wages, besides what we receive so lavishly day by day; and they are enough for a man who knows his only frailty and sees all things in the proportion of reality. The soul of piety was killed long ago by the idea of reward. Nor is happiness, whether eternal or temporal, the reward that mankind seeks. Happinesses are but the wayside campings; his soul is the journey; he was born for the struggle, and only tastes his life in effort and on the condition that he is opposed. How then is such a creature, so fiery, so pugnacious, so made up of discontent and aspiration, and such noble and uneasy passions—how can he be rewarded but by rest?"

He finally admits that this rest may be called God; and it is worth while rereading in this connection the prayer which he wrote a short time before his death, for the use of his Samoan household:

"We beseech Thee, Lord, to behold us with favor, folk of many families and nations, gathered together in the peace of this roof; weak men and women, subsisting under the covert of Thy patience.

"Be patient still; suffer us yet a little longer—with our broken purposes of good, and our idle endeavors against evil—suffer us a little longer to endure, and (if it may be) help us to do better. Bless to us our extraordinary mercies; if the day come when these must be taken, have us play the man under affliction. Be with our friends; be with ourselves. Go with each of us to rest; if any awake, temper to them the dark hours of watching; and when the day returns to us, our sun and comforter, call us up with morning faces and with morning hearts—eager to labor, eager to be happy, if happiness shall be our portion—and if the day be marked for sorrow, strong to endure it.

"We thank Thee and praise Thee; and in the words of Him to whom this day is sacred, close our oblation."

An Untranslated Gem from Goethe.—A subscriber in far-away Nicaragua writes to us as follows:

"*Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:* Oh! I could beat you with a stick! And what names I would like to call you! For printing in your issue of September 9, p. 308, a quotation by Macaulay of a most exquisite thought in *German and leaving it in German.*"

The quotation referred to is in an article on "The Vitality of Macaulay," which we abridged from an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (August) by Mr. H. D. Sedgwick, Jr. Macaulay's rooms in Florence looked out upon a court adorned with marble

statues placed among the orange-trees. In his diary he wrote, "I never look at the statues without thinking of poor Mignon :

Und Marmorbildern stehn und sehn mich an :
Was hat man dir, der armen kind, gethan ?

I know of no two lines in the world which I would sooner have written than those."

The words are those of Goethe's "Mignon," the dwarfish, unaccountable child whose unseemly body was the foil to a soul of rare beauty. Goethe, like Dante, was a master of the art of saying much in a few words, so that such passages of concentrated, pregnant thought as this are particularly hard to render in translation. Perhaps the following attempt may do :

And marble statues look to ask of me :
What unkind deed, poor child, was done to thee ?

A JAPANESE DESCRIPTION OF STUDENT LIFE IN JAPAN.

MR. H. S. OHARA, a Japanese student in the Leland Stanford Junior University, gives some interesting facts about the life of the student in his own land. Lafcadio Hearn has said of the Japanese : "They are less serious, they are more happy ; they perhaps remain the happiest people in the civilized world." Mr. Ohara thinks that this is in an especial degree true of the Japanese student. He writes in *The Stanford Sequoia* (Palo Alto, November 17), and we reproduce a portion of his article without verbal change, not even correcting the spelling of Mazzini's name :

"They [Japanese students] are not serious, because they are not required to be so ; they are happy, because they have hope in the future, hope in their studies, hope in the blue sky, hope in the cherry blossoms—hope in everything. For has the Japanese nation not made, and is she not now making, progress such as the history of the past speaks nowhere of ? Were not many of the ministers and high officers of the government, many of the men in the great industries, and of the party leaders in and out of parliament, of humble stock, once poor students ? In the democratic Japan of to-day, the man with wider knowledge and better ability has always the chance to make himself prominent, and this the student knows. The ambitious student in Europe or America is not more ambitious than the Japanese student. The student in Japan is born with ambition and dies with ambition. He is usually a hard worker, and studies in perfect faith and with Dido-like sincerity. 'Read an hundred times over, and meaning will be itself clear,' is a popular proverb among the students, and it simply teaches patience and study.

"If you will go to Kanda or Hongo, the students' districts of Tokyo, at evening, and look up at the paper windows of the boarding-houses, you will see on the paper black shadows, now stooping and now lifting. This means that the owners of these shadows are studying for to-morrow's lessons. 'Know the existence of to-day, but never think of to-morrow,' their proverb says. This means that they must finish up their studies to-day, not let them go until to-morrow. Progress is the idea of every student, and nothing is allowed to hinder that progress.

"The teacher is regarded by the Japanese student as a second parent, and the relation between them is very close and warm. Besides the class-room work, the teacher is often consulted by the student about his personal matters. To the question of importance he answers with sympathy, and to the question of lighter nature with a smile. The student goes to him without scruple, and with all manner of questions. Harmony in every way exists between them.

"The favorite studies of the Japanese students were, until about twenty-five years ago, law, politics, philosophy, and medicine ; the doctrines of Stein and Mazzini, the teachings of Montesquieu and Locke, having special fascination. But since then the greater number of the students have turned their attention to the practical sciences—especially applied sciences. Then the most favored books were Bentham's 'Philosophy,' Rousseau's 'Social Contract,' Guizot's 'History of Civilization,' Mill's 'Liberty,' and like writings ; but now, Slingo's 'Electrical Engineering,'

Ewing's 'Steam-Engine,' and Marshal's 'Economics of Industry,' are more acceptable to them. This is due to the change in the social condition of the country. The Japan of twenty-five or thirty years ago was busy to breathe the spiritual air of Western ideas, but the Japan of to-day is earnest in building up the material part of civilization.

"I spoke of the boarding-house in connection with the student's study. In the students' districts there are hundreds of them—houses of a peculiar type, quite different from those in America. Each house has a certain number of rooms of different sizes, and each house is for boy or girl students alone. Little pieces of wood, just at the entrances of the houses, are to be seen by the by-passer ; on these blocks the names of the boarders are written, affording convenience for location of the students. Each student occupies one room, which he regards as his kingdom. Here he eats, sleeps, studies, and dances 'kenbu.' These little rooms, with their closets and paper windows, differ in price according to position ; the sunny room, which the disciples of Diogenes very likely will prefer, is higher, while the dark and cold room, best fitted for the would-be hot-headed politician, is lower.

"The student is generally well treated throughout the country—is even regarded as belonging to a privileged class. Every government official, professor, man of industry, and, in truth, every man belonging to the better class of society thinks it an honorable thing to have two or three students in his house, and to help them in their education ; very often he buys their books, pays their tuition, and gives them board and room, not treating them as helpers, but as his 'Shosei,' or students. I know a lawyer in Tokyo who has fourteen students in his house, helping each of them in every possible way. His house itself is very much like a boarding-school. The students in Germany are much respected, and it is said well treated, but surely not so well as in the Flower Land. In the houses, before the shops, on the streets, even in the chop-houses, the student gets the best. This is because the people are interested in the makers of the next generation, anxious to have the coming Japan greater and brighter than the Japan of to-day.

"The German student uses a peculiar lamp, called in this country the 'student lamp.' In Japan, not the lamp only, but clothing, shoes, hats, pipes, almost everything used by the student, is different from that used by other classes. One thing which attracts the attention of foreigners is the badge worn on the hat, each school having its distinctive one. The students of the government schools are in uniform, and the uniforms again differ among the different schools.

"Curious things with the Japanese students are the Ginshi, the recital of poems, and the Kenbu, the sword dance. The poems sung are usually the patriotic ones, the dances performed the enthusiastic ones. In the lobbies of the schools very often, while the students are waiting for the next recitation, one will chance to sing an excitable poem ; whereupon the whole mass joins in at the chorus, while others of them leap upon the benches and dance the Kenbu. They lean much toward intellectual contests, and the annual debate between the six great law schools of Tokyo is a most exciting thing in student circles. In the hall of one of the law schools, amid the applause of thousands, young Ciceros and Demosthenes with black hair and almond eyes deliver senator-like orations. Usually these contests are presided over by one of the prominent speakers of parliament.

"The Japanese students are athletic ; they understand what Juvenal meant by saying, 'Mens sana in corpore sano.' Their most popular sports are wrestling, fencing, track games, and baseball ; swimming is one of the best of summer, and there are a number of swimming-schools on the bank of Okawa. But most popular of all Japanese student sports is boat-racing. Each college or academy has its boat club, and is most enthusiastic in its hope for victory."

Ouida on English Books of the Day.—Ouida, with her wonted impetuosity and strong language, takes a tilt at some of the failings of present-day literature in England. Referring to the recent talk about forming an English Academy upon the lines of the *Académie Française*, she says that the English temper is not academic, and that Englishmen are too indifferent to purity and elegance of language to make such an institution possible.

"The well of English undefiled is sadly muddy nowadays," she says (*The Fortnightly Review*, November), "and any roaring screamer of English or American slang is as welcome to those who call themselves critics as tho he wrote like Matthew Arnold or John Morley." There is an "enormous increase in the issue of rubbish of all kinds." She continues:

"The number of volumes which pour annually from the English press is, at the present hour, appalling. One house alone produces, in number, enough volumes for the whole trade. Why are these volumes, usually worthless, ever produced? Why do the circulating libraries accept them? Who reads them? Who buys them? Why does one see in the lists of London 'remainders' the announcement of volumes originally published at six, eight, ten, twelve shillings, to be sold second-hand, perfectly new and uncut, at the miserable prices of two shillings, eighteen-pence, one shilling, and even sixpence.' Among these is sometimes a work of real and scholarly worth, which it is painful to see thus sacrificed, but rarely; for it is rarely that such a work is now issued in London. Where is this to end? With whom does the fault of it lie? Some one, I suppose, must gain by such an insane method of overproduction, but I can not see who it can possibly be. One well-known publisher tells me that he must issue books thus, or starve. He is not in danger of bodily starvation, but the public is mentally starved by such a system. . . . I read few English books of the day myself, I prefer the literatures of other countries; but it pains me to see such a deluge of worthless verbosity pour from London lanes and London streets where printing-presses of yore worked for Addison and Goldsmith, Thackeray and Arthur Helps.

"If this stream of pseudo-literature, rarely defiled, is not stopped, it will carry away and swamp all true English literature under it, as a moving bog covers flocks and pastures, cottages and country seats. I have asked several London publishers why it is allowed to go on; their answers are evasive and contradictory. They assert that most of the volumes published are paid for by the authors; that they themselves must publish something, or cease to exist as a trade; and that the public does not know good from bad, so it does not matter what is printed."

WHAT IS REAL EDUCATION?

A SYMPOSIUM on the subject "What It Is to Be Educated" appears in *The Chautauquan* (October). Four college presidents, two widely known clergymen and writers, two prominent business men, and two women of national reputation are represented; and their views, while divergent in some respects, are interesting and fairly representative.

The following is President Arthur T. Hadley's reply:

"1. What do you consider the chief characteristics distinguishing the educated from the uneducated person?

"Breadth of view. A good general education should give a man broad views of life as a whole. A good technical education should give him broad views of his profession.

"2. What special advantages does the college-trained man gain over the self-made man, so-called?

"He tends to get the experience of other men and other ages in better proportion of the results of his own experience.

"3. How may a person best make up for the lack of a college training?

"By dealing with large things, whether in business, in society, in art, or in literature.

"4. How would you differentiate the education of woman from that of man?

"The general education of the two should, it seems to me, be nearly similar. The technical education will necessarily, in the present stage of civilization, be, in the majority of cases, widely different."

Dr. Edward Everett Hale says:

"1. An educated man understands the language of his time. He knows how and where to find the facts he needs. He is not, very likely, informed on many of the infinite number of facts. But he can understand those who know and he knows where to find them.

"2. As colleges go, the college-trained man has no advantage over the self-trained man, so called, unless he have had an earlier start. . . .

"4. Woman's life is more at home than man's, or should be. Her physical strength, on the whole, is not so great as his. A woman will always be glad if she can readily adapt herself to new relations in life. She has, perhaps, as things go, not so ready a choice of the place she will live in as her husband. The essential point—not referred to in your questions—is that *Education* is the important matter, and *Instruction*—the pouring in of facts—is comparatively unimportant."

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, president of the International Council of Women, Indianapolis, says with regard to the education of her own sex:

"In fundamentals I would not differentiate the education of woman from that of man at all. I think what is good for the development of mental fiber in one sex is equally good for the development of the same fiber in the other. In advanced education I would differentiate woman's education from that of man by giving her more of history and philosophy. I would give her more history because she will get less of the value of history through her contact with life than man will through his. I would give her more philosophy for three reasons: First, her habits of life will probably give her more time in loneliness, which to the untrained mind is almost certain to induce a habit of day-dreaming and mental idling. Second, the habit of mind induced by philosophical study results in larger patience and surer fortitude, qualities which women particularly need. Third, as her life is likely to be given to details, and to the details of relatively small matters, she needs the horizon and inspiration derived from considering large general questions, such as those which are the subject of philosophy. Practically I would differentiate her education by giving her more natural sciences, that her more limited contact with human life may be supplied by quick perception of the relationships and resources of nature."

NOTES.

ANENT the remarkable "Dumas Discovery," a subscriber writes that he read "Sultanetta" in French some years ago. It was published by Michel Levy, Paris.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the marriage of Mr. Hamlin Garland, on November 18, to Miss Zulime Taft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Don Carlos Taft, of Hanover, Kansas.

THE critics almost without exception recognize the remarkable ability of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's book on "Women and Economics," which is making a decided sensation in London.

TWELVE different editions-de-luxe of "David Harum," in morocco, calf, levant, etc., are to be published this autumn. It has lately been suggested that horse-hide would be the most appropriate covering.

PROFESSOR CHARLES ELIOT NORTON calls the attention to the fact that we were in error in assuming that the recently published "Letters of Emerson to a Friend," lately reviewed in these columns, were addressed to himself, nor have any of them been previously published in the magazines.

DR. ALICE B. STOCKHAM, of Chicago, has just written and published a brochure called "Parenthood," which in smaller compass and more general language gives the outline of her interesting and elevating theory of the sex relations, dealt with more fully and specifically in that rarely fine book "Karezza."

NOTEWORTHY proof of the stability of Dickens's hold upon popular taste is to be found in the new editions of his works appearing this year—the twenty-ninth since his death. Five editions have been published or are in press. These include the "Gadshill," the "Victoria," and *The Daily News* editions, the "Temple" pocket edition, and the "New Century" edition, also of pocket size. As all of the Dickens copyrights have not yet expired, only those editions published by authority of Messrs. Chapman & Hall are absolutely complete. A new card game called "Characters from Dickens" has lately been compiled by Mrs. Olivia Dealy. Each of sixty cards bears the name of some character, and under the name questions concerning the character.

MR. JOHN BLAIR'S presentation of the realistic drama of the Spanish playwright Echegaray at the Carnegie Lyceum, New York, on November 14, was the initial performance in the series of five monthly modern plays of which we have already spoken in these columns. The attempt to give plays of a high order, representing the best attainment of the modern drama in England and the Continent, deserves the support and cooperation of all lovers of the serious drama, and apparently the undertaking will be a success from the artistic and financial standpoint. The performance, while not to be compared in intrinsic interest with Mr. Blair's presentation of "Ghosts" last spring, is spoken of favorably by the metropolitan critics.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MULTIPHONE.

THIS name has been given by a French inventor, M. Dussaud, to a simple apparatus for magnifying the sound from a telephone or a phonograph. It consists, as the description given below will show, merely of a small resonance chamber connecting directly on one side with the vibrating diaphragm of the telephone or phonograph and opening on the other into a speaking-trumpet like that ordinarily used with the phonograph. By the interposition of this resonance box, the sound is greatly increased. The inventor's loud-speaking telephone, a previous device along the same lines, was recently described in these columns. The following descriptive article is a translation from *La Nature* (Paris, November 9), to which the original was contributed by M. J. Laffargue. Says the writer:

"M. Dussaud has invented a little apparatus to which he has given the name of 'multiphone,' because it serves to multiply the sounds of the telephone and phonograph, so that they may be heard at a greater distance, or by a greater number of persons, or by persons who are hard of hearing. This apparatus was exhibited recently by M. Laborde to the Academy of Medicine.

"Fig. 2 (No. 1) shows the arrangement adopted for the application of the multiphone to the telephone. At *B* is the coil of the receiving telephone, and at *P* the vibrating plate. The sonorous receiver *M* constitutes the multiphone, which collects the vibrations of the air from both sides of the vibrating plate. These vibrations are transmitted to a point *E* where may be fixed an arrangement for applying the ear directly, or a trumpet *C*. We have been present at several experiments made under these conditions, and the sound was clear and strong. It is certain that the multiphone will enable persons hard of hearing to use the telephone.

"M. Dussaud seeks to utilize the multiphone for partially deaf persons who desire to visit the theater. It would be possible to

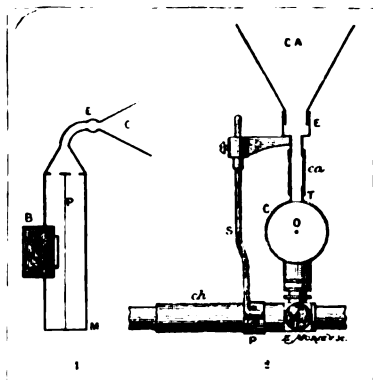


FIG. 1.—The Multiphone affixed to the Membrane of a Phonograph.

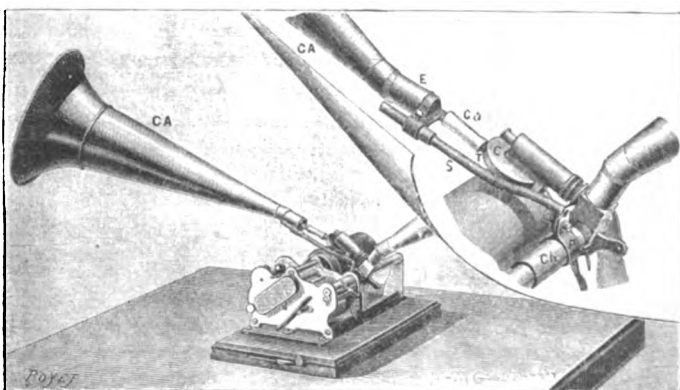


FIG. 2.—Applications of the Multiphone to Telephone and Phonograph.

instal in every theater a number of devices of this kind connected to the microphones of a theatrophone [theatrical telephone]. Persons hard of hearing could thus follow the play with ease.

"Fig. 1 shows us the multiphone placed on the membrane of a phonograph, and Fig. 2 (No. 2) shows the details. At *C* is the sonorous receptacle of the multiphone; it has no bottom, for the

membrane of the phonograph itself forms the bottom. This receptacle has a small opening, *D*, to allow the style of the diaphragm to pass. The multiphone is first fastened with cement under the reproducing diaphragm of the phonograph. Then the support *P* is placed on the slide *CA* with the piece *S*; the mouth *E*, connected with a second amplifying trumpet *CA*, is placed above the tube *T*, to which it is connected by rubber tubing *ca*. Now if we work the phonograph, the diaphragm, as in the ordinary case, acts by its upper face to send sound-waves into its trumpet, of which only the base is seen in our diagram. The multiphone *C*, at the same time, collects the vibrations of the lower face of the diaphragm, and sends them by way of the tube and the opening *D* into the second trumpet *CA*.

"These experiments, whose aim is to augment in a great degree the power of the sounds emitted by the phonograph, . . . are very conclusive and easy to utilize. They enable deaf people to use the phonograph. In this way M. Dussaud has added another to the series of inventions undertaken by him for the relief of this infirmity; he has succeeded in operating under the most satisfactory conditions, acoustic lenses, the microphonograph, and the loud-speaking telephone."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE CENTENARY OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

ON June 22, 1799, the first standard meter was constructed in France, and the metric system of weights and measurements, which has since made such strides, was formally adopted by the French republican government. This system, whose basis, the meter, was originally taken as 1/10,000,000 of the distance from the poles to the equator, altho not in popular use in English-speaking countries, is even here the accepted standard for purely scientific work. In this age of centennial celebrations it is strange that scientific men seem to have allowed this anniversary to pass unnoticed. This neglect has attracted the notice of M. Jacques Boyer, who has endeavored to make up for it by an elaborate illustrated article in *Revue Encyclopédique* (October 7), in which he gives a thorough history of the origin and adoption of the metric system, its gradual spread through the world, and its present status.

The metric system, M. Boyer tells us, was by no means the first attempt to unify systems of measurement, at least in France. Charlemagne decreed that a uniform system of measurement should be used throughout his empire, and his example was followed by many of his successors; yet in 1611, in the east of France alone, no less than eight different kinds of standard feet were commonly in use. In 1670, Abbé Mouton, an astronomer of Lyons, proposed to use the minute, or sixtieth part of a degree of the meridian, as a rational unit of measurement; but he died without putting his idea into practise. This was done by Prof. Jean Picard, who measured an arc of the meridian near Paris. M. Boyer goes on to say:

"Above all—a remarkable thing for that epoch—he indicated the means of finding again, at pleasure, the length of the measure that he used, by referring it to that of the simple pendulum which beats seconds at Paris. Thus, he declares, 'if this measure should go the way of all the ancient measures of which naught remains but the name, we could regain it from an original, which, being taken from nature itself, must be invariable and universal.' The scientific principle on which the metric system rests was discovered. Little remained to reach the definite conception of the meter—a more exact knowledge of the earth's figure, and more perfect geodesic methods."

M. Boyer proceeds to relate at length how this knowledge was finally attained. In 1731 scientists sent by the Academy of Sciences measured an arc of the meridian in Peru; in 1790 a decree introduced by Talleyrand was adopted by the National Assembly, authorizing the appointment of a commission which in the following year reported in favor of the meter. After renewed measurements of the meridian in various parts of the earth's sur-

face, and the assemblage of an international convention called by the French Government, the length of the unit was definitely settled, and the whole system of weights and measures that depends on this unit was perfected. In 1799 a platinum standard meter was forged by the metallurgist Jannetti. The change in standards was attended with much popular interest. Rules were issued for memorizing the new metric names (the "republican measures" as they were called), and the caricaturists were busy with them as well. M. Boyer quotes a series of French mnemonic verses which he thinks may have done much to popularize the new system. The metric weights and measures, however, remained entirely French till within recent years, the aim of its originators to found an international system not being realized. Its progress among other nations is thus chronicled by M. Boyer:

"About the time when the metric system was finally established in France, it was adopted by Belgium, Holland, and Greece. In 1862 we find a proposition introduced into the House of Commons to investigate the propriety of its establishment in England. Shortly afterward Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Belgium, and France signed the Monetary Convention of 1865—a first step toward the unification so greatly desired, and in the following year the United States recognized the meter as a legal measure."

In 1867 the International Geodesic Commission advised the construction of a new international standard meter, to be used by all the countries of Europe. A conference was called by France, but it was a failure, owing to the Franco-German war. It reassembled in 1872 and at its instance an elaborate series of experiments on standards of measurement were undertaken. Finally, on May 20, 1875, the celebrated metric convention was signed at Paris by the representatives of sixteen countries: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Argentina, Denmark, the United States, France, Italy, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Sweden-Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Venezuela. At this meeting it was also agreed to maintain at common expense an International Bureau of Weights and Measures, with headquarters at Paris, to be directed by an international committee under the authority of a general conference. The committee has met regularly, and the conference has held two sessions, in 1889 and 1895. M. Boyer gives us some idea of the work of the International Bureau by describing some of the elaborate apparatus that it had established for the comparison and determination of standards. He closes with an account of the remarkable work of the American physicist, Professor Michelson, in connection with the bureau—a work for which he was specially selected and summoned to Paris, on account of his reputation in this particular line. Says the author:

"The American scientist has succeeded, by using ingenious processes into whose details we can not enter here, in comparing the fundamental basis of the metric system with a natural unit, the wave-length of the red light of cadmium. This unit depends only on the properties of atoms and of the ether. It seems then, according to the author's opinion, to be one of the most fixed standards in all nature. His delicate experiments have given him as an average, as the value of one meter, 1,553,164 wave-lengths of this radiation in air at 15° C. and 76 centimeters of pressure. Thus we may now assert that if all standard scales should be destroyed in a cataclysm, we should be in a position, by taking up Michelson's problem in inverse order, to reconstitute all the units of the metric system from the data given in his paper alone. The French astronomers of the eighteenth century were not mistaken, then, in regard to the future of the meter, when they gave to it this proud motto: 'For all time and for all peoples.'"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Mechanical Appliances in the African War.—The rôle of mechanics in the present South African war is daily becoming an important one. Says *The Railway and Engineering Review*: "The South African imbroglio is developing some points of interest to the mechanic. A large number of traction engines have been shipped from England for service in connec-

tion with transportation problems. Steam-plows are also to be tried in entrenching works. Armored trains have also been given more attention than has hitherto been the custom, which, while not exactly a success, have at times been of considerable service. The question of portable fortifications is receiving most earnest thought, and will quite probably result in something new in this direction. The developments of present wars are worth the attention of the mechanic." The following description of one of the British armored trains, taken from the London *Industries and Iron*, is interesting in this connection: "Each train consists of a powerful engine, three 20-ton iron trucks, a water-tank, and van. The sides of the trucks have been raised about six feet higher than the ordinary level, with half-inch boiler-plates. The sides are loop-holed with horizontal slits, so that the men inside the trucks can either use their rifles or Maxims with as near an approach to safety to themselves as it is possible to secure. Each vehicle is calculated to hold fifty or sixty men comfortably, and the whole train is painted in the regular khaki color. The armoring of the engine has greatly increased its bulk, but special care has been taken to make it as impregnable as possible. Both driver and fireman will be completely covered from view, and instructions are conveyed by bell signals. The engine is fitted in front with the 'Valiant' steam-pumping engine, taking steam from the locomotive boiler. A hose is attached of sufficient length to enable water to be taken in from rivers or other sources of supply that may be passed on the journey. It may be remarked that pumping-engines of this pattern were used in the Sudan campaign for supplying the troops with water, each pump being capable of delivering 1,200 gallons of water per hour through even three or four miles of hose pipe. With a view to allowing the troops free scope for action, the trucks are marshaled in front and rear of the engine and tender. The latter is a capacious vehicle, capable of carrying a large stock."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY RECOMMENDED FOR THE NAVY.

THE experts appointed by the Navy Department to test the availability of the Marconi system of space-telegraphy for use on vessels of war have handed in their report, which has just been made public. The experiments have already been described in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*. The experts, Lieut.-Com. J. T. Newton, Lieut. J. B. Blish, and Lieut. F. K. Hill, highly commend the system in spite of the fact that Marconi's instruments were brought to this country only for reporting the yacht race and were not those successfully used in long-distance naval work in Europe. We give below portions of the report as published in *Electricity*, New York. The commission reports that the system is well adapted for use in squadron-signaling under conditions of rain, fog, darkness, and speed. Wind, fog, and other weather conditions do not affect transmission, altho dampness may lessen range, rapidity, and accuracy by impairing insulation. The report continues:

"We have no data as to the effects of rolling and pitching, but excessive vibration at high speed apparently produced no bad effect on the instruments, and we believe the working of the system would be very little affected by the motion of the ship.

"The accuracy is good within the working ranges. Cipher and important signals may be repeated back to the sending-station, if necessary, to insure absolute accuracy.

"When ships are close together (less than 400 yards) adjustments easily made of the instruments are necessary.

"The greatest distance that messages were exchanged with the station at Navesink was 16.5 miles. This distance was exceeded considerably during the yacht races, when a more efficient set of instruments was installed there."

On this point the following comment is made by *Electricity*:

"It will at once be remarked that 16½ miles, the greatest distance over which a message was sent, is only about one half the distance over which despatches were transmitted during the British naval maneuvers last summer. This is accounted for by Mr. Marconi by the fact that the instruments installed at the Nave-

sink Highlands Lighthouse were of an antiquated pattern and only intended for short-distance demonstrations."

As reported in the previous article in these columns, the interference of a second simultaneous message from an outside source was shown to be a complete obstacle to the proper receipt of the first. Says the commission:

"When two transmitters are sending at the same time, all the receiving wires within range receive the impulses from transmitters, and the tapes, altho unreadable, show unmistakably that such double sending is taking place.

"In every case, under a great number of varied conditions, the attempted interference was complete. Mr. Marconi, altho he stated to the board before these attempts were made that he could prevent interference, never explained how nor made any attempt to demonstrate that it could be done."

On this point Mr. Marconi has already stated in a communication to the Department that his apparatus for preventing interference has not yet been protected by patents, and that therefore it could neither be used in these experiments nor explained to the commission. The conclusion of the report runs as follows:

"Between large ships (heights of masts 130 and 140 feet) and a torpedo-boat (height of mast 45 feet), across open water, signals can be read up to seven miles on the torpedo-boat and 85 miles on the ship. Communication might be interrupted altogether when tall buildings of iron framing intervene.

"The rapidity is not greater than twelve words per minute for skilled operators.

"The shock from the sending coil of wire may be quite severe and even dangerous to a person with a weak heart. No fatal accidents have been recorded.

"The liability to accident from lightning has not been ascertained.

"The sending apparatus and wire would injuriously affect the compass if placed near it. The exact distance is not known and should be determined by experiment.

"The system is adapted for use on all vessels of the navy, including torpedo-boats and small vessels, as patrols, scouts, and despatch-boats, but it is impracticable in a small boat.

"For landing parties the only feasible method of use would be to erect a pole on shore and then communicate with the ship.

"The system could be adapted to the telegraphic determination of differences of longitude in surveying.

"The board respectfully recommends that the system be given a trial in the navy."

DARK LIGHTNING.

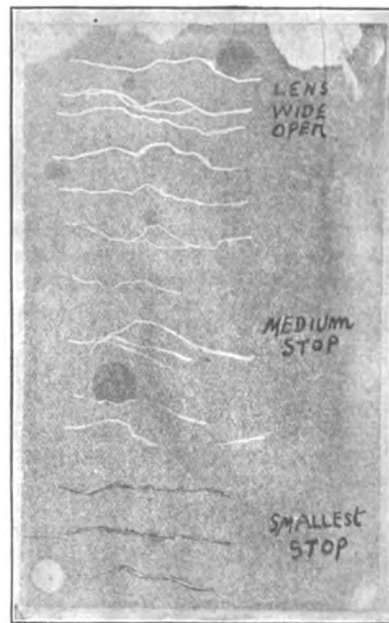
MUCH popular interest has recently been shown in the so-called "dark-lightning" flashes—flashes of lightning that have the usual shape and occur under the usual conditions, but appear black or dark instead of bright. As such flashes have not only been seen with the naked eye, but have many times been photographed, it was once thought that they must have objective existence; but scientific research on the subject has now proved to the satisfaction of almost every one that they are in one case optical illusions and in the other the result of a curious photographic effect. Says Prof. Elihu Thomson, writing in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, November 11:

"Permit me to say at the outset that 'dark lightning' is a myth, due to contrast effects when seen by the eye, and to peculiarities of photographic-plate sensitiveness when photographed. The mystery as to the photography of dark flashes was cleared up a considerable time ago by Clayden's experiment. . . .

"The effect is one due simply to well-known actions of a photographic plate during exposure and development. If a plate is subjected to diffused light and then exposed to a bright flash, the flash develops and gives in the positive a white streak. If, however, the exposure to the flash is succeeded by the exposure to diffused light, dark flashes result. Those familiar with the more minute phenomena of the photographic plate will recognize this property as an old friend or enemy in a new rôle."

That the ordinary man is not quite satisfied with this explanation is shown by a letter from a correspondent in Wisconsin, that appears in the same issue of *The Electrical World*. The letter, which is similar to many others that are appearing in the technical papers, runs as follows:

"I am sending you herewith a photographic print of a lightning flash taken about 9:30 P.M., August 28, 1899, at Minneapolis, Minn. . . . The principal interest of the plate attaches to the very distinct records of 'dark lightning.' Near the middle of the flash a small 'dark flash' starts off to the left and continues to the earth, apparently independent of the main flash and growing heavier as it nears the earth. Also near the earth on a white flash are several dark branches showing very distinctly. . . . These dark 'branches' appear certainly to come from the white flash, and one would hardly expect the photographic image of a part of a bolt of lightning to reverse, and not the whole of it."



PHOTOGRAPH OF DARK LIGHTNING.

The whole question is very thoroughly treated in an illustrated article in *Science* (November 17), by Prof. R. W. Wood of the University of Wisconsin. Professor Wood says that Clayden's explanation, altho correct itself, needs explaining. He says:

"Mr. Clayden showed that if a plate, which had received an impression of a lightning flash or electric spark, was subsequently slightly fogged, either by exposing it to feeble diffused light or by leaving the lens of the camera open, the flash on development came out darker than the background. If, however, the plate was fogged before the image of the flash was impressed, it came out brighter than the background, as in the ordinary pictures of lightning. I refer to the appearance in the positive print in each case. This is quite different from ordinary reversal due to the action of a very intense light, for the order in which the lights are applied is a factor, and the phenomenon lies wholly in the region of under-exposure. I repeated Mr. Clayden's experiment, and obtained dark flashes without any difficulty.

"The effect can not, however, be obtained by impressing an image of a filament of an incandescent lamp on a plate and subsequently fogging the plate. Clearly there is something about the light of the electric spark which is essential to the production of the reversal. It is not intensity, however, for I found it was impossible to obtain reversed images or bright sparks with the lens wide open.

"The figure shows a series of spark images, some normal, some partly reversed, and others wholly reversed. The sparks are those of a large inductorium, with a good-sized Leyden jar in circuit. The sparks were all of equal intensity, but after each discharge the iris diaphragm of the lens was closed a little. . . . After exposure the plate was exposed to the light of a candle for a second or two and then developed.

"In this series of pictures it will be seen that the edges of the bright images of the sparks are reversed, the intensity on the border of the image being less than at the core. As the intensity of the spark becomes less and less, the bright central core dwindles down to a mere thread and eventually disappears, the spark's image being feeble enough to reverse over its entire area.

"This explains why the dark lightning flashes are usually ramifications of the main flash. The ramifications are less brilliant discharges and reverse, while the main one is too bright to cause the effect."

It occurred to Professor Wood that some peculiar radiation may be emitted by the spark, which radiation is wanting in the light coming from other bodies. He succeeded in showing that the light of the spark does not act in the same way as the light of the candle, but the peculiarity did not lie in the nature of its radiation, for he found that all parts of the spectrum acted alike in this respect. To quote again:

"Clearly the effect does not depend on wave length. It then occurred to me that the time element might enter into the problem. The light of the spark is over in about 0.00050 of a second, and it did not seem impossible that a bright light of exceeding short duration might act quite differently on a plate from a weaker light of longer duration."

This hypothesis was tested in a variety of ways, and in all of them Professor Wood obtained very strong evidence that the important element in the action is the duration of the illumination. To cite the author's detailed accounts of these experiments is of course impossible here, but we quote his final conclusion, which is interesting, as probably settling the "dark-lightning" question for good, at least in its photographic aspect:

"We are justified in assuming that *the action of an intense light on a plate for a very brief time interval decreases the sensitiveness of the plate to light*. It is curious to contrast with this effect the fact that exposure to a dim light for a moment or two appears to increase the sensibility by doing the small amount of preliminary work on the molecules, which seems to be necessary before any change can be effected that will respond to the developer. I am not prepared to say what the nature of the change effected by the flash is. Possibly some one familiar with the theory of sensitive emulsions can answer the question."

METEORS THAT FAILED TO APPEAR.

THE November meteor shower, that was expected to be unusually large this year, very generally failed to put in an appearance and thereby disappointed not only astronomers, but a very large portion of the general public as well. Elaborate preparations had been made for observing and recording it, but these could be used only in a few cases. Clouds prevented observation over a great part of the United States, but even where the sky was visible few meteors were seen, and not all of these belonged to the expected swarm, whose members are known as "Leonids," because they appear to radiate from the constellation Leo. The largest number seen was recorded at the University of Pennsylvania, where 102 meteors were observed, 69 of which were Leonids. Says *The Scientific American* (November 25):

"Nearly all the meteors observed were faint, only a few of them being of the second magnitude. Most of the non-Leonids were scarcely discernible. In no instance did a meteor leave a trail visible for more than a few seconds. The Harvard observatory counted 64, but the display hardly came up to the expectations of the astronomers. Professor Howe, of the University of Denver, reported that he counted 18 Leonids besides a large number of meteors in other portions of the sky. On November 14 many students of Princeton stayed out long after midnight to observe them, and in order that all might have an opportunity of observing them, the bells in the town rang to wake up the students at one o'clock. No photographs were taken of the few stray meteors which were seen. At McGill University photographs of 156 meteors were obtained. At Lima, Peru, at half-past twelve o'clock on November 15, there was a strong earthquake shock, but no celestial phenomena were observed. By the falling of an aerolite seven miles south of Crescent City, Ill., a residence was partly wrecked, tearing away a portion of the upper story. The aerolite buried itself in the ground about three feet from the foundation of the house.

"In England a balloon made an ascension for the purpose of observing the Leonid shower. The observers saw only five meteors, and they were obliged to make a sudden descent, as the balloon was drifting toward the sea. As a result two of the three

occupants of the balloon were injured. Generally speaking, the European observations proved a failure, except in the Austrian Alps, where, on November 15, no less than 300 Leonids were seen and photographed. One hundred were seen at Paris, and a fair display at Brussels.

"The most interesting report received from the observations in the United States on November 15 is a despatch, unsubstantiated as yet by astronomical authorities, to the effect that a large meteorite fell in the woods just east of Webster City, Iowa. The despatch said that the falling body came down with a terrific roar and, all seething and smoking, plowed out a hole in the ground 50 feet square. If the report is verified, the find will be more than usually interesting, because, while meteorites at times fall to the earth, it is not known that any of the Leonids have hitherto penetrated through the earth's dense atmosphere without being entirely consumed."

Why was not the swarm of Leonids on time? To explain this seems not to be altogether easy. Most astronomers profess to be in the dark. Prof. E. C. Pickering, of Harvard, suggests in an interview published in the *Boston Transcript* (November 18), that the swarm passed so as to be visible in the central Pacific. In this case, he says, the meteors "would probably be observed in the Sandwich Islands, and the reports could not reach here for some days yet." Reports have been received from India, however, as well as from various parts of Europe, as has been noted above, and no greater number of meteors were observed there than here.

Prof. W. H. Pickering, another Harvard astronomer, has a different theory, which is thus set forth in the same Boston newspaper. It says:

"His thesis is that the time has been wrongly computed, and that the shower is not due this year, but two years later, in 1901 and possibly three years later in 1902! To reach this conclusion, Professor Pickering went back to the year 902, when the first shower of Leonids of which there are preserved records took place. Every thirty-three and one-quarter years the shower re-occurred until 1602, that is, counting only by centuries, there were showers in 902, 1002, 1101, 1202, 1302, 1402, 1502, and 1602, and then there appears to have been a change in the orbit of the swarm, for instead of reappearing about one hundred years later, it reappeared ninety-six years later, in 1698, and since then the shower of Leonids has taken place, not every thirty-three years, as is generally supposed, but every thirty-four years. There was a shower in 1833, and then the statement has been repeated many times of late that the next was in 1866. Professor Pickering admits that this may have been true in England, but it certainly is not a correct statement for America. There was a shower visible in 1866 in America, but it was not to be compared to the shower of one year later, 1867, when it may have been cloudy in England and therefore unnoted. And since that change in the orbit of the swarm in the seventeenth century it has appeared at intervals of thirty-four years. The error that astronomers all over the world have made lies in the fact that they computed from the early records without consulting carefully all of the statistics of the centuries as Professor Pickering has just done. According to this statement the shower should arrive in 1901."

Mosquitoes and Malaria in Japan.—There is nothing new under the sun. A correspondent of *The Lancet* writes to that paper as follows: "Now that the work of Major Ross has brought the question of the connection between mosquitoes and malaria so prominently under notice, it is interesting to find that long ago the mischief wrought by mosquitoes was suspected by the acute Japanese. In a little Japanese romance written (or translated) by J. Morris, and published in 1885, the following statement occurs: 'The Japanese declare that its [the mosquito's] constant attacks bring on a kind of fever; and this is by no means improbable, having in view the fact that this pest prepares for the summer campaign by a course of training on the swamps and marshes of the neighborhood, and inoculates whole families with the essences of these odoriferous hunting-grounds. If sleepless nights combined with repeated doses of this subtle poison were not to give rise to feverish symptoms, it would, indeed, be strange.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

EFFECT OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM ON PROTESTANTISM AND CATHOLICISM.

MR. W. H. MALLOCK, author of "Is Life Worth Living?" has just re-stated the opinions which he gave to the world almost twenty years ago, to the effect that "if the Christian religion holds its own at all in the face of secular knowledge, it is the Christian religion as embodied in the Church of Rome, and not in any form of Protestantism, that will survive in the intellectual contest." Further, he holds that "the outlines of the great Apologia which Rome, as the champion of revelation, will offer to the human intellect, instead of being wrapped in mystery, are, for those who have eyes to see, day by day becoming clearer and more comprehensive, and that all those forces of science which it was once thought would be fatal to her, are now, in a way which constitutes one of the great surprises of history, so grouping themselves as to afford her a new foundation." In elucidation of these two points he says in *The Nineteenth Century* (November) :

"And now let me sum up in as few words as possible what science is tending to do in the directions that have just been indicated, firstly with regard to the Bible, and secondly with regard to Christian doctrine. It tends to annihilate completely, in the eyes of every thinking man, the two great principles which are the foundation of what is called reformed Christianity. The first of these is the principle that the Bible contains in itself a clear indication of what Christian doctrine is, and is also its own warranty that everything which it says is true; the second is the principle that, if any further guide is required, we shall find it in the beliefs and practises of Christ's earliest followers, the fundamental assumption of every school of Protestantism being that its own creed is that of the first Christians, given back to the light by the removal of the superstructures of Rome.

"Both these principles the scientific study of history is rendering, year by year, more completely untenable—indeed, we may say more completely unthinkable. While increasing the interest of the Bible in many respects, it is exhibiting the Biblical books as utterly incompetent, in themselves, to supply us with any system of coherent doctrine, or to prove it. While increasing the interest of the history of the Christian Church, it is showing us that the Christianity of Protestantism, no less than that of Rome, is, instead of being primitive, the gradual growth of centuries; and that of the simplest creed professed in the austerest of Little Bethels, as truly as of that which echoes under the dome and among the incense of St. Peter's, we may say that it resembles the creed of the first Christian age only as a man of fifty may resemble a child of five."

Mr. Mallock instances three books—"Lux Mundi," by Canon Gore; "The Bible: Its Meaning and Its Supremacy," by Dean Farrar; and "The New Testament," by Professor Harnack—as representing the general drift of opinion among the Protestant churches, and agreeing in the conclusion that the Bible, taken by itself, is "no guide to true Christianity, and affords no proof that such and such doctrines are true." Mr. Mallock says:

"The Dean of Canterbury, and his school, altogether reject the sacerdotal theory of a miracle-working priesthood. Lord Halifax, and his school, maintain not only that such a priesthood was ordained by Christ, and is sustained by the Holy Ghost, but also that its existence is essential to the life of the Christian Church, and that no church is a branch of the Catholic Church without it. Canon Gore maintains that, however scientific criticism may alter, in some respects, our view of the Scripture narrative, it does nothing whatever to weaken the evidences of Christ's divinity. He gives us to understand, it is true, that when he speaks of scientific criticism, he means such criticism when uninfluenced by an animus against Christianity. We will, therefore, compare his views with those of a critic as religious as himself—a critic, moreover, who joins with Canon Gore in declaring that scientific

criticism, as applied to the New Testament, is by no means, as many suppose, 'increasingly radical' in its results. Professor Harnack (for it is he I allude to) declares that it does nothing to alter 'the main lineaments of the personality of Christ, and the true point of His sayings.' But what, when he says this, does Professor Harnack mean? He means, as we find on referring to another passage, that this scientific criticism, which he regards as so undestructive, has destroyed at all events our belief in three things—the miraculous birth of Christ, His resurrection, and His ascension. What shall we say, then, of any Protestant doctrine of agreement—of the claim that any living authority is present within the Protestant Church which preserves Christian doctrine intact amid the critical storm—when the very men who are most eager to put this authority forward are found to be contradicting each other with regard to the very rudiments of the faith which this authority imposes on them, and can not agree that it imposes on them even a belief in the resurrection of their Lord?

"Such is the condition to which, as an intellectual system, Protestantism is being reduced by the solvent touch of science; and year by year, as scientific knowledge increases, and as the consciousness of what it means becomes clearer and more diffused, the intellectual bankruptcy of Protestantism becomes more and more evident."

The position of the Roman Catholic Church, on the other hand, is affected in a directly opposite way, says Mr. Mallock:

"In the first place, the effect of science on the external evidences of Christianity being, as we have seen on the admission of Protestants themselves, to rob these evidences of their inherent doctrinal definiteness, a living authority which shall interpret and fix their meaning, and also confront objectors with some reasonable theory of itself, is now being recognized, with a clearness unparalleled in former ages, as the sole foundation on which any doctrinal Christianity can be supported. In the second place, the logical completeness with which this foundation is supplied by Rome is, in consequence of this fact, being brought into increasing prominence; and in the third place, this completeness is being emphasized yet farther by the ignominious failure of Protestantism to provide any equivalent. Who can conceive of four Catholic theologians, all claiming to speak in the name of the Church of Rome, but holding opposite views, and expressing them with equal vehemence, as to the nature of the priesthood, and of the sacraments, the authority of General Councils, and even as to the question whether Christ rose from the dead? The idea is absurd. There are many doctrinal questions as to which even Rome has as yet defined nothing; but the doctrines which she has defined she has defined clearly and forever; and she will forever stand by these definitions, or will fall by them.

"In this way it is, then, that modern historical criticism is working to establish, so far as intellectual consistency is concerned, the Roman theory of Christianity, and to destroy the theory of Protestantism. . . . Just as Rome has absorbed Platonism in the Fourth Gospel, and in the doctrine of the Trinity, and has absorbed Aristotelianism in the doctrine of Christ's real presence in the Eucharist, so we may naturally expect that it will, in its theory of its own nature, absorb some day the main ideas of that evolutionary philosophy which many people imagine destined to accomplish its destruction; and may find in the Spencerian philosophy a basis for its own authority, like that with which Aristotle supplied it for its doctrine of transubstantiation.

"At all events the whole course of modern intellectual history, in so far as it is not tending to make all religions incredible, is tending to prepare this argument for the use of the Roman apologist, and to render its use impossible for apologists of any other school; and if one who is not a Catholic may venture to give such an opinion, it appears to me that, the credibility of any religion being granted, the intellectual prospects of Christianity were never more reassuring than they are as now represented by the prospects of the Church of Rome, under the pressure of historical criticism and the philosophy of organic evolution."

Dr. Sheldon's New Covenant.—The Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," believes that several statements in the Apostles' Creed, as at present used by the Congregational churches, are meaningless and obsolete, and since each of these churches has the privilege of establishing its own creed,

he has proposed a new covenant which he thinks better adapted to the religious needs of to-day. He has not, he announces, revised the Apostles' Creed, as has been reported, but has simply laid it aside. The new covenant, which he says is so simple that children will understand it, was formally adopted by the congregation at a recent meeting. It is in the form of an address by the pastor to members to be received into the church, and is as follows:

"Dearly beloved, called of God to be His children through Jesus Christ, we give hearty thanks to God, who by His Spirit has opened your eyes to see, and your heart to receive Jesus as Lord, and who has led you to present yourselves here to confess Him and to unite with His church.



THE REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON.

"Now, before God, your Heavenly Father, and Jesus His Son, and in the presence of His people you promise to devote yourselves during your whole life to the love, service, and obedience of Jesus Christ. You promise to walk in His steps so far as you know them now or may hereafter learn them through His Holy Scriptures, and to do

His will so far as you may be able through the help of the Holy Spirit. You do cordially unite yourself with this church of Christ, and you promise to share with us in its worship and work, by attending the services of the church, by aiding in the financial and social work of the church, and by taking upon yourself such responsibilities as you believe belong to you as a member of this church. Do you promise?"

After the reception of members, the following words are said by the pastor:

"Beloved in the Lord, you have been baptized into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost; have confessed your faith in Christ before witnesses and have given yourselves to God in an everlasting covenant of grace. We therefore welcome you into this church, and do promise to aid you in your effort to live a Christian life. May God bless you and keep you and cause His face to shine upon you and give you peace. Amen.

"Now unto Him that is able to keep you from falling, and to present you faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy, to the only wise God, our Savior, be glory and majesty, dominion and power, both now and forever. Amen."

THE AFRICAN WAR A DANGER TO CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

THE interests involved in the struggle between the British and the Boers are not of political character alone, but include mission problems of considerable moment. The seat of the present war has been for nearly half a century the field of operations for one of the largest and most successful German foreign mission societies in existence, namely, that of Hermannsburg. The condition produced by the present crisis has been a source of great worry to the leaders of the society. To the *Missionsblatt*, published at Hermannsburg, we are indebted for the following particulars:

In South Africa this society has been at work almost since its organization, something over fifty years ago. A beginning was made in Natal in 1854 and from there spread in a northeasterly direction into Zululand and the South African Republic or the Trans-

vaal. Since 1858 the work has been carried on in Bechuanaland. In all, this society has twenty-nine stations in the Transvaal and seventeen in the three British provinces involved in the present struggle. In the neighborhood of Ladysmith and Colenso, there are quite a number of congregations of converts under Hermannsburg missionaries. Near Pietermaritzburg there is a colony of about 500 converts. Near Mafeking there are successful mission stations, e. g., Polfontain, with 837; Emmaus, with 1,975; Bethel, with 1,844 baptized members. In the Transvaal, Linokana has 2,012, Manuane has 2,492, Pella has 2,127, and Mahanaim has 1,090 baptized converts. In addition there are other stations, large and small, scattered throughout the seat of war, some of which are flourishing and independent Christian congregations composed entirely of heathen converts.

It can not be otherwise than that this war will seriously impair the work of the missionaries. The sword has severed families and friends. In some cases some members of a mission family are in Transvaal territory and others in British, so that they will be compelled to fight against each other. Again, the members of the mission congregations in British and in Boer territory are doubtless destined to enter the ranks against each other, as both governments are trying to secure the cooperation of the natives, which will naturally involve the native Christians. These number many times the contingent consisting of Boers, English, Germans, and other foreigners, and if these are once fired with the passions of war, the danger to the spiritual condition and to the cause of Christianity in general in this promising and successful field of Christian enterprise can not be predicted.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE SECULARIZATION OF MISSION-SCHOOLS IN JAPAN.

THE new regulations adopted by the imperial Government in Japan for the organization and control of private schools have met with much opposition from the Christian denominations which maintain mission-schools in that country. The instructions published by the minister of education in August of this year provide for the secularization of all private schools, from the kindergarten to college, whose course of instruction is accepted by the Government as an equivalent to that of the public schools. The ministerial instruction reads as follows:

"It being essential, from the standpoint of educational policy, to make the work of general education entirely separate from religion, in government and communal institutions and in others whose curriculum is determined by law, it shall not be allowed even at extra hours to give religious teaching or to perform religious ceremonies."

Since, by Article VIII. of the new government regulations, all private schools are compelled to become *quasi* public schools in order to secure for their students recognition from the state, and since the ministerial ruling just quoted compels schools to give up all religious instruction and ceremony in order to become *quasi* public schools, there seems to be no alternative to secularization but annihilation, unless the mission-schools are to be content to forego official recognition altogether, thus being placed at a great disadvantage. The foreign element in Japan, secular as well as religious, objects emphatically to the course of the Government. The *Japan Weekly Mail* has from the first opposed the new regulations, claiming that great injustice was done to the mission-schools which had been built up by many years of labor and at much expense, and that injustice was also done to the parent who desired to send his child to a school where religious instruction is given. It says (October 21):

"Why is religious instruction forbidden in private schools which have official recognition? Why are religious exercises forbidden in such schools? We have been told that it is not the policy of the Government to include religion in the program of state education. The celebrated Instruction of the Minister of Education

commences with the words: 'Since it is absolutely necessary that general education should stand independent of religion,' etc. That is all right. Every one of us admits that no form of religious belief should be taught in schools which are supported, partially or wholly, by taxes levied upon all subjects of the realm, irrespective of their religious convictions. But why should a private school, supported solely by voluntary payments, be subjected to such a restriction? It is a singular fact that not one of the writers who defend the Educational Department's policy has attempted to assign a reason for it."

The New York *Independent* (undenom., November 16) puts the questions at issue very plainly, as follows:

"The Japanese Government supports a system of free schools. From those schools all religious instruction or religious services, Buddhist, Shinto, or Christian, are very properly excluded. There is a certificate system by which students pass from the lowest grade to the university. The students in the high schools and universities are exempt from conscription in the army, and their certificate of graduation opens to a young man various appointments in almost every calling which others can not obtain. To all these privileges no one has the right to make any objection.

"But the Japanese Government also gives these privileges to certain other private schools which accept the required curriculum of studies and submit to inspection. Some of these schools receive government subvention, and some do not. Their students are exempt from conscription, and are granted the regular certificates on graduation with all the accruing privileges.

"Now the Department of Education has issued an order that in no such schools shall religious instruction of any sort be given, or any religious exercises observed. This applies to schools which receive not a yen from the Government. . . .

"If the Japanese Government is willing to give special privileges to institutions that maintain the grade of the imperial schools, it has no right to say that anything shall be considered except the grade of the instruction given in the required studies. If the school wishes to give additional instruction in bridge-building or rice-growing, or Buddhism, or Christianity; if it requires its pupils to wear a certain style of dress or repeat a certain form of prayer, that should be none of the business of the Government so long as it gives the school no money. It may refuse its privileges to all outside schools, but if it has the good sense to utilize the schools it should put no restrictions beyond those of the curriculum required."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., November 25) says:

"The Minister of Education declares that even in private schools which are supported by mission funds, there shall be no religious teaching, no prayer offered, no hymn sung, no Bible instruction, no word spoken for Christ. To accept the privileges of government license and regulation at such a price, would be a sacrifice of principle, a misuse of money held and expended in trust for the propagation of Christianity.

"Public opinion in Japan and in America condemns the minister's course. If the missions stand together in refusing to accept the government license at the price of Christian instruction, there is hope that the order will be so amended as to exempt private schools from much hardship. We hear that all the mission-schools of American societies, except our own, have already resolved to stand together thus, and tho the department has issued no formal notice, it has practically postponed the enforcement of the minister's order until spring. A firm and united stand may turn this temporary postponement into a permanent abrogation."

The San Francisco *Call* (November 15) expresses astonishment that there should be any protest on the part of Americans; but its astonishment is accounted for by the fact that it assumes that the action of the Japanese Government is nothing but a "prohibition of sectarian religious teaching in the public schools of Japan." If the prohibition were limited to public schools, there would hardly be two views of the action held in this country. This assumption is supported by no evidence so far presented, and seems to have been due simply to a misunderstanding on the part of the San Francisco paper.

MR. ROBERTS AND THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

MOST of the religious journals in America have been devoting considerable attention during the past few weeks to the questions raised by the election of Mr. Brigham H. Roberts to the House of Representatives. For the most part there is a disposition to be temperate in their treatment of the delicate problems involved and to recognize certain traits in Mr. Roberts himself not unworthy of commendation. *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc.) says:

"As Bishop Tuttle was careful to point out with wise charity, polygamy does not necessarily imply immorality in Mr. Roberts, of which God alone can judge. Mr. Roberts may be an immoral man. So may any Congressman. But that is not the business of Congress to determine.

"This is not a question of individual morality. It is a question of social morality, and of political necessity. It is very doubtful, as Bishop Tuttle showed, whether there is any sound legal ground for excluding Mr. Roberts from Congress. Even were he convicted of the misdemeanor of which he is accused, and which indeed he would scorn to deny, that conviction would carry no political disability. The true ground of objection to Mr. Roberts is that his presence in Congress is contrary to public welfare because it is against the ethics of good government. If it is necessary to take Mr. Roberts in, it is quite possible to put him out on the ground that he is the representative of men who in choosing him have given a new proof to a long-suffering nation that they have not kept, and do not mean to keep, any more than Mr. Roberts has kept, or means to keep, their part of the compact under which they were received into the Union of States."

The Christian Standard (Christian) takes much the same view:

"From time to time for months past we have been receiving copies of petitions to the House of Representatives in Congress to refuse to admit Mr. Roberts, of Utah, to a seat in that body to which he has been elected. These petitions we have been requested to print and to urge our readers to sign. We have not done so; first, because we do not repose much confidence in the good judgment of the prime movers in this matter; and second, because we think that if Mr. Roberts has been lawfully elected as a Representative, he ought to be seated as such. But a journalist for whom we have great respect, the Rev. Dr. Hepworth, of the New York *Herald*, after due inquiry, personally made in Utah, publishes a statement which we are bound to believe; and while we are not prepared to sign or circulate any petitions on the subject, we have a very clear notion of what it would be right for the House of Representatives to do. In our opinion Mr. Roberts ought to be seated; so much respect seems to be due to his credentials and to the Constitution of the United States. And then, if the facts charged against Mr. Roberts are found on inquiry to be true, Mr. Roberts ought to be expelled, on the ground that a perjured criminal is not fit to sit in the House of Representatives."

Mr. Carleton F. Brown, in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian) also thinks that Congress can not refuse to admit Mr. Roberts:

"If the broad ground be taken that Congress has the right to inquire into the moral qualifications of its members, there are scores of others who ought to be unseated before Mr. Roberts. The Congressman from Utah is admitted by all who know him, Gentile as well as Mormon, to be an honest man of sincere conviction in his religious beliefs and practises. It has not been shown that he has married additional wives since the adoption of the state constitution. His offense consists in continuing to maintain relations with his plural wives.

"The crusade against Mr. Roberts has been organized and led by sectarian religious bodies whose zeal is always aroused in 'fighting Mormonism.' Can the Mormons be blamed for seeing in it only ecclesiastical jealousy and hatred of their church? Every resolution denunciatory of Roberts, which is passed by church and ministerial bodies throughout the country, intensifies this feeling, and causes the Mormons to rally more devotedly around their own religious and social institutions.

"The change in Utah from polygamy to monogamy could not be a sudden one without involving the greatest hardships. It involves a social readjustment which only time can effect. But in

its outcome it is absolutely certain; not only political, but social laws are working inevitably in this direction.

"With the growth of education and social intercourse with outsiders, Mormonism is undergoing a modification which the power of the hierarchy can not resist; but against attack or persecution from without it is adamant. It is unfortunate that the era of good feeling should by this new crusade have been indefinitely postponed."

The Watchman (Baptist) says:

"The ground upon which we favor the expulsion of Congressman Roberts, of Utah, from the House differs from that taken by some excellent people. He can not be expelled because he is a Mormon. The Constitution prescribes that 'no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.' Whether or not in view of the amnesty proclamations of President Harrison in 1893, and of President Cleveland in 1894, Roberts is now a law-breaker, involves some delicate legal questions. But we hold that Roberts should be expelled from the House under the power of Congress to 'punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, to expel a member' (Art. I., Sec. 4). Granting that the Government had winked at a man's retaining wives he had married before the federal law prohibited polygamy, such a man was not a fit candidate for Congress. The nomination and election of Roberts was a direct defiance to the moral sense of the people, and a challenge to the convictions that had enacted the Edmunds-Tucker law. Utah polygamists had been dealt with quite tenderly by the proclamations of Harrison and Cleveland. It was the part of propriety and decency for them to make themselves inconspicuous. In our judgment, not because Roberts is a Mormon; not because he is a law-breaker; but because of his disorderly behavior in flaunting before the public acts that if now committed would send him to prison, and because in defiance of the principles that have given us existing law, Roberts and the people of Utah have flung out this challenge, we believe that he should be expelled from the House for 'disorderly behavior.'"

Mr. Roberts's religious views, so far as they have a bearing on the question of polygamy, may be learned from his latest book, "A New Witness for God." In speaking of the eternal state he says:

"I wish to be perfectly understood here. Let it be remembered that the Prophet Joseph Smith taught that man, that is, his spirit, is the offspring of Deity; not in any mystical sense, but actually; that man has not only a Father in heaven, but Mother also. And when I say that the Prophet taught that the resurrection is a reality, that the relationship of husband and wife is intended to be eternal, together with all its endearing affections, I mean all that in its most literal sense. I mean that in the life to come, man will build and inhabit, eat, drink, associate, and be happy with his friends; and that the power of endless increase will contribute to the power and dominion of those who attain by their righteousness unto these privileges."

In *The Improvement Era* (May) Mr. Roberts gives the following reasons for believing that God approved of a plurality of wives as practised by the ancient patriarchs and many of the leaders and prophets of Israel:

"First. When a polygamous wife deserted the family of which she was a member, the Lord sent an angel to bid her return to that family, and promised to make her seed a great nation.

"Second. The Lord heard and answered the prayers of polygamous wives, blessing their marriage by granting them children; and, in the case of Rachel, the second wife of Jacob, performing what men call a 'miracle,' making the barren fruitful, in attestation of His approval of her polygamous marriage with Jacob.

"Third. The men who practised plural marriage by no means forfeited the peculiar blessings promised to them before they were polygamists; on the contrary, the promises were renewed to them, and greater blessings added, God continuing to be their friend, and revealing Himself and His purposes to them.

"Fourth. God Himself gave unto David a plurality of wives, thus becoming a party to the evil, if polygamy be sinful.

"Fifth. God owned and blessed the issue of polygamous mar-

riages, making a marked contrast between them and illegitimate children.

"Sixth. So far as the earthly parentage of Jesus is concerned He came of a polygamous lineage, which certainly would not have occurred had polygamy been unlawful and the issue spurious.

"Seventh. The Lord gave unto ancient Israel a number of laws under which polygamy was not only permitted, but in some instances made obligatory."

THE DISCIPLES AND NON-SECTARIANISM.

IN speaking of the remarkable success of the recent convention of the "Disciples" (the Christian Church) at Cincinnati, *The Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc.) attributes it to the missionary spirit of their congregations. It remarks:

"They love their church, and therefore work for it; they work for their church, and therefore love it. It stands next to them, and in building it up they seem to themselves to be most directly and effectively building up the kingdom of Christ. Methodism needs a new baptism of this denominational fervor."

Commenting on this, *The Christian Standard* (organ of the Disciples) says that "the very opposite of denominational fervor" is the secret of their success:

"They who attended the convention heard much about Christ as the Savior of sinners, as the Son in whom dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead bodily, as the chief corner-stone of the spiritual temple, and as the Head of the body, the Church. They heard good men honored, but not glorified. They were not greeted with panegyrics on 'our church,' 'our denomination,' 'our branch of the church,' 'our theology,' 'our faith and order,' 'our creed,' or any similar phraseology born of denominational life and thinking. The work of preaching the Gospel, and planting, not 'our church,' but the Church of Christ throughout the world, was constantly in view."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) will not admit that the Disciples are not "intensely denominational"—indeed, it adds that they are "disposed to proselytize as well." Yet, as *The Christian Standard* says, this perhaps only shows that "like other men, they preach better than they practise." Says *The Interior*:

"That the convention was the most successful of any religious assemblage of the year is admitted on all sides. It is therefore very well worth while to inquire for the causes. We think *The Advocate's* reasons are correct, so far as they go; but that back of them is the primary reason stated by *The Standard*, that the Disciples stand for the Church of Christ universal, and are therefore receiving the benefit of the powerful current toward Christian union. We do not think they are logically entitled to it, but the people do not bother themselves about the logic. There flies a banner in protest against sectarianism and for primitive apostolic Christianity, and hence the enthusiasm."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE American Revised Version of the Old and New Testaments, with colored maps and with the readings and renderings preferred by the American Revision Committee incorporated in the text, has been published by the Oxford University Press.

THE Rev. Minot J. Savage has just published a book called "Life Beyond Death," made up of records and of personal experiences in the domain of supernatural phenomena. Dr. Savage's aim is to give some of the rapidly accumulating scientific evidence relating to the question of immortality.

ONE striking evidence of the vast changes of sentiment in the Church of England which have taken place in the last half-century is given by the English correspondent of *The Church Standard* (Prot. Episc., November 18). The scene might have happened in the England of Chaucer. He writes: "An unusual ceremony took place last week in a rural Yorkshire parish, namely, the formal unveiling of a lofty crucifix in a field adjoining the village church. The following inscriptions are let into the four panels at the base of this memorial: 'This cross is erected in public homage to our Divine Redeemer, and to mark the opening of the twentieth century'; 'In pious memory of those benefactors in this parish who have fallen asleep in Christ, on whose souls sweet Jesus have mercy'; 'In thanksgiving for fourteen years' church progress in this parish amid exceptional difficulties and many severe trials'; 'In the hour of death and in the Day of Judgment, good Lord deliver us. Holy Mary Mother of God, pray for us.' The crucifix was unveiled by Miss Spedding."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE WAR SO FAR.

THE latest news as we go to press is that General Methuen, with a force of nearly 10,000 men, on the way to the relief of Kimberley, has forced back a smaller Boer army during the engagements at Belmont, Graspan, and Modder River. General Methuen's losses are, however, heavy, and the Boers do not seem to be disheartened greatly; so that prudent people do not expect to hear of the speedy submission of the Boers. The *Ottawa Events* says:

"It is pretty generally admitted now that the war is going to be long and bloody. When President Kruger declared that this would be the case, most of us laughed and predicted that a month from the opening of hostilities the Boer capital would be in possession of our troops. A good deal more time has passed, and the only British who have reached Pretoria are the British prisoners of war, and the only territory that has changed hands is the territory that has passed out of British control and into the hands of the Boers. These are the facts, and no amount of patriotism can change them."

The comments of the British and European papers that have reached us prior to going to press are on the situation as it appeared before General Methuen's operations. There is a strong suspicion that the enthusiasm of the British troops is not quite equal to that of the Boers, and regrets are expressed that the colors of the British regiments are not with them, as they were kept in Capetown and Pietermaritzburg. The *St. James's Gazette* thinks the Irish Fusiliers and Gloucesters would have surrendered less readily had their colors been with them. The Boers decline the risks of an attempt to storm fortified British positions, but the nearly 17,000 English are still held fast in Ladysmith, Mafeking, and Kimberley, the Boers evidently hoping that they may be forced to surrender from lack of stores. Boer accounts of the fights in Natal are coming in, and, tho belated, they are still interesting on account of discrepancies between them and British accounts already published. The organ of the Afrikaner Bond, *Oos Land*, describes the engagements at Glencoe and Elands-laagte to the following effect (the bracketed figures are inserted by us from British accounts):

About 1,000 [4,000 to 9,000] men under Lucas Meyer occupied Talana Hill October 20, where a battery of artillery joined them. They were attacked by a force of 4,000 men [3,800] and two batteries under General Symons. After a lively engagement lasting about two hours, our men withdrew in an easterly direction, as a thick mist began to settle. They were followed by some infantry and cavalry, the latter, about 100 men, being made prisoners. As we hear, the English lost 39 [43] dead and 171 wounded. Our own losses were 10 killed and 27 wounded [600 to 900].

The commando under Kock and Schiel was sent, over 1,000 strong, to destroy the railroad between Glencoe and Ladysmith, and to prevent reinforcements from reaching Glencoe. The detachment was a somewhat miscellaneous force, consisting of Germans, Dutch, and some Cape Afrikaners. It was attacked by a force of 6,000 English, and held its own until late in the afternoon, when the British got the upper hand. Our losses are heavy, at least 300, most of whom are prisoners. Luckily the darkness enabled most of our men to escape. The English lost 150 in killed and wounded. General Kock and Colonel Schiel are both wounded and prisoners.

Advices received by German and Dutch papers, and culled from private letters, convey the information that only 30,000 men are under arms at present from the Orange Free State and Transvaal. Only the first-call men, between eighteen and thirty-four years of age, had been summoned. These number about 25,000, but 5,000 more of the second-call (thirty-five to fifty) came of their own accord. With the volunteers from Natal and the Cape Colony, the Boer forces number about 40,000 men at present. Many

European papers no longer ask: Can the Boers win? but, Can England win? Charles Lourent, in the *Paris Matin*, writes:

"Punishment reaches England at the time of her greatest arrogance. The United Kingdom is safe, but there will be an end to 'Greater Britain.' The conquest of the Transvaal will never be completed, and other enslaved nations will also rise, for courage as well as cowardice is catching. Despite their ownership of the cables, the English will not be able to prevent the world from knowing the truth. Their will must bend before a patriotism which is, to say the least, as great as their own, and their wealth avails nothing against the bravery of their opponents."

Some English papers begin to speculate on the terms of peace. The *Daily Chronicle* (Radical) hopes that acceptable terms will be offered to the Boers when Sir Redvers Buller has begun to develop the strength at his command. So does *The Morning Leader*, which asserts that the war already costs more than had been expected. There is some apprehension of a financial flurry unless the war is speedily ended. The *Edinburgh Scotsman* says:

"At the moment the prevailing impression among speculators is that the struggle will be brief, and that the whole affair will be over in a few months. People who are in this sanguine frame of mind are consequently buying somewhat freely, and their operations have helped to bring about a smart recovery from the low level of prices touched just prior to the delivery of the Boer ultimatum, which in many quarters was taken as signifying the beginning of the end. This hopeful view is not, however, shared by the leading South African financial houses, which incline to the opinion that the war will be a much longer drawn-out affair than is generally supposed. They are in a very cautious frame of mind, and not inclined to omit from their calculations a possible chapter of accidents. No sort of doubt is entertained as to the ultimate outcome, but much may, it is felt, happen in the interval calculated to cause a temporary widespread anxiety among both investors and speculators, and bring about severe disturbances in the market."

The forces at the command of Great Britain are pretty well known on the Continent, and now that the Boers turn out to be as strong as their friends hoped, England is expected to show that she is equal to extraordinary demands upon her resources. In Germany, Bismarck's saying that "John Bull may turn out to be an asthmatic prize ox rather than a steer," is quoted with much merriment. The military expert of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"It is all very well to talk of mobilizing another army corps; but the thing is not easily done. Great Britain has a great number of battalions which need only men to make them as magnificent as they appear on paper. Their war strength is supposed to be 1,000 men. In time of peace they number hardly 400. An army corps has three divisions of 12,000 men; with the fifth division, which is at present being organized, there would be 48,000 men. At present, Great Britain has only 41 battalions of infantry left, with very little cavalry and less artillery. Deducting the unfit and those who are already sent or designed to be sent to fill the gaps in Africa, only 12,300 regulars of the infantry remain. The reserves will yield, at the highest, 30,000 men. If these 43,000 men are sent to Africa, England remains unprotected. If she listens to her most prudent adviser, Major Griffith, who warns her that unforeseen trouble may arise, especially in Ireland, she will not send more than the fifth division."

The *London Saturday Review* sketches the situation to the following effect:

Rumors that the Orange Free State Boers are returning to their farms must be received with extreme caution. As regards the Boers' chances against Ladysmith, it should be remembered that neither their organization nor their armament—they have no bayonets—is adapted to assault. With them it is a case of fire tactics alone. Sir George White has grand regiments, better than those now arriving, which are full of reservists. He can not be overcome by the artillery which the Boers have at their command. The first thing now is to relieve him. No attempt will probably be made to storm the Drakensberg when Natal is cleared of the

Boers. It would involve heavy losses and play into their hands. The troops which can be spared from Natal will be sent west. The Boers probably begin to realize now that they can not win in the end, even if they have scored a few unimportant successes. The campaign must ultimately end in the collapse of Boer resistance from want of ammunition, which they can not replenish.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE OTHER POWERS.

THE British Government has officially recognized the belligerency of the Boer republics; but in the English jingo papers which we have before us, published prior to that recognition, no concession to the independence of the Transvaal Republic is regarded as possible, and its territory is mentioned as already *de jure*, if not *de facto*, annexed as British territory. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"As we have pointed out, there is no question of the cabinet proposing to 'annex' the Transvaal, since, by the forfeiture of their rights under the conventions, the Boers' territory has already reverted to the British crown. It is idle to describe this as a refined distinction; it is a fact which constitutionally can not be ignored even if ministers desired to do so. You can not annex British territory. Of course, it would be possible to grant a new convention to the defeated Boers, restoring their right of self-government; but Lord Salisbury's cabinet are not quite such simpletons as that would imply."

Some of the best-informed European papers continue to assert that unpleasant surprises are in store for British journals which take the same attitude as here taken by *The St. James's Gazette*. The Rome *Italie* declares that all the great powers have promised to remain neutral during the war, but that they reserve their freedom of action in case the independence of the republics is threatened. The Brussels *Indépendance Belge* says:

"During the Czar's visit in Germany he conferred with the Kaiser regarding the war, the most important question being how England is to be prevented from becoming paramount in South Africa. Assuming that in the end the republics will be conquered, the powers contemplate the necessity of interference, as the overpowering influence of Great Britain in South Africa will be exercised neither in the interest of civilization nor of European trade other than British, and as the balance of power would seriously suffer, Great Britain being already predominant in North and Central Africa. The powers would be pleased with the creation of a great and powerful Afrikander republic, should the Boers win, and they would certainly do something toward its creation."

The *Indépendance Belge*, which has a reputation to lose, asserts emphatically that this information is correct, but that, as matters stand now, interference would be premature. Meanwhile the government of each power is credited with the desire to strengthen its position in the many places where each has found England alone in the way. In England this situation is faced with a rather defiant expression. The London *Economist* expresses itself to the following effect:

The nations of the world are insanely jealous of the Anglo-Saxon race. They see that the progress of the world has great prizes in store, which are solely for England and America. They are convinced that England's wealth is largely the cause of their economical troubles. They know that this wealth must assume colossal dimensions if England annexes the Transvaal, hence their desire to arrest the march of British civilization. The governments are better informed, and more prudent, yet even the statesmen would rejoice if England were to lose, or if she were to pay too heavy for the victory. Luckily Great Britain is too strong at sea to render an attempt to rob her of the fruits of victory probable.

Dean Farrar, of Canterbury, recently said that "England, just and generous as ever, stands to-day amid the jealousy of nations and the hubbub of lies. Nothing is sadder than the proofs of

lying fury and frantic jealousy with which the foreign press, almost without exception, daily voids its poisonous rheum upon our native land." The overwhelming majority of English papers applaud this as an expression of the thoughts of England, and sound a note of defiance. England's former friends on the Continent think this neither timely nor prudent. "It will not do," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "to consider every one who does not agree with the British jingoes as either fools or knaves. *The Times*, for instance, continues to bluff and blow and to describe England's small attempts against a race of simple farmers as if this were an exhibition of her strength rather than her weakness. What will become of her if she has a powerful enemy to meet?" And the Berlin *Nation* expresses itself as follows:

"With the seventy thousand men which England will have at the Cape some time in January, she can not conquer the republics. That much is proven. Moreover, she has no men to replace the lost, for already there are attempts to recruit in Germany. That is one phase of England's precarious position. But what will she do as soon as Russia and France move? She may be able to hold her own at sea, but it is not easy to conceive how she will oppose Russia. Not a man has she to spare, either for India or for South Africa. Russia need not even 'officially' lead up to the struggle. It is sufficient for some Russian general to begin by pursuing 'bandits' on his 'own' responsibility. As long as Germany is neutral, France and Russia may not seriously interfere. But Germany will be neutral only so long as her own interests do not suffer by it. The gamblers who have caused this isolation have little reason to call it 'splendid.'"

The Madrid *Epoca* thinks Spain would be glad to take a hand in the game, in order to settle old scores with England, were the powers willing to dictate to her, and complains that the Kaiser stays the hand of Europe. The Germans deny this. The Emperor certainly has gone to England against the almost unanimous wish of the people (expressed in poetry as well as in prose), but Germany wishes to remain neutral until she is forced by circumstances to interfere. The Germans hope that the Boers will be lucky enough to prevent such circumstances. "For," says the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, "if England wins, Germany will be the next power whom England will attack on her way from the Cape to Cairo." But Germany does not trust Russia and France, and the Triple Alliance will not hold good in a war with England. "Italy hopes much for the defense of her coast from England," says the *Deutsche Wochen Zeitung*. Englishmen begin to suggest a little moderation in the tone adopted toward Germany. A correspondent of *The St. James's Gazette* writes:

"Is it not about time that Englishmen should drop the arrogant claim of the 'respect which superior wealth and civilization impose'? May it not be that the countrymen of Leibnitz, Grimm, Humboldt, Stein, Goethe, Virchow, etc., are not so ready to admit the superiority of British civilization? The respect due to wealth no Englishman of culture will claim. . . . Then there is the threat of England's disfavor in times of need. Surely this is a game that two can play at—but let who will engage in it, I for one will not; my desire is, and ever will be, to stop recriminations, which are worse than useless, and to establish hearty peace and cooperation between two kindred nations that can render each other great service."

Germany's neutrality, nevertheless, may not have prevented her from benefiting the Boers in an indirect manner. The London *Standard* officially declares that "Great Britain and Portugal share Germany's view that Delagoa Bay must remain neutral." Some of the Germans themselves assert that they will be satisfied if the present opportunity is made use of to sever all connections with England in the colonies, as they think that such connection is a precursor of trouble. Russia's hopes seem to be greater. Dr. Leyd's secretary, van Poeteren, has gone to St. Petersburg on a secret mission. The St. Petersburg *Sviet* describes how Russia may combine business with pleasure after the following manner:

"There is now a chance, too good to be missed, for placing a

Russian garrison in Herat—with the permission of the Emir of Afghanistan of course. Our Rusk railroad needs a terminal station, of which fact a good diplomat with a well-filled pocketbook may easily convince the Emir, especially as his sovereign rights would not be interfered with. The chance is really good. England will not dare to risk war with Russia; indeed, she will make her peace with the Boers to prevent further disadvantages. For her enmity we need care nothing; we have that already to the fullest extent. What we need is a good post of defense against perfidious Albion. By acquiring it we shall save a heroic race from annihilation, a race which prevents the building of British power in South Africa. And that is necessary. While we help ourselves we help the Boers."

Other Russian papers express themselves in a similar manner. The British press has as yet little to say about the matter. Even so jingoistic a publication as *The Saturday Review* hopes that Russia will be satisfied to annex parts of China rather than risk a war by entering territory which Great Britain has chosen to mark as her future sphere of influence.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE GERMAN NAVY.

LESS than two years ago the German Reichstag granted over \$100,000,000 for new war-ships, and already the grant is regarded by experts as inadequate. During the coming session the legislature will be asked to pass a bill which proposes to give the German fleet nearly sixty battle-ships, besides a large number of cruisers, which would give a navy second only to that of Great Britain unless other powers make a similar spurt. The building program may extend over seventeen years, but many papers point out that the ships could and probably would be built much sooner. Some lively debates are expected to occur in the Reichstag, but the Samoan dispute has irritated the nation, and it is doubtful if the representatives will care to risk a general election with the naval bill as an issue. Some papers demand a much faster rate of building. The Berlin *Neuesten Nachrichten* says:

"We can and must have the fleet we need ready for service in 1910, or at the latest in 1912. Even so we give our diplomacy a period of ten years of great worry. The financial question does not count against the danger we run. Germany will not be mistress of her fate until she has doubled her fleet, making her more valuable to her friends and more respected by her enemies. . . . We regard it as highly dangerous to put the matter off."

The only parties which already promise to oppose the bill outright are the Richter Radicals and the Socialists, tho the latter do not seem to be quite united on this point. The moderate Radicals, whose view are expressed by the Berlin *Nation*, are inclined to favor the bill. That paper says, in effect:

It does not seem easy to deny that the Foreign Office needs the ships. The Spanish-American war and the present war in South Africa increase the feeling of insecurity among the nations of the world. Conscription has reduced the danger of a catastrophe on the European continent, but the Americans and English, with their hired troops, show strong expansionist tendencies, and Germany does not feel comfortable with an inadequate naval armament. That we are a peaceful people we have proven; but we must ask ourselves whether our friendship would not be valued more by those great nations if we were less contemptibly armed for a naval war. Public opinion and the Reichstag certainly are bound to consider seriously the proposals of the Government.

Some of the Clerical organs are dissatisfied chiefly because the Government wants the whole outlay voted at once, which prevents the opposition parties from putting the thumbscrews on the administration. "Is the Government anxious to precipitate a conflict?" asks the *Germania*. The *Kölnische Volks-Zeitung* says:

"The demand is unparalleled. The representatives of the people are asked to agree to a scheme for naval construction which extends over seventeen years. Yet the plan accepted two years

ago, altho extended over six years only, has already been abandoned as insufficient by its proposers."

Outside of Germany, the prospect of a future powerful German navy does not arouse much concern. The English console themselves with the thought that a good many years must pass ere that fleet is "in being." The London *Speaker* says:

"For the moment the new program is more likely to influence the internal political situation than the position of Germany as a sea power. The Clericals, who hold the balance of power, seem bent on resolute opposition, and are prepared to use the question to decide outstanding constitutional issues. The failure of the Kaiser to carry his penal servitude bill against the center and the left in the Reichstag, and the Prussian canal bill against a very different coalition of the center and right in the Landtag, will make the coming struggle decisive as to the future of 'personal government.' The chief Clerical organ welcomes a conflict on this very ground. It protests in curiously outspoken terms against the dominance of the imperial factor of late years, and calls loudly for 'a stand-up fight' that would end the present 'hideous game.' It is seldom that a people has to choose so clearly between its armaments and its constitution."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* points out that these armaments can be directed against Great Britain only, or perhaps somewhat also against the United States. France and Russia would have to finish a quarrel with Germany on land. But if Great Britain, as already suggested, increases her navy to meet the Germans, France also must have more ships.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"CUBA CUBANO" OR "CUBA YANKEE"?

RUMORS are flying about regarding the mental condition of the people of Cuba. There is said to be much dissatisfaction over the possibility of annexation, and it is quite possible that silent preparations for resistance are being made, as the people who really mean to fight would be the last to inform the United States Government of that fact. But it is doubtful that the "best elements" in Cuba would join any such movement. The Madrid *España Moderna* at least does not think so. In its ably conducted review of Spanish-American affairs, this magazine has frequently argued that Spain is the only European power under whose rule inferior races rose to a fairly prosperous condition. It predicts that everywhere throughout Spanish-America peace will be established ultimately "with the help of those two powerful agents of Anglo-Saxon civilization, whisky and wholesale slaughter," unless precautions are taken. Yet the paper does not hope for the establishment of a Cuban republic. It says:

"The march of destiny points more and more to Yankee annexation. Mr. Porter, McKinley's personal friend, who was delegated to investigate the economical situation of Cuba, has pointed out in the New York *Herald* that British capital threatens the mercantile supremacy of the United States in the island. The Havana *Pais* openly demands a permanent, perpetual protectorate of the United States, expressing its views as follows: 'We do not stand alone in this; many others hold the same view, men who are anxious for a practical solution of the Cuban problem which becomes more and more obscure since the Grand Antille has ceased to be connected with Spain.' Another Cuban periodical predicts a most somber future. 'If,' it remarks, 'universal suffrage is instituted in Cuba, the result will be a negro republic within a very short time. The fact is that the population consists of negroes with the exception of 30,000 Spaniards and 150,000 white Cubans. In fifty years there will be 2,000,000 negroes as against less than 150,000 whites. What kind of a republic would that be? The only remedy is incorporation with the United States, be it as a State, a Territory, or a colony.' When we come to consider that the statesmen of the United States hold similar views, it is easy to see what the final result of this insidious war of 'liberation' will be."

The *España Moderna* intimates that those elements which remained loyal to Spain will accept annexation without a murmur. It regards the Spaniards who go to Cuba as lost to the mother country, tho it mentions with pride that they preserve a filial affection for the land of their birth, which shows itself in the efforts of various Spanish clubs and societies.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks

WE recently had an opportunity of purchasing several hundred pieces of fine suitings and cloakings at a figure which enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced. You can now secure a stylish garment at a reduction of one-third from former prices.

Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and we will refund your money.

One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money.

Tailor-made Suits, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.
\$10 Suits reduced to \$6.67.
\$15 Suits reduced to \$10.

\$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Winter Jackets, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.
\$9 Jackets reduced to \$6.
\$12 Jackets reduced to \$8.
\$15 Jackets reduced to \$10.

Separate Skirts, former price \$4 reduced to \$2.67.
\$6 Skirts reduced to \$4.
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Reduced prices on Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy Day Suits and Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Silk Skirts, etc.

We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom at one-half their regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced price garments in our Winter Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent Free, together with samples of the materials, to any lady who wishes them. Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul Aymé, of Guadeloupe, under date of June 23, 1899, says: "The Bank of Guadeloupe has again lowered the rate of exchange 2 per cent. The new rates went into effect June 21, and are as follows: 90 days' sight on Paris, 19 per cent.; 60 days' sight on Paris, 20 per cent.; 30 days' sight on Paris, 21.5 per cent.; sight not to exceed 100 francs, 22 per cent. The value of the paper franc is therefore nearly 16 cents in United States gold; actually, it is 15.34 cents, as the Treasury rate of 24 per cent. is that used in such calculations. Despite the slow but steady fall in exchange and consequent appreciation in the value of the current paper money, prices of nearly all commodities continue to rise, or, at best, remain stationary."

In reply to inquiries by the Oregon Board of Horticulture (the letter has been forwarded to the board), Vice-Consul-General Hanauer writes from Frankfort, June 5, 1899, in part as follows: The import duty of 30 marks per 220 pounds on canned fruits or preserves is an obstacle to the sale of United States fruit prepared in this way. Dried and evaporated fruit, however, can be sold at a profit. Up to this time, only dried plums have reached this market from Oregon. Large plums, packed in boxes holding 25 pounds, bring an average price, f. o. b. Portland, of from 4 to 5 cents in United States currency. The boxes should be lined with good paper and be artistically labeled. Apricots, pears, and nectarines should be packed also in boxes containing 25 pounds each. Evaporated apple rings should come in 50-pound boxes. Dried pears and apples are packed in hogheads. Care should be taken that the fruit be dried or steamed on wooden frames, not on zinc, nor should they be bleached by the aid of metallic substances, as the law prohibits these methods.

The secretary of the legation at Bogotá, Mr. McNally, sends, under date of May 7, 1899, translation of a contract recently published in the *Diario Oficial*. It appears that the French Match Company is recognized as owning the monopoly which was adjudicated to Euripides Salgar in October, 1897. The company renounces its rights to the match monopoly, but this renunciation will not take effect until after the new sale of the monopoly, which is soon to be made, so that the company alone can introduce matches until the new adjudication. The Government acknowledges having received from the company the sum of 666,666 francs (\$158,666.54), which is to be left in the hands of the Government until the monopoly is granted. The Government fixes 640,000 francs (\$123,520) as the basis for the sale of the monopoly, which will be effected within five months. Matches belonging to private parties that have been ordered between January 11 and 24, 1899 (on which dates resolutions were passed, one declaring the importation of matches free and the other suspending the effects of the first resolution), and that have been shipped to Colombia not later than March 28, may be imported on payment of the duties.

HOLIDAY BOOKS

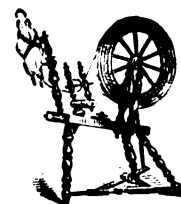
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An interestingly beautiful collection of soft, sheer lawn handkerchiefs which the women of Armenia finish with exceedingly dainty lace, all their own in design and workmanship,—the tiniest of sheer lawn handkerchief centers, plain handkerchiefs of the same rich material, every excellent grade of plain, fine hemstitched handkerchiefs that are always ladies' standards, and for gentlemen every size of fine, elegant linen, beautifully hemstitched even to a size for the huge Falstaffian pocket. Of course they are all pure linen.

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Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. By mail 30 cts.

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

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was used by hundreds of wise and thoughtful people last year as a **CHRISTMAS PRESENT.** For this purpose it is unique and inexpensive. It guarantees comfortable nights to your friend for twenty years. Mattresses shipped the day ordered, and

Express Charges Prepaid to Any Point.

Our handsome book, "*The Test of Time*," is yours for the asking. Send your name on a postal, whether you need a mattress now or not. It will interest you, anyway, to know about a mattress as soft as the best hair, but which will not lose its shape, and costs only one-quarter as much.

2 feet 6 inches wide, 25 lbs.	\$8.35	ALL 6 FEET 3 INCHES LONG.
3 feet wide, 30 lbs.	10.00	
3 feet 6 inches wide, 35 lbs.	11.70	
4 feet wide, 40 lbs.	13.35	
4 feet 6 inches wide, 45 lbs.	15.00	
Made in two parts 50 cents extra.		

One person has asked: What do you mean by saying that your mattress is always

"Sent on Suspicion."

We mean just this:

SLEEP ON IT 30 NIGHTS, and if it is not even all you have *hoped for*, if you don't believe it to be the equal in cleanliness, durability, and comfort of any \$50 hair mattress ever made, you can get your money back by return mail—"no questions asked." There will be no unpleasantness about it at all.

Take Care! Don't be Deceived!

There is not a single store in the country that carries our mattress; almost every store now has an imitation so-called "felt," which is kept in stock to sell on our advertising. *Our name and guarantee is on every mattress.* Can be bought only direct from us.

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PERSONALS.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, governor of Cape Colony, one of the most talked-about men in Europe to-day, has won his way to his present post by persistent hard work, begun in old Balliol under Dr. Jowett and in company with Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. H. H. Asquith. New College, Oxford, elected him to a fellowship in 1881, but he resigned it and took up journalism for a time. From the editorial desk he went into politics, first as a candidate for Parliament as a Radical, and later on as Mr. Goschen's private secretary. He served in the finance department at home and in Egypt under Mr. Goschen and Lord Cromer. He made budgets under Sir William Harcourt and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Then came his appointment to South Africa, in which he has won his chief fame.

PITTSBURG enjoys the distinction of having the only woman in this country, or even in the world, who is at the head of a large steel and iron works business. The woman who holds this unique position in industrial circles is Miss Y. R. Baumgarten, who is at the head of the Pittsburgh office of Joseph Joseph & Bros., of Cincinnati, dealers in rails, scrap iron, and railway supplies, says the Cincinnati *Inquirer*. She is in sole charge of all the business there, which, by the way, is the largest done at any of the branches of the company, and amounts to over a million dollars a year. She buys and sells, inspects, superintends the shipping, and, in fact, does everything that a man would have to do under the circumstances.

COL. ALBERT D. SHAW, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, has been prominently connected with that organization since 1886. Mr. Shaw has given his country efficient diplomatic as well as martial service, having been consul at Toronto, Canada, and Manchester, England. He enlisted at the time the Civil War broke out and served until the end of hostilities. He graduated from St. Lawrence University in 1867, and was elected to the New York legislature the same year. In recent years he has been interested in the development of electric power in Niagara Falls. He lives in Watertown, N. Y.

In a chapter of reminiscence of Von Bunsen and his friends in the October *Century* John Bigelow tells this anecdote of Humboldt: "One day he was dining with Mendelssohn, the banker, and, an unusual thing with him, was very silent. His host, remarking it, observed to Humboldt that he was sure he must be ill. 'No,' said Humboldt, 'but I am in great trouble. Only ten minutes before leaving my apartment to come here I received from my landlord a note informing me that he had sold the house in which I reside and that I must move. The very thought drives me to despair. I really can not bear to move again.' Mendelssohn gradually led Humboldt into conversation, during which he found time to write a note and receive an answer to it. He then took Humboldt aside and said: 'By this note I learn that I am now the owner of the house in which you reside. The condition, however, upon which I have become its possessor is that you continue to occupy your apartment in it as long as you live.'"

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It vitalizes the nerves, helps digestion, and relieves fatigue so common in mid-summer.



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SOAP, MADE WITHOUT FATS,
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No grease or fats to fill the pores and cause Pimples, Blackheads, etc. . .

No dangerous alkali to dry up the skin and prevent circulation. . .

A perfect skin food, from Nature's own laboratory, and one that is proving a revelation to soap users.

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Conscientious.—"He's a vegetarian, is he?"
"Oh! the strictest kind. He won't even eat oyster plant."—*Philadelphia Record*.

From the Farmer's Point of View.—MRS. OATCAKE (reading newspaper): "There are fifteen thousand Poles in Philadelphia."

FARMER OATCAKE: "Gracious! What a place to raise beans!"—*Philadelphia Record*.

A Bad Shot.—"Sir, the men on the firing line refuse to go out again if Private Pineknott goes with 'em." "What is the matter with the private?" "He used to hunt deer up in Maine, sir, an' the other men are afraid for their lives."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Political Ornithology.—HODGE (after spelling through paper): "What's an Afrigander, missus?"

MISSUS: "Why, the 'usband of an Afrigoose, o' course."

HODGE: "And what's an Afrigoose?"

MISSUS: "Why, a hostrich, o' course!"—*Punch*.

He Lost His Opportunity.—THE TRAMP: "Once I wuz in a fair way ter becomin' a millionaire, but a darn labor-savin' device ruined me."

THE FARMER: "Ye don't say! How's that?"

THE TRAMP: "I wuz gittin' along nicely as a bartender in a saloon when de boss bought a cash-register."—*Puck*.

Current Events.

Monday, November 27.

—A strong column of British troops moves to the relief of Ladysmith.

—General Young is still in pursuit of Aguinaldo; the Filipinos evacuate in great haste the fortified town of Mangatarem.

—The annual report of the Controller of the Currency is made public.

—Contracts for six 3,500-ton cruisers are awarded by the Navy Department.

—This Government disapproves the Samoan agreement, and submits draft of a new treaty.

Tuesday, November 28.

—General Gatacre occupies Bushman's Hoek, Cape Colony, the Boers retreating.

—The transport *Manauense* reaches Manila from

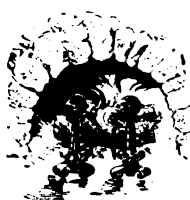
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It tells that for more than one thousand years before England seized the Rock from Spain, this famous landmark passed through innumerable fierce and bloody struggles, being successively won and lost by Saracens, Moors, and Castilians.

There is a thrilling account of the great siege of the Rock, from 1779 to 1783, when the combined armies and navies of France and Spain attempted to regain possession of the fortress from England. Twice the English garrison was reduced to the verge of starvation, and there is probably no story in history to which can be paralleled the moral and physical courage, extraordinary human endurance and wonderful tenacity of purpose exhibited by the British in defending the Rock.

A copy of this booklet will be sent free to anyone writing to the Home Office in Newark, N. J., mentioning this publication.



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four times the heat of the ordinary grate, and one-half the fuel of your furnace doing the same heating. These three distinctive features place the

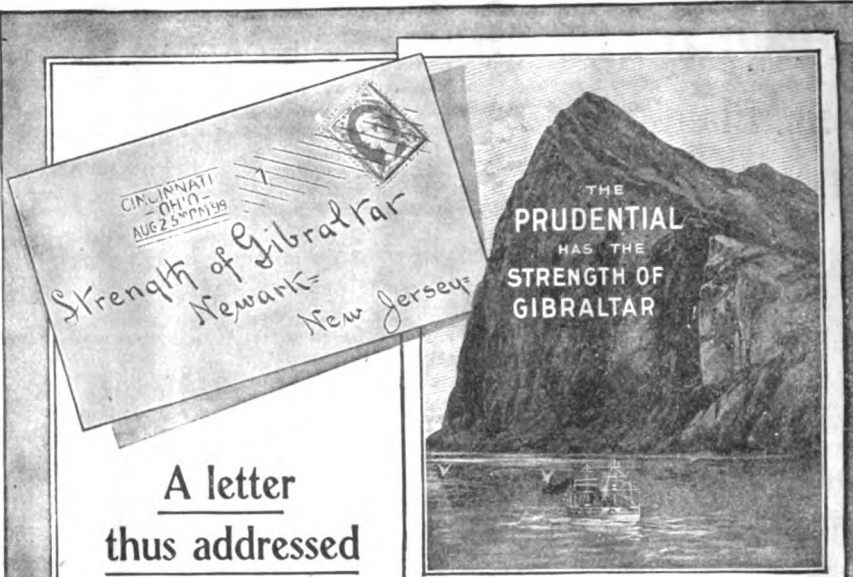
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first among heating apparatus. Heats several rooms on one or different floors in mid-winter. Burns coal, wood or gas, and can be fitted in any ordinary fireplace.

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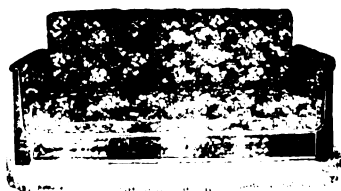
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Just as good and pure as the choicest fruits, fine seasoning and our 40 years experience can make it.

Put up in convenient size key opening cans—ready to serve. Ask your grocer.

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Free, New edition "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

A VEGETABLE MEAT.

This truly wonderful food product is, without question, the most remarkable discovery in dietetics which has been made within the last half century. A vegetable food substance corresponding in composition to lean flesh, such as beef or mutton, has long been sought for, not only as a most desirable addition to the vegetarian bill of fare, but as a dietetic necessity in that very large class of cases in which flesh-foods are necessarily prohibited, or in which their use is in the highest degree undesirable, as in chronic rheumatism, Bright's Disease, diabetes, and various nervous affections, and in affections of the liver, such as infectious jaundice and sclerosis. This vegetable meat is called Protose.

It is purely vegetable in character, containing no trace of animal substance. It is original beef. Its discovery was as great a surprise to those conducting the investigation from which it resulted as it has been to all who have become acquainted with its marvelous properties. It is a delicious food product, containing twenty-five per cent. more food elements than beef, and has a taste that can hardly be distinguished from flesh-foods. Protose can be served in any manner that flesh-food can be prepared.

The Sanitas Nut Food Co., Ltd., at 71 Washington Ave., Battle Creek, Mich., will send a sample can for six cents to cover postage.

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IRWIN'S
20th CENTURY
FOLDING
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ONLY one allows use of hands on outside, and allows escape of foul air automatically. Double door. Substantial frame. Large and roomy. Provides luxurious bath for the well. Cures worst cases of disease. We make cabinets from \$3.50 to \$12. Agents wanted. One agent sold 1,000 of our cabinets in four months. Book "Health and Beauty" free.

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San Francisco after narrowly escaping total disaster in a typhoon.

—The annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is made public.

—The lower house of the Georgia Legislature rejects by an overwhelming majority a bill to disfranchise negro voters.

—The old publishing house of Harper & Bros. makes an assignment to the State Trust Co., which appoints Col. G. B. M. Harvey, editor of *The North American Review*, its agent to conduct the business.

Wednesday, November 29.

—General Methuen's relief column on the road to Kimberley defeats the Boer force at Modden River, in Cape Colony, on Tuesday, after ten hours' fight, in which the losses on both sides are severe.

—Colonel Bell scatters a Filipino force in the mountains of Luzon, and captures many heavy guns.

—The German Emperor and Empress sail from England to Holland, where they are entertained by the Queen.

—The Mazet Committee resumes its sessions in New York.

—Several lives are lost in an accident on the D. L. & W. Railroad, near Paterson, N. J.

Thursday, November 30.

—General Methuen is among the wounded at Modden River; the situation remains unchanged.

—News of Lieutenant Gillmore and his companions, captured by the Filipinos, is received; Aguinaldo's intervention saved Gillmore's life.

—A new industrial Home for Negro Waifs is opened at Columbia, S. C.

—A steel mill costing \$1,000,000 is put in operation at Birmingham, Ala.

Friday, December 1.

—A despatch from Natal announces that the Boers were repulsed while trying to blow up a bridge near Colenso; speeches of Mr. Chamberlain at Leicester, and Lord Rosebery at Glasgow, on the war situation, attract wide attention.

—The annual reports of the Secretary of War and Secretary of Interior are made public.

—The Fall River manufacturers agree to grant the operatives 10 per cent. advance in wages.

—At a conference of about twenty-five prominent House Republicans, it is decided that Congressman Roberts of Utah shall not be permitted to take the oath of office.

Saturday, December 2.

—General Methuen is joined by reinforcements at the Modder River; the President designates Adelbert F. Hay to succeed Consul Macrum at Pretoria.

—The trial of Deroulede and his fellow conspirators in Paris is marked by excitement and disorder.

—Caucuses are held at Washington by Republicans and Democrats, who nominate respectively David B. Henderson, of Iowa, and James D. Richardson of Tennessee, for speaker during the coming session of Congress.

—A treaty for the partition of Samoa is signed by Secretary Hay and the ambassadors of Great Britain and Germany.

Sunday, December 3.

—Col. Kekewich makes a sortie from Kimberley and captures a Boer laager; the British transport *Insmore* goes on the rocks in St. Helena Bay, but troops are safely landed.

—After a fierce battle, the revolutionary forces of General Hernandez capture Maracaibo, the chief seaport of Venezuela.

—The Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Navy make their yearly reports.

—John I. Blair, multi-millionaire and railway magnate, dies at Blairstown, N. J.

—Rev. Dr. R. F. De Costa is received into the Roman Catholic communion.

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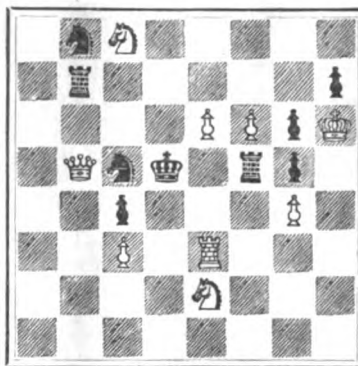
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Solution of Problems.

No. 431.

1. R-K B 4	2. P-Q 4 ch	3. P x Kt, mate
1. B-Kt 3	2. Kt x P	3. B-Q 6, mate
1.	2. P x Kt ch	3.
1. Kt x R	2. K x P	3. P-Q 4, mate
1.	2. P x P	3. B x P, mate
1. Kt x Kt P	2. P-Q 4 ch	3. Q-Kt 5, mate
1.	2. R-K 4 ch	3. B-Q 6, mate
1. Kt-B 3	2. P x R	3. P-Q 4, mate
1.	2. P x P ch	3.
1. P x R	2. K x P	3. P-Q 4, mate
1.	2. Kt x P	3.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; H. W. Barry, Boston; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. Müller, New York City; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; G. Paterson, Winnipeg, Man.

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1 P-K 4	P-K 4	16 Kt-Q 2	P-K R 3
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	17 Kt-B 4	P x Kt
3 B-B 4	B-B 4	18 P-R 5	B x B P
4 P-Q Kt 4	B x P	19 Q x B	Kt-B 5
5 P-B 3	B-R 4	20 R-Q 2	Kt-Q 4
6 Castles	Kt-K B 3	21 Q-Kt 3	K-R 2
7 P-Q 4	Castles	22 Q-Q 3 ch	K-R sq
8 P x P	K Kt x P	23 Kt-K 3	P-K Kt 5
9 Q-Q 3	Kt-B 4	24 Kt x P	Q-Kt 4
10 Q-B 2	Kt-K 2	25 P-B 3	P-Q Kt 3
11 Kt-Kt 5	Kt-Kt 3	26 P-Kt 3	B-Kt 4
12 P-K R 4	Kt-K 3	27 Q-Q 4	P-Q B 4
13 B x Kt	Q P x B	28 Q-B 2	Q-R Q sq
14 B-R 3	R-K sq	29 Q-R-K sq	Kt-K 2
15 R-Q sq	B-Q 2		Resigns.

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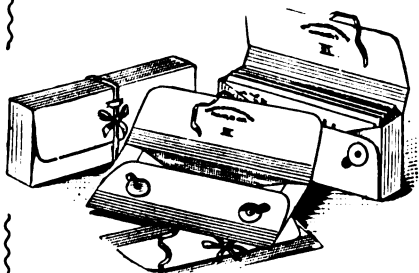
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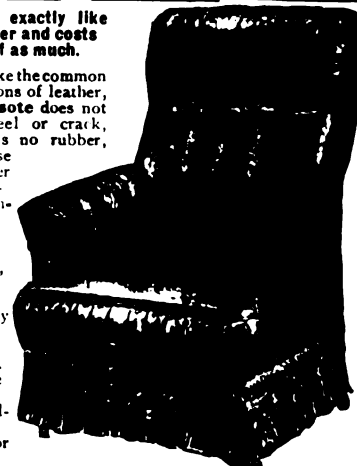
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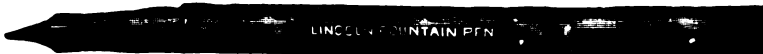
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

HOW THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IS RECEIVED.

NO better opportunity is afforded, between elections, of learning what the Administration thinks about the country and what the country thinks about the Administration than is found in the President's annual message to Congress and the comments on it by the press. It can not be said that President McKinley's message contains any surprising disclosures, but some features of the Administration's policy that have been merely inferred heretofore are now declared plainly. As for the partizan press, the usual division is seen. The Republican papers heartily indorse the policies outlined in the message, and the Democratic papers score the message without mercy. The *Hartford Post* (Rep.), for example, considers it "worthy of ranking among the best of Presidential messages of the last half of the century," while the *Indianapolis Sentinel* (Dem.) finds it "filled with platitudes and ambiguous phrases, with high-sounding declarations that mean nothing."

Aside from the strictly partizan press, however, the message seems to have made a strong impression, and there is hardly an independent paper that does not find much in it to commend. The *Washington Evening Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls the message "a document which will live in history as one of the ablest as well as one of the most interesting and voluminous state papers which has ever emanated from the Executive Mansion." The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says that it is "a wonder of industry, a proof of patient thought and study, a body of practical and righteous suggestions, and a document of sanity, liberality, sagacity and patriotism." One Republican paper, the *New York Press*, infers from the message that the President is drifting toward free trade, and urges the party to call him back.

The salient points of the message may be briefly given as follows:

Congress is urged to give the Secretary of the Treasury power and to "impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard."

Congressional aid to our merchant marine is recommended. "The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved."

"Combinations of capital organized into trusts to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion and should early claim the attention of the Congress." Uniform state legislation is recommended concerning trusts, and the President feels sure that Congress will take some "wise and judicious action" in regard to them.

"The great importance of an isthmian canal can not be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress."

Our friendly relations with France and Germany are spoken of with warmth, and, with somewhat less warmth, our friendly relations with England and with the other nations.

Action to bring about the laying of a Pacific cable is urged.

The pledge of April 19, 1898, by which Congress promised independence to Cuba, "is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept"; but our mission "is not to be fulfilled by turning adrift any loosely framed commonwealth" that could not survive internal rivalries. No promise of an early withdrawal from the island is given.

Argument at some length is made in justification of the policy so far pursued toward the Philippine insurgents; and the declaration is made that the agreement with the Sultan of Sulu does not "authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago." As to the future government of the Philippines, that "rests with the Congress of the United States." The proposition that we retain simply a protectorate over the islands "will not be found worthy of your serious attention." For the present, and "as long as the insurrection continues, the military arm must necessarily be supreme." After that the work of reconstruction "should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments, and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow."

Hawaii and Alaska should be given territorial forms of government.

Puerto Rico should also be made a territory, and "the markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico."

Experience has proved that by the amendments made to the merit system during the present Administration the system "has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character, and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments."

Gold Standard.—"The President has done a most important public duty," says the *Baltimore News* (Ind. Dem.), in coming out squarely for the gold standard. His utterances on this question "are chiefly important," thinks the *Boston Transcript* (Ind.), "as affording evidence of the unity of the Administration on the subject." The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) indorses his currency ideas as "entirely clear and sound." The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) says: "It is a pleasure to see that the President, who before his election was so doubtful on the money question, and who even after his election went off in pursuit of the international agreement jack-o'-lantern, has now learned that the country is in earnest in its demand for financial reform." Not all the Gold Democratic papers, however, are so enthusiastic. The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), after pointing

out that the fine Treasury showing is due to the "special war taxes voted as a 'temporary measure' more than a year and a half ago," attacks the President's recommendation that greenbacks "when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold." "A combination could easily be formed in Wall Street," says *The World*, "to take \$50,000,000 in greenbacks to the Sub-Treasury and demand gold for them. It could then lock up the gold; the greenbacks would be 'impounded' in the Treasury, and the money market would be \$100,000,000 short. Would a deadlock like this



J. P. MORGAN: "Shade of Grover, but he's easy!"
—*The New York Verdict*.

be an improvement upon the 'endless chain'?" *The Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) sees a continuation of the Wall Street control over the Government. *The Kansas City Times* (Dem.) thinks that the President's plan means "bond issues without limit," and the *Omaha World-Herald* (Dem.) characterizes the whole message as "a plea for gold and empire."

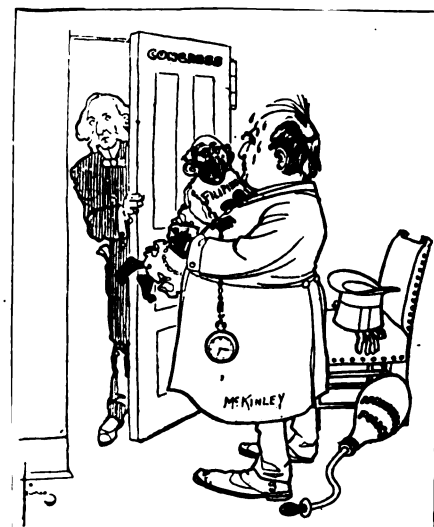
Merchant Marine.—The recommendation that Congressional aid be given to our merchant marine is, says the *Minneapolis Tribune* (Rep.), "strong and convincing." *The New York Tribune* (Rep.) points out that "not a few patriotic and intelligent citizens" dislike the word "subsidy," but their number is decreasing. "The great maritime powers of the world have built up their ocean commerce, and are still building it up, by giving pecuniary inducements and rewards to individuals," and, says *The Tribune*, "we believe the Government of the United States is more than justified in doing the same thing." *The Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind.), however, reads this part of the message with "surprise and regret." "Our great railroad systems have not grown so great, useful, and wealthy by being fed from the national treasury," *The Ledger* says, and asks, therefore, "Why should the builders and owners of ships be subsidized?" "This part of the message," continues *The Ledger*, "seems as if it might have had its inspiration from Senator Hanna." *The Chicago Record* (Ind.) says: "In view of the assertion that 'the last year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant,' it would seem that the shipping industry is not seriously in need of government aid." *The Louisville Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the recommendation "indefensible."

Trusts.—The President's declaration against trusts is regarded by a number of papers as a masterly move in the game of political chess to block one of Mr. Bryan's strongest lines of attack. It "leaves the two candidates on substantially the same platform," says the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), "and makes a serious contest between them a little ridiculous." But the President's final recommendation in regard to trusts, that Congress give the subject "studied deliberation," "resulting in wise and

judicious action," is thought by some papers to be rather plati-tudinous. *The Times* calls it "a confession of mental vacuity" on the trust question. *The New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says: "Several witnesses before the Industrial Commission, to which the President refers, have shown that the tariff is the mother of trusts. This would seem logically to make out Mr. McKinley their grandfather, and to account for the grandfatherly way in which he deals with their little failings." *The New York Tribune* (Rep.), however, thinks that the President may well be excused for inability to suggest a remedy where so many other men have failed. *The Washington Times* (Ind. Dem.) says: "The message on this topic appears to have the true ring, and it would be hardly fair to throw doubt on its *bona fides*."

Cuban Independence.—The declaration that Cuba must be given independence, without any assurance as to when the independence will be given, allows the opposition press an opportunity for criticism. *The New York Evening Post* thinks that Cubans and annexationists alike will say, like the Irishman, that the President's words are "so ambiguous that only one construction can be put upon them." *The Indianapolis Sentinel* suspects a plot "to form a moneyed aristocracy in Cuba which will control the island for the present and ultimately annex it to the United States." *The Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.), however, another anti-expansionist paper, believes the declaration "high-minded and honorable," and the *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.) thinks it "a timely rebuke" to "those who advocate the disgrace of the nation by the theft of Cuba." *The Philadelphia Inquirer* (Rep.) advises the Cubans to make overtures for annexation. *The Detroit News* (Ind.) also hopes that before the day for decision arrives "a sentiment will have been created in Cuba favorable to annexation to the United States which will root out all notion of an independent government on the part of the inhabitants." The comments of the Cuban press are very reassuring to those who have feared an uprising. *The Lucha* says: "The message will pacify the country." *The Discussion* says that it "will fill the hearts of all lovers of Cuba with joy." *The Patria* cries: "Hurrah for President McKinley!" *The Cubano* sees in the message "that justice is the guiding principle at Washington. Our hearts," it continues, "hitherto bowed down by a tremendous skepticism, are now relieved."

Philippine Policy.—What both the President and the press consider the most important part of the message, if the amount of attention given it is an indication, is that part dealing with the Philippines. *The Buffalo Express* (Ind. Rep.) considers the Philippine policy "the one great mistake of the present Administration." The point that the anti-expansion press continually insist upon is that the President began the Philippine war without authority and without justification. To neglect an explanation of this "criminal aggression," thinks the *Baltimore News* (Ind. Dem.), and "to suppress the most vital fact in the whole history of our transactions with the Filipinos is to throw a cloud of doubt over the integrity of the whole statement the President makes in regard to the Philippines." *The Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.) thinks it ominous that the President does not "speak of the Filipinos as a people or recognize them as a possibility of the future." The difference may be seen, says *The Constitution*, by a glance at Cuba, where, "under the straightforward method we have pursued, . . .



THE PRESIDENT (to Congress): "Here, you hold him for a while."
—*The Chicago Record*.

the hearts of its people are much closer to us than are those of the Filipinos." The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Mr. McKinley has arrogated to himself all the powers of the Government. *The World* says: "Mr. McKinley has repealed the McEnery resolution. He has annexed the islands permanently. He is planning and establishing governments. He announces that he purposes to continue that work until it is completed. All these things he has done without warrant of law, in defiance of law. And he tells the Congress that they are done and forbids it to interfere in the exercise of the rights and duties given it by the Constitution." The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) takes a similar view, saying: "The fearless and unpurchasable independence of the legislative power is at stake in the present situation as it has never been before." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) notes that in all the references to the Filipinos, "there is not a hint of intending to secure the consent of the governed." *The Post* considers the President's disclaimer in regard to Sulu slavery very amusing. "It is there," says *The Post*, "under the shelter of our flag, but if we only ignore it hard enough, why, for all campaign and oratorical purposes, it ceases to exist." The proviso that any slave can buy his own liberty "is obviously futile and absurd," says the *Philadelphia Ledger* (Ind.), "as how can the man who gets no money from a master for whom he works without hire, pay money for his emancipation?" The idea of a United States protectorate for the islands ought not to be abandoned, thinks the *Chicago Record* (Ind.) without more consideration. So much for the opposition press. The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Ind. Dem.) thinks the treatment of the Philippine question "highly gratifying." The *Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) believes that the President's policy "will command the respect and confidence of sane, clear-headed, just men." The *Philadelphia Times* (Ind.) admits that the Sulu paragraph "has a somewhat apologetic tone," but thinks "it is only very thoughtless or very narrow persons who will expect an immediate acceptance of American ideas by the semi-savage islanders of the far Pacific." The *Baltimore Herald* (Ind.) declares that "there is no part of President McKinley's message which will give more satisfaction to the almost unanimous body of the American people than his resolute declaration that the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines must and shall be retained," and the *New York Mail and Express* (Rep.) closes its editorial on the message by saying that "the Philippine question is a supreme test of McKinley's quality as a statesman and a patriot, and he has met and is meeting, so this message attests, its highest requirements."

Puerto Rico and Free Trade.—The advice that "our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Puerto Rico," and the absence of any other reference whatever to the tariff, have led to the comment that McKinley and "McKinleyism" are drifting apart. It "denotes a just perception," says the *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that expansion and McKinleyism do not go together." Not all the President's supporters, however, accept his Puerto Rico paragraph so calmly. The *New York Press* (Rep.) says of it: "Free trade won yesterday the most signal victory that it has known in fifty years. . . . In the admission to the home market of the least of the dependencies is the thin edge of the wedge which, once inserted, will cleave our whole commercial system in twain." "But," replies the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), "will the objectors to the President's recommendation tell us how they purpose to get over or to crawl under that provision of the Constitution which says that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States'? Puerto Rico is now a part of the United States. So are the Philippines, according to the President. How can we levy and collect tariff duties upon imports from our own territory?" The *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.) indorses the President's words, adding that Puerto Rico is "entitled to the best government we can give her, and the largest prosperity that can be conferred by removal of restrictions upon her trade." The tobacco-growers of the Connecticut valley and other producers who will be hard hit by Puerto Rico competition are said to be preparing a vigorous resistance to the President's recommendation, so that no doubt more will be heard about this matter later.

French, German, and British Comments on the Message.—The President's cordial expressions of regard for France and Germany, and his scant references to Great Britain, have not at-

tracted much comment from the American press, being overshadowed by topics of more immediate concern; but the papers across the Atlantic have been quick to notice the contrast. The Paris correspondent of the *New York Tribune* cables that in France the message has called out many genuine expressions of friendship toward the United States. The *Journal des Débats* says that "all Frenchmen can not but be most keenly touched by the President's reference to the historical connection, never yet broken, between France and the United States, and which is felt in this country to be the strict truth and not merely a formula of courtesy." The Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press says that "the German Government and press almost unanimously welcome President McKinley's message to Congress. Even the Agrarian papers, always opposed to things American, grudgingly admit that the message is fair and honest. The drift of private comment is virtually the same. In the lobby of the Reichstag today similar sentiments were expressed without reserve by members of every shade of political conviction." The *Berliner Post*, after a few words about the recent rumors of alliances, says: "President McKinley has put a stop to such rumors and guesses, and has placed in lieu of fiction the solid fact that the relations between the United States and the German empire are of the most cordial character." The British press think that the apparent coolness toward England is intended as a rebuke to Mr. Chamberlain's recent indiscreet utterances. The *London Daily News* remarks that "Mr. Chamberlain will find but cold comfort if he reads between the lines of the message," and *The Daily Chronicle* says: "Toward Germany Mr. McKinley's friendly expressions have quite a noteworthy emphasis, and if his tone is a shade cooler with reference to this country we owe it to the unlucky exaggerations of Mr. Chamberlain." Some of the other London papers, according to the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "solace themselves with the idea that the good relations between the United States and Great Britain are so well known as not to have required emphasis, as in the case of Germany."

DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL GATACRE'S severe repulse at Stormberg with a loss of over six hundred men, and General Methuen's costly victory at the Modder River are accepted by the press as the end of the beginning, but perhaps not the beginning of the end, in the Transvaal struggle. The Boers have shown such unexpected skill in strategy as to arouse a suspicion that they are being aided by French or German officers, and their surprisingly large numbers have led to a belief that the Cape Dutch are joining their ranks in considerable force. General Gatacre's repulse, the British apprehend, will only increase this tendency. "Hosts of the Northern farmers," cables the London correspondent of the Associated Press, "are now likely to join the rebellion." The resignation of Charles E. Macrum, our consul at Pretoria (whose picture appeared in these pages December 2), and the appointment of Adelbert S. Hay, son of the Secretary of State, in his place, has called attention to some other consular troubles in that region. Many other interesting comments have been brought out by the progress of hostilities, some of which are presented below:



OOM PAUL: "Dot saddles it."
—*The San Francisco Examiner.*

The Boer Plan of Campaign. — "The

Boer plan of campaign, on the western edge of the Orange Free State, now becomes very intelligible. It is to retire slowly, and doing in the mean while all the harm they can, toward the place where they shall be strongest and the invader weakest, and there to deliver the decisive battle. If we accept this theory of the campaign, it becomes evident why the Boers should have withdrawn after the battle of the Modder River. Lord Methuen reported, and doubtless in perfect good faith, that they had been 'forced to quit their positions.' But suppose they had been actuated by the desire to draw the enemy on, he all the time becoming weaker and they all the time becoming relatively stronger. In that case it seems likely that



ADELBERT S. HAY.
Son of Secretary Hay. Appointed Consul at Pretoria.

they should have abandoned the position voluntarily. It was certain that they could fight to the northward of the river at a greater advantage than to the southward after they had severed the enemy's communications by destroying the bridge, as it seems they succeeded in doing. There was nothing about the manner of their retirement to suggest defeat, and still less to suggest panic. Neither was there anything in Lord Methuen's report to suggest the belief on his part that he had passed the worst of his troubles. It can be readily understood from this latest news that the attitude of the reflective part of the British public must more than ever be one of seriousness and of anxiety."—*The New York Times*.

Our Critics See a Great Light.—"When we engaged in a war with a nation of 18,000,000 people, possessing a navy that some European critics considered stronger than our own and a million more or less trained soldiers, our friends in England were inclined to patronize us for taking the affair seriously. They laughed at

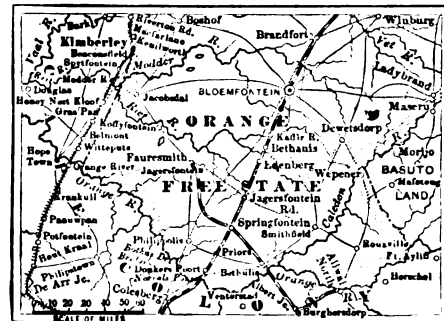
the accounts of the cheering crowds in the theaters and intimated that the fight was entirely too one-sided to be worth making a fuss about. But never, even when Cervera's fleet was expected to make a dash against the American coast or when Shafter's army was lying in the trenches about Santiago—16,000 men on an island that contained 200,000 hostile soldiers—was there an approach to the excitement into which England has been thrown by a war with two groups of Dutch farmers, numbering 150,000 men, women, and children all told, without a ship or a gun afloat and with no means of firing a shot within eight thousand miles of English soil.

"This excitement seems to have infected even the British generals, so that Lord Methuen is credited with saying that his skirmish at the Modder River was one of the bloodiest battles in the annals of the British army, and that, in proportion to the numbers engaged, it was the bloodiest battle in all history. England is said to have been 'stunned' by Methuen's losses. General Methuen lost the enormous number of 73 men killed, 372 wounded, and 7 missing, out of a force of about 7,000 men. In any of the great wars of history the engagements in which the losses were no greater than that are remembered only by specialists. Not to go back to such incidents as that of Cannæ, where 70,000 out of 86,000 Romans were left on the field, or that of Chalons, with its slaughter of 150,000 to 300,000 men, and not to speak of such modern butcheries

as those under Frederick, Napoleon, and Grant, there have been some blood-lettings in British annals that make Methuen's look like a church sociable. For instance, Marlborough and his ally Eugene lost 20,000 men at Malplaquet. Wellington lost 22,000 at Waterloo, and when Pakenham

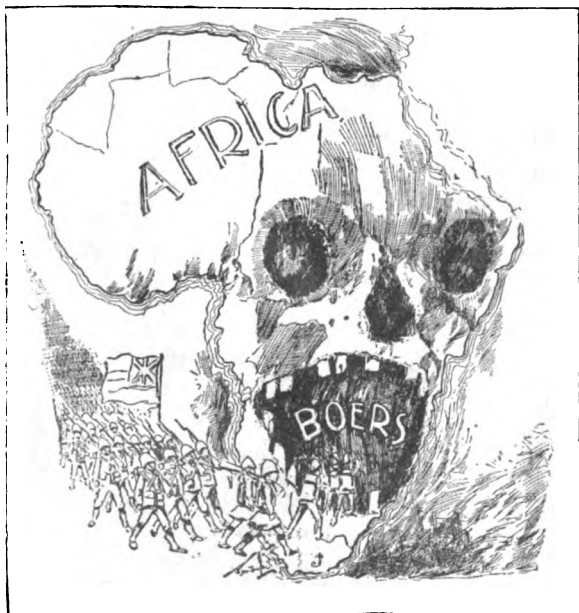
led his 12,000 British veterans against Jackson's 6,000 frontiersmen at New Orleans 2,000 of them dropped on the field. In 1841 a British army 4,500 strong, with 12,000 camp followers, was utterly destroyed by the Afghans in the Khyber Pass, and only one man escaped to tell of its fate.

"In fact, to make a list of bloodier battles than that of the Modder River would be to write something like a complete history of war. The truth is that there have been no genuine battles in South Africa as yet. There have been reconnaissances, skirmishes, sallies, and artillery and musketry duels, but there has never been a death-grip of two armies, with one or the other



MAP SHOWING KIMBERLEY, THE MODDER RIVER, AND VICINITY.

(Stormberg, the scene of General Gatacre's disaster, is twenty miles south of Burghersdorp, which appears at the bottom of the map.)



INTO THE JAWS OF DEATH.

—*The St. Louis Republic*.



WHOSE BALL?

—*The Denver Times*.

THE WAR IN CARTOON.

smashed at the end of it. When such a thing comes it will be hard to convey an idea of it to the public, for Methuen has left no words to describe it."—*The New York Journal*.

Some Painful Consular Experiences.—"The Government's painful experience with consuls in South Africa has been highly impressive. Young Mr. Macrum, the consul at Pretoria, who had an unusual opportunity to make a name for himself during the war, is 'trekking' for home in East Liverpool, Ohio, in spite of the State Department's pathetic appeals that he stay at his post. [Macrum's friends believe that he is returning with important messages from President Kruger to President McKinley, and think that he can amply justify his action when he reaches the United States.] Macrum's course has made this country ridiculous abroad, yet the nation has only itself to blame. Two or three years ago he was employed in a glass factory in Ohio, and was entirely without consular or diplomatic experience. For some occult reason known to politics and the Ohio Senators he was sent to Pretoria. Congressman Sherman, of New York, not long ago received a letter from an American in the Transvaal, Manager Bradford of the Landslaagte Deep Gold-Mine Company, in which he said of our South African consular service:

"The United States consul-general to South Africa, Colonel Stowe, who is stationed at Cape Town, visited Johannesburg recently, and he impressed me as a weak man. The consul at Pretoria, Mr. Macrum, is, if anything, a good deal weaker than the colonel."

"The upshot of the 'trek' of Macrum back to Ohio is that a young American named Atterbury is left in charge of the American consulate at Pretoria. All that *The Republican* knows about him is contained in the following interesting statement by the *New York Post*:

"Now comes the painful rumor from Chicago that a bright young American named Atterbury suddenly left Missouri for the Transvaal, three or four years ago. Incidentally he carried off \$90,000 belonging to other people, and his choice of the Transvaal as a residence was due, not to fondness for the Dutch Reformed Church or a desire to be on hand to repel the English, but solely to the fact that we have no extradition treaty with the Boer republic."

"There is a dreadful fear that he is the same Atterbury who now presides at Pretoria over American and British interests."

"The problem has finally been solved by Secretary Hay in a manner which indicates his desperation over the situation. The fact that he has sent to Pretoria his twenty-four-year-old son can not be due to any desire to exploit the Hay family, or to grasp at exceptional opportunities for the young man. Rather let us suppose that the Secretary felt it absolutely necessary to have at Pretoria in this crisis some one whom he knew intimately, whom he could fully control, and who would not 'trek' home if provisions should get low at the consulate. The younger Hay's appointment under less desperate circumstances would have been open to criticism, but what can a Secretary do when the consular system breaks down with him and in a peculiar emergency exposes its shoddy and sawdust stuffing to the derisive smiles of Europe and the world? Still, there were a number of bright and capable men available who were not in the Hay family."—*The Springfield Republican*.

TAYLOR'S VICTORY IN KENTUCKY.

THE decision of the Kentucky State Board of Election Commissioners in favor of W. S. Taylor (Rep.) for governor, thus defeating William E. Goebel (Dem.), gives Governor Bradley (Rep.) a Republican successor after a long series of Democratic governors. It was charged that the Board of Election Commissioners was to be relied upon to give the election to Goebel after all other means had failed, but the board seems to have disappointed its critics. "Mr. Goebel," says the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), "seems to have been hoist by his own elections board." The *New York Sun* says of the two commissioners who voted for Taylor:

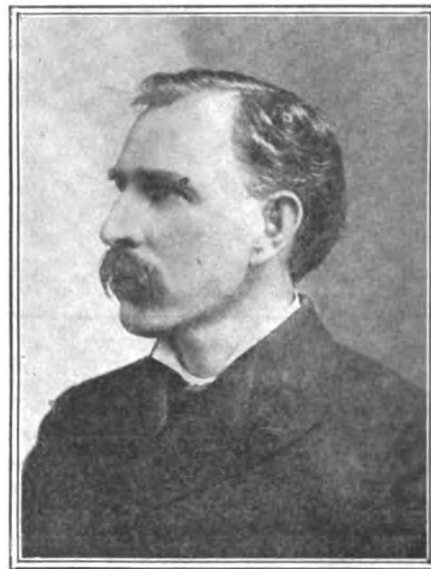
"Judge Pryor and Captain Ellis, the commissioners who have decided that the candidate elected shall be declared elected, are entitled to respect and praise. No matter how impregnable was the case for Taylor, much courage and much strength of will were required to resist the appeals not merely of partizanship but of friendship, habit, and old associations that were made in behalf

of Goebel. The intensity of public feeling was great. It seemed more than likely that there would be some rude Kentucky phlebotomy before the trouble was over. Judge Pryor and Captain Ellis have prevented a great public wrong. They will be honorably remembered."

The *Louisville Times* (Dem.) says: "Evidently the Goebel election law is not the automatic partizan machine its hysterical opponents have painted it." The *Louisville Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "one of the chief supporters of Goebel, says of the commissioners:

"Unswerved by party or personal associations or inclinations, unmoved by threats of violence and revolution, they have followed the law as they found it, and there is not a man in Kentucky to-day who does not owe them grateful acknowledgment for the manner in which they have met the unprecedented emergency with which the State, through them, was confronted."

The *Louisville Commercial* (Rep.) calls the decision "a triumph of civic virtue over the forces of corruption and disfranchisement."



WILLIAM S. TAYLOR.

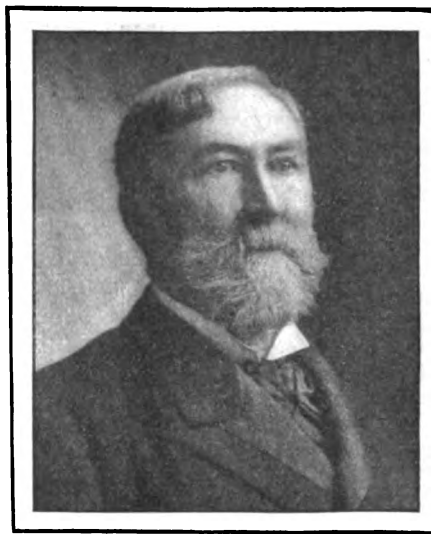
SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

AT a time when the excellencies or defects of our currency system may cause the victory or defeat of the party in power, every new phase of the present effort to revise the system becomes a matter for careful scrutiny. The Senate's plan, as it appears in a bill prepared by the Republicans of the Senate finance committee, is like the House bill (considered in these columns last week) and like the message of the President in declaring plainly for the gold standard. The differences between the House and Senate measures will doubtless be settled by compromise. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) notices and comments on these differences as follows:

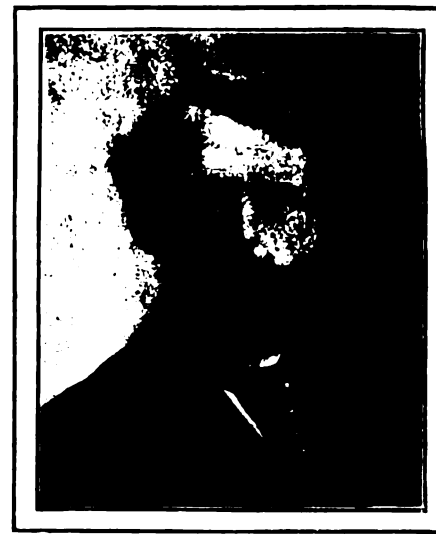
"The differences between the two measures are of some importance. The first sentence of the Senate bill is the most compact and impressive part of either measure, defining the standard gold dollar, declaring that 'all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard,' and providing that United States and treasury notes shall be redeemed in gold coin of such standard. Where the House bill creates a separate division for redemption, with a reserve fund of \$100,000,000, the Senate bill makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart a reserve fund of \$150,000,000 in gold coin, which shall be used for such redemption purposes only. Besides putting a larger sum behind the outstanding notes, the Senate provision seems to be more distinct and explicit regarding the steps to maintain their value, including the sales of bonds. The difference between the two measures regarding the treatment of silver certificates is perhaps more apparent than real. The object of both seems to be the gradual retirement of other forms of paper in denominations of \$10 or less, and the exclusive occupation of that field by small silver certificates. For this purpose the Senate bill provides for retirement of treasury notes and the issue of silver certificates instead, and both bills seem to leave these certificates to be redeemed in silver



MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY (REP.),
of Pennsylvania.



NATHAN B. SCOTT (REP.),
of West Virginia.



WILLIAM A. CLARK (DEM.),
of Montana.

THREE CHALLENGED SENATORS.

only at ordinary times, but in any emergency to be so redeemed as to maintain them at par in gold. It would surely be safer, more readily understood by the people, and therefore much stronger, to provide explicitly for redemption in gold at the wish of any holder of every other form of money issued or coined by the Government. Both bills contain provisions which might be used for the retirement and cancellation of part of the legal-tender notes. Members of Congress are fresh from the people, and they probably know whether there is a majority of the voters in favor of any such course. If there is no majority to support a scheme which has been most persistently tried in almost countless ways by advocates of a currency entirely controlled by banks, then it would surely be wise for Republicans of both Houses to take care that no provision capable of being thus interpreted and employed should be left in the measure. The present Secretary is not a man to resort to any misconception of the law in order to accomplish anything, but it is easy to conceive that a secretary may be found in office hereafter who may strain a point in order to get rid of the United States notes. If there are provisions in both bills capable of being used to that end, the Republicans will serve the interests of their party as well as of their country if they examine such provisions with much care and guard them against misconception and misuse as far as possible."

The object of the provision in the Senate bill that all paper money of denominations less than \$10 shall consist of silver certificates, and that there shall be no silver certificates for more than \$10 face value, is a matter of some conjecture. One theory is advanced that this is intended as a concession to the silver men. Others see in it a political trap. The paper money in the pocket of the ordinary voter, it is pointed out, consists almost entirely of bills of less than \$10 face value, and the new law will make these silver certificates. The voter will be persuaded that a victory for silver in 1900 will cut the value of the money in his pocket in half, while his rich neighbor, carrying \$20 and \$50 gold certificates, will not be affected. A similar suspicion was heard when the "popular loan" of government bonds payable in "coin" was negotiated. So much for political speculations. The *New York Journal of Commerce*, looking at the business, rather than at the political, aspect of this provision, calls attention to the fact that the most widely used national bank-note is the five-dollar bill, and that the proposed law, by stopping the issue of these, will strike a hard blow at trade and defeat its own professed purpose of increasing the national bank-note circulation.

The *Journal of Commerce* prefers the Senate bill's high-gold-reserve feature to that of the House bill. The *New York Sun* (Rep.) thinks that the Senate bill "exhibits a much more intelligent understanding of the subject," because "it does not pretend

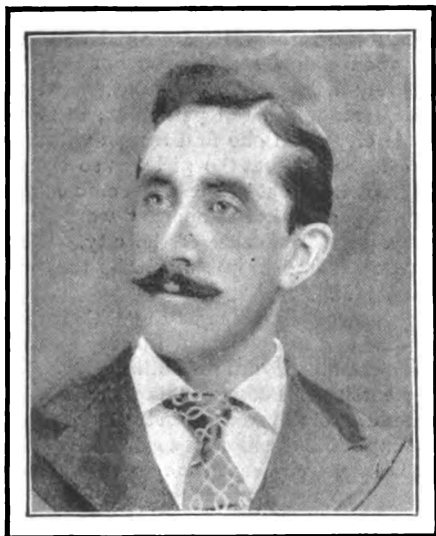
to establish the gold standard as a new departure in our legislation, but frankly recognizes its existence under former enactments." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) thinks the House bill by far the more clean-cut and thoroughgoing. Most of the press consider one bill about as good or bad as the other, and await the report of the compromise measure, which, it is predicted, will become law before New Year's day.

DOUBTFUL SEATS IN THE SENATE.

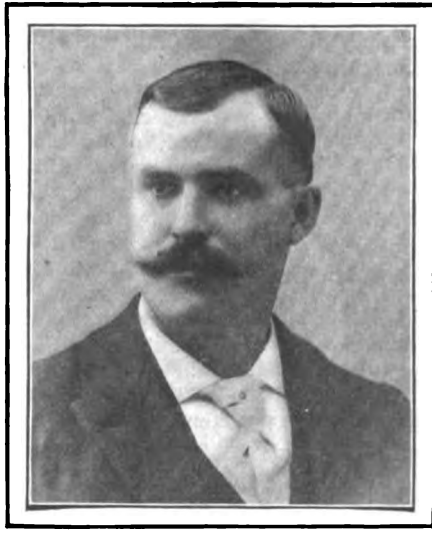
THE death of Senator-elect Hayward, of Nebraska, before he could take his seat; the failure of the legislatures in four States—Pennsylvania, Delaware, Utah, and California—to choose Senators; and the protests against Senators Clark, of Montana, and Scott, of West Virginia, have placed seven of the ninety senatorial seats in doubt; and altho no probable combination of results can place the Republican control of the Senate in peril, the situation makes an interesting object-lesson in the possibilities of our political system. Ex-Senator Quay's failure to secure an election in the Pennsylvania legislature, and his subsequent appointment by Governor Stone, whose right to do so is questioned, were fully discussed in these columns at the time. Many Republican papers in Pennsylvania and throughout the country have expressed the hope that the Senate will not accept Mr. Quay's credentials.

The cases of Senators Scott and Clark, who have been sworn in pending action on the protests against them, is thus stated by the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

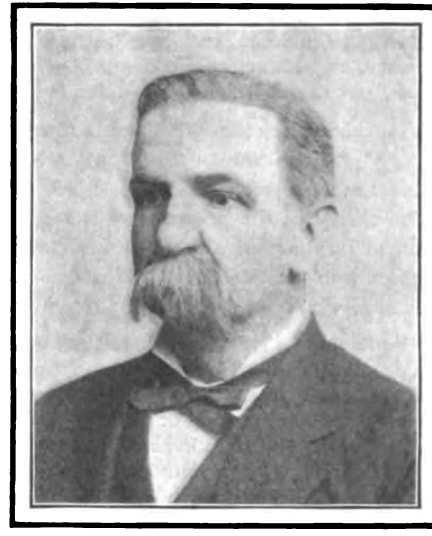
"John T. McGraw, who was Mr. Scott's Democratic opponent for the office, alleges Scott did not receive the votes of a majority of the members of the West Virginia legislature, and a protest signed by a majority of the members has been presented to the secretary of the Senate to be laid before that body. The point of the contention is whether the votes of the majority of the legislature or only a majority of those who participated in the election are required to elect a United States Senator. Mr. Scott had a majority of those participating in the election, but it is alleged he had not a majority of the legislature. It is scarcely probable this objection will prevent the admission of Mr. Scott. There are also objections to the admission of Mr. Clark, of Montana, the allegations being that bribery and corruption were practised in his election. It is not alleged that Mr. Clark was an active participant in this alleged corruption, but the fact that there was such practise is held to be sufficient to justify the Senate in denying him admission pending an investigation."



JOHN C. CHASE (SOC.-DEM.),
Mayor of Haverhill, Mass. Reelected.



CHARLES H. COULTER (SOC.-DEM.),
Mayor of Brockton, Mass.



PAUL CAPDEVILLE (DEM.),
Mayor of New Orleans. Favors Municipal
Ownership.

THREE NEWLY ELECTED MAYORS.

MUNICIPAL VICTORIES FOR SOCIALISM.

THE reelection of John C. Chase, of the Social Democratic Party, as mayor of Haverhill, Mass., and the choice of C. H. Coulter, a journeyman plumber, belonging to the same party, as mayor of Brockton, Mass., has called attention to the growth of Socialistic ideas in the eastern cities of the Bay State. Mayor Chase was opposed by the combined Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition forces, but defeated their candidate by a plurality of 215. Mayor Coulter won by a plurality of over 1,500. In commenting on his election Mr. Coulter said:

"So far as I am concerned, this city will be run in the interest of the whole people. The measures which the voters have enacted into laws at this election I am heartily in favor of. I have always been a 'no' man, and I don't care who knows it, and I recognize the will of the people above all personal views. They have voted for no license. No license will they get to the letter. The Social Democratic Party, of which I am proud to be a member, declares for the cooperative commonwealth and public ownership of all the means of production and distribution. It will be my aim and that of my fellow Socialists in the city government to enter a wedge wherever possible for municipal ownership and see to it that no more valuable franchises are given away to any corporation whatever."

"The only way for us to do now," commented one of the Republican leaders of Massachusetts, "will be to adopt some of the best of the Socialist ideas, just as we have been ready to 'lift' Democratic ideas that the voters were ready to accept." The *New York Commercial Advertiser* (Rep.) thinks the growth of Socialism in Massachusetts a harmless "fad" that need cause no one any alarm. The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind.) reads in these elections an indication that the Socialists "are evidently a force to be reckoned with by the other parties." It continues:

"The proposition that everything should belong to everybody is a very attractive one, especially to those persons who have been unable to accumulate an average share of the sum total of wealth. The idea grows fairly enough from the contention that the Government is a paternal institution which, instead of insuring fair play and free movement among men and leaving every person to take care of himself, is bound to establish a compulsory equality of fortune for all. It is silly. It can't be made to work, even in the hinted form of cooperative undertakings. But none the less it is enticing. In the mouth of a demagogic dabster like Debs, or a ponderous word-slinger like Powderly or Gompers or 'Golden Rule' Jones, of Toledo, Socialism is served up as a new Gospel for the dissatisfied and downtrodden. But it is utterly opposed to what may be called Americanism. This nation has been built

up on the theory that, protected in his natural rights, every man is able to take care of himself and is best off when allowed to take care of himself. The theory has worked so well in practise that it is not likely to be abandoned."

The election of Paul Capdeville (Dem.) (whose picture appears with those of the Socialist mayors) as mayor of New Orleans is described by the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* (Dem.) as a return to ring rule and machine politics after a clean reform administration. The *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.), however, considers Mr. Capdeville's election a triumph for the municipal ownership principle—which is the leading principle in the Social Democratic platforms in Massachusetts.

SUPREME COURT'S ANTI-TRUST DECISION.

SOME doubt seems to remain in the minds of the economic writers of the daily press whether the decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing the cast-iron pipe trust need disturb our more modern industrial combinations. As the cast-iron pipe trust was composed of six different corporations working under an agreement to keep up prices, while the present-day "trust" is one big corporation which has absorbed all its fellows, many papers think, with the *New York Sun*, that this case has "no relevancy to the majority, at least, of the newly organized industrial corporations of the country." To imagine, says *The Sun*, "that the Supreme Court of our country could, in this or in any other case, declare that an actual consolidation of corporations or a *bona-fide* transfer of one company to another was illegal, would be to think of them as maintaining that business partnership is unlawful." The *Springfield Republican* takes a similar view. "The decision does not affect the so-called trusts," says *The Republican*; "their relation to the law and the public welfare remains to be determined."

How the cast-iron pipe trust carried on its operations appears in the following illustration given in the Government's brief in the case:

"During the early part of 1896 St. Louis wanted about 5,000 tons of cast-iron pipe. St. Louis was allotted to the Howard Harrison Company of Bessemer, Ala. The price of pipe at Bessemer was from \$13 to \$15 per ton. The freight from Bessemer to St. Louis was \$3 per ton, so the fair price of the pipe delivered at St. Louis was from \$16 to \$18 a ton. The combination fixed the price at \$24 per ton, the Howard Harrison Company bidding that price and the other shops protecting its bid by higher ones.

As a result, St. Louis was compelled to pay from \$6 to \$8 per ton more than the defendants were selling the same pipe for in free territory, or between \$30,000 and \$40,000, which, treated as a bonus, was divided among the defendants."

It is reckoned by the Philadelphia *Press* that this trust or "conspiracy" (to use the court's term) divided \$1,320,000 in illegal bonuses in a single year.

The safety of the present-day trusts, however, so confidently assumed by the papers quoted in the first paragraph, is doubted by those who see a deeper significance in the words of Mr. Justice Peckham, who delivered the opinion in the case. He said:

"We have no doubt that where the direct and immediate effect of a contract or combination among particular dealers in a commodity is to destroy competition between them and others, so that the parties to the contract or combine may obtain increased prices for themselves, such contract or combination amounts to a restraint of trade in the commodity, even tho contracts to buy such commodity at the enhanced price are continually being made. Total suppression of the trade in the commodity is not necessary in order to render the combination one in restraint of trade."

"In that view," says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "there can be no question that a much broader meaning has been given to the federal anti-trust law than it has yet been thought to be susceptible of, and that there has been placed in the hands of the law officers of the United States a formidable weapon for the defeat and punishment of conspiracies in restraint of trade." "If this decision is followed in its terms," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "the consolidated corporations, popularly known as trusts, may receive a treatment not hitherto anticipated in the Supreme Court." *The Press* continues:

"Whether a consolidation of all factories in any one industry by sale to one corporation is or is not in restraint of commerce the Supreme Court has not yet held, tho it has that one factory may be bought by a corporation owning two thirds or so of the refineries. In the present decision it holds only that a combination between separate manufacturing corporations is illegal, and this all have held as beyond question—if it could be found out. Mr. Justice Peckham's language would cover the consolidation of corporations—if its complete character and effect on prices could be proved."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks that the simple removal of tariff support would cause many a trust to tumble:

"Should Congress lower the rate of duties on all products that are the subjects of monopoly in the home market, the competition of Europe would compel extortionate trusts to deal justly by the American consumer. This is an eminently practical plan, which is in complete accord with the protective-tariff principle as defined by the last national convention of the Republican Party, which condemned equally foreign control and domestic monopoly."

HOW PHILADELPHIA TREATS THE NEGRO.

THE impression that the negro fares better in the North than in the South does not seem to be confirmed by recent investigations made by writers of that race. Prof. Booker T. Washington, as quoted in these columns November 11, it will be remembered, finds the South a most encouraging field for the colored business man. Now comes Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, of Atlanta University, a negro who was graduated from Harvard with high honors a few years ago, telling us (in a social study entitled "The Philadelphia Negro") that the city which is the Northern center of negro life denies the skilled colored workman the right to earn his daily bread in his chosen field of labor. The following instances of discrimination are chosen by a writer in *The Outlook* from Professor Du Bois's review as typical examples of the treatment accorded the negro in the City of Brotherly Love:

"A girl who graduated from a Pennsylvania high school and from a business college sought work in this city as a stenographer

and typewriter. A prominent lawyer undertook to find her a position; he went to his friends and said: 'Here is a girl that does excellent work and is of good character; can you not give her work?' Several immediately answered Yes. 'But,' said the lawyer, 'I will be perfectly frank, and tell you that she is colored,' and not in the whole city could she find a man willing to employ her. It happened, however, that the girl was so light in complexion that few not knowing would have suspected her descent. The lawyer, therefore, gave her temporary work in his own office until she found a position outside of the city. 'But,' said he, 'to this day I have not dared to tell my clerks that they worked beside a negress.'

"Several graduates in pharmacy have sought to get their three years' required apprenticeship in the city, and in only one case did one succeed, altho they offered to work for nothing.

"A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in mechanical engineering, well recommended, obtained work in the city through an advertisement, on account of his excellent record. He worked a few hours, and then was discharged because he was found to be colored. He is now a waiter at the University Club where his white fellow graduates dine.

"Even in the world of skilled labor the negro is largely excluded. . . . A—, who works at a bookbinding establishment on Front Street, has learned to bind books, and often does so for his friends. He is not allowed to work at the trade in the shop, however, but must remain a porter at porter's wages. . . . C— has been a porter and assistant shipping clerk in an Arch Street store for five years. He receives \$6 a week, while whites get \$8 for the same work. . . . D— was a bricklayer, but experienced so much trouble getting work that he is now a messenger. . . . E— is a painter, but has found it impossible to get work because he is colored. . . . G— is an iron-puddler who belonged to a Pittsburg union. Here he was not recognized as a union man, and could not get work except as a stevedore."

These and many other similar instances lead Professor Du Bois to the belief that it is just this discrimination that is giving Philadelphia its idle and vicious negro class, so that the city's wrongdoing reacts upon itself. He says:

"For thirty years and more Philadelphia has said to its black children: 'Honesty, efficiency, and talent have little to do with your success; if you work hard, spend little, and are good, you may earn your bread and butter at those sorts of work which we frankly confess we despise; if you are dishonest or lazy, the State will furnish your bread free.' Thus the class of negroes which the prejudices of the city have distinctly encouraged is that of the criminal, the lazy, and the shiftless; for them there is succor and sympathy; for them Philadelphians are thinking and planning; but for the educated and industrious young colored man who wants work and not platitudes, wages and not alms, just rewards and not sermons—for such colored men Philadelphia apparently has no use."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PERHAPS the Boers have concluded to abolish the British nobility.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

A MONOPOLY is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.—*Tit-Bits*.

WITH reference to the lion, these distorted war stories from the Cape are also a twisting of the tale.—*The Philadelphia Times*.

IT is said that the abnormally high price of broom corn is not due to increased demand, but to a corner. It is not often that broom corn gets into a corner, especially when the hired girl handles it.—*The Boston Transcript*.

"THE English language," said the man of enthusiasms, "is a gold-mine of poetry." "I thought it must have been some sort of a gold-mine," answered the person of prejudices, "or else the English wouldn't have taken a fancy to it in the first place."—*The Washington Star*.



CONGRESSIONAL SPORT: Trying to catch the Speaker's eye.—*The New York Journal*.

LETTERS AND ART.

MORE OF COLONEL HIGGINSON'S REMINISCENCES.

AS all Americans know, Thomas Wentworth Higginson has been a man of action as well as of thought. He has had a wide and intimate acquaintance not only with poets and romancers, but with soldiers and political reformers. His new volume entitled "Contemporaries" includes sketches of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Emerson, Alcott, Whittier, Parker, Whitman, Lanier, Helen Hunt Jackson, and of Garrison, Phillips, Sumner, Howe, and General Grant, with many side-lights on others hardly less prominent.

One of the most interesting chapters is entitled "An Evening with Mrs. Hawthorne," in which we get a description of the first reading of "The Scarlet Letter," and the surprising information that the author, after completing his masterpiece, was at first in two minds about ever publishing it.

It was not Hawthorne's habit, we are told, to read his manuscripts to his wife until they were finished, and during the whole winter when "The Scarlet Letter" was being written he seemed depressed and anxious. We quote from Mr. Higginson's account:

"There was a knot in his forehead all the time, Mrs. Hawthorne said, but she thought it was from some pecuniary anxiety, such as sometimes affected that small household. One evening he came to her and said that he had written something which he wished to read aloud; it was worth very little, but as it was finished he might as well read it. He read aloud all that evening, but as the romance was left unfinished when they went to bed, not a word was said about it on either side. He always disliked, she said, to have anything criticized until the whole had been heard. He read a second evening, and the concentrated excitement had grown so great that she could scarcely bear it. At last it grew unendurable; and in the midst of the scene, near the end of the book, where Arthur Dimmesdale meets Hester and the child in the forest, Mrs. Hawthorne sank from her low stool upon the floor, pressed her hands upon her ears, and said that she could hear no more.

"Hawthorne put down the manuscript and looked at her in perfect amazement. 'Do you really feel it so much?' he said. 'Then there must be something in it.' He prevailed on her to rise and hear the few remaining chapters of the romance.

"To those who knew Mrs. Hawthorne's impressible nature, this reminiscence of hers will have no tinge of exaggeration, but will appear very characteristic—she had borne to the utmost the strain upon her emotions, before yielding. The next day the manuscript, she said, was delivered to Mr. Fields; on the following morning he appeared early at the door, and, when admitted, caught up her boy in his arms, saying, 'You splendid little fellow, do you know what a father you have?' Then he ran upstairs to Hawthorne's study, telling her, as he went, that he (and I think Mr. Whipple) had sat up all night to read it, and had come to Salem as early as possible in the morning. She did not go upstairs, but soon her husband came down, with fire in his eyes, and walked about the room, a different man."

Colonel Higginson is a great admirer of Helen Jackson, "H. H.," regarding her as the rarest poetess that America has produced—an opinion that Emerson and many other notable writers have fully indorsed. Emerson, it is said, carried her sonnets about with him in his note-book, and pulled them out to show to his friends. But it was not in poetry alone that she distinguished herself. In proof of her versatility, Colonel Higginson declares that the editors of *The Century Magazine* talked about allowing her contributions to accumulate sufficiently to fill one number of the periodical—poetry, fiction, travels, criticism, and all—and then sending it forth as the product of one person. The scheme was abandoned, but that it was ever considered was a great tribute to her.

No two poets afford greater contrast than Walt Whitman and

Sidney Lanier. Colonel Higginson has little sympathy with Whitman, but he places the refined and chivalrous Lanier upon a high pinnacle. He writes:

"The essential fault of Whitman's poetry was well pointed out by a man of more heroic nature and higher genius, Lanier, who defined him as a dandy. Of all our poets he is really the least simple, the most meretricious; and this is the reason why the honest consciousness of the classes which he most celebrates—the drover, the teamster, the soldier—has never been reached by his songs. He talks of labor as one who has never really labored; his 'Drum-Taps' proceed from one who has never personally responded to the tap of the drum. It is because his own countrymen instinctively recognize this, and foreigners do not, that his following has always been larger abroad than at home."

Mr. Higginson considers that Grant in his autobiography achieved one of the greatest of his victories. It is rated very high. "These memoirs would have a charm," we are assured, "if the author had never emerged from obscurity except to write them; and considered as the records of one of the foremost soldiers of his time, they are unique and of inestimable value." The estimate of Grant concludes as follows:

"The claims of Grant to permanent fame will lie first in the fact that he commanded the largest civilized armies the world ever saw; secondly, that with these armies he saved the integrity of the American nation; thirdly, that he did all this by measures of his own initiating, rarely calling a council of war and commonly differing from it when called; fourthly, that he did all this for duty, not glory, and in the spirit of a citizen, not the military spirit, persisting to the last that he was, as he told Bismarck, more of a farmer than a soldier; then again, that when tested by the severest personal griefs and losses in the decline of life, he showed the same strong qualities still; and finally, that in writing his own memoirs he was simple as regards himself, candid toward opponents, and thus bequeathed to the world a book better worth reading than any military autobiography since Cæsar's 'Commentaries.'"

ZOLA VERSUS TOLSTOY.

THE critics continue to find various lessons in the spectacle of two great Continental novelists—Tolstoy and Zola—preaching at the same moment, with all the fervor of the devotee, two mutually destructive gospels. Perhaps the principal lesson derived from this curious phenomenon is that the reformer who is dominated by one idea has so lost his sense of relativity as not to be the safest of ethical guides. Such is the lesson which the critic of *The Academy* (November 11) appears to find in "Fécondité."

Throughout the book, he remarks, shines the man's invincible sincerity and singleness of purpose—even a passionate conviction; yet it is

still a book in which an extraordinary mixture of poetry and grossness, patriotic fervor and painstaking tabulation of externals, unrelieved by a single ray of saving humor in its 750 pages, makes a work which it is a trial to the flesh and a tribulation to the spirit to read. Says the critic further:

"It makes an admirable pendant to Tolstoy's 'Kreutzer Sonata,'



THE AUTHOR OF "FÉCONDITÉ."
From a drawing by Ernest Haskell in "The Bookman."

preaching, with a like conviction and fervor, an exactly opposite doctrine. All that Zola admires in marriage with extravagant passion Tolstoy condemns; and while the latter degrades marriage with his ascetic contempt, Zola bestializes it with pagan devotion. I do not use the word 'bestializes' in the conventional implication; I mean that Zola reduces man and woman to the mere state of animal; he eliminates mind and soul; heart with him is interpreted as health, while virtue is the continuous production of the species. For this new book of M. Zola's is eminently, pugnaciously virtuous, in his own strictly limited conception of the word. One would think he had striven to set himself the task of realizing the patriarch's ideal of conduct in an empty desert which it was his duty to people. All other notion of conduct, of life, escapes him.

"In fact, the novel is a monument of monomania. Long residence in France proves to me its absolute falsity. French homes are the happiest on earth, just because they are small, and the parents have space and time in which to love and care for their children. Girls are cherished and provided for, instead of being cast upon the pavements to pick up their bread as best they can. There are no mothers like French mothers, and I know no better wives. Why, then, does M. Zola persistently slander the women of his nation?"

"'Fécondité' may be described as a Biblical novel. Every second chapter, which records a fresh addition to Marianne's family, ends with the same page, repeated word for word. Every chapter announcing the advent of another child begins with the same paragraph. The end introduces us to the entire family, after the fashion of Genesis: 'Berthe was the daughter of Claire, who was the daughter of Rose, who was the daughter of Blaise, who was the son of Gervais, the son of Matthew and Marianne.'"

LITERATURE VERSUS WHISKY IN CANADA.

MR. ROBERT BARR believes that Canada, from its geographical position, its magnificent scenery, its hardy climate, and the stirring incidents of its history, should be the Scotland of America. It should be the land of great poets, he says, and it should furnish another Wizard of the North. Yet "if Scott came to Canada, to change W. T. Stead's phrase, how long would it be," Mr. Barr asks, "before he starved to death?" He proceeds (in *The Canadian Magazine*, November) to answer this question by declaring that Canada's greatest literary man would live in squalor if he remained within her boundaries and depended on her for support. Nor will he accept poverty as any excuse. He quotes statistics from "The Year-Book of Canada" for the years 1885-89, which tell a tale somewhat similar to that told by the famous document discovered by Prince Hal and Poin in Jack Falstaff's capacious pocket:

"I find that in those years Canada transformed something like a hundred million bushels of good wheat into spirituous liquor, but her production of books during the same time seems to have been so infinitesimal that the statistical Year-Book does not even mention the output.

"It will be seen by these statements that it is not the lack of money that makes Canada about the poorest book market in the world outside of Senegambia.

"The bald truth is that Canada has the money, but would rather spend it on whisky than on books. It prefers to inflame its stomach, rather than inform its brain. And yet there are people who actually hold that Canada is an intellectual country.

"My advice then to the Walter Scott tramping the streets of Toronto is: 'Get over the border as soon as you can; come to London or go to New York; shake the dust of Canada from your feet. Get out of a land that is willing to pay money for whisky, but wants its literature free in the shape of Ayer's Almanac, in my day the standard work of reference throughout the rural districts, because it cost nothing. Vamoose the ranch. Go back when all the rest of the world is acquainted with you, and you may find that Canada has, perhaps, some knowledge of your existence. Anyhow, when you return you will have a good time, for there are some of the finest people in the world in Canada.'"

Yet Mr. Barr believes that Canada "can be reclaimed from lit-

erary darkness and rye whisky," and in the December issue of the same magazine he seeks to show a remedy for this state of affairs. His plan is to build up a strong Canadian periodical magazine, mainly by subscription of money from leading people of culture; to place the magazine in the hands of all the teachers of the Dominion, to be used as a text-book of Canadian history and literature; and to encourage literary contributions from Canadian writers by offering adequate payment.

TROUBLES OF A GREAT PUBLISHING HOUSE.

THE publishing house of Harper & Brothers, which passed, November 28, into the hands of a receiver, has been the subject of sympathetic comment from all parts of the country. If this change seemed to mean the permanent extinction of the house, it would be generally regarded, to use Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's phrase, as nothing less than a "national calamity." Hope, however, is expressed on all sides that under the readjustment of the financial affairs of the house and under the new management, a foundation may be reached on which to build up a new and solid prosperity. One of the agreeable features of the situation is the courtesy of the principal creditors, J. P. Morgan & Company, who have apparently been more willing to make further advances of money than the Harpers have been to receive them. At the wish of all concerned, the appointment of the State Trust Company as receiver was followed a week later by an application for dissolution of the present Harper corporation. The articles of incorporation date from October, 1896, up to which time the house of Harper & Brothers was not an incorporated business. The dissolution is regarded as a first step toward reorganization upon a securer basis. According to a statement in the *New York Times* (December 5), the assets of the house are estimated at \$6,282,716.55, while the liabilities amount to \$3,163,212.19, distributed as follows:

Five per cent. mortgage bonds sold.....	\$200,000.00
Mortgage on house 163 West Twenty-first Street.....	6,000.00
Floating debt.....	2,813,421.26
Due to authors, wages, etc. (estimated).....	66,000.00
Due for unexpired subscriptions, advertisements paid for but not yet printed, etc.....	77,790.93
Total.....	\$3,163,212.19

Of the item designated "floating debt," it is understood that \$1,700,000 is totally unsecured, consisting of "bills payable," commercial paper with one signature, etc. Mr. George L. Rives, acting on behalf of the directors of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, makes the following statement as to the dissolution:

"The public should understand that this is another step on the part of Harper & Brothers to protect their creditors. Eventually the firm will be reorganized, just after the fashion of railroad reorganizations. The assets have been scheduled at over \$6,000,000, on the assumption that the business of Harper & Brothers is to be continued."

It is stated that all the Harper publications will be continued with the exception of "Literature," and that Mr. John Kendrick Bangs will assume the editorial management of *Harper's Weekly*, which has been practically headless for some weeks. Colonel Harvey made the following statement (*New York World*, November 30), in answer to a question as to whether the cheap magazines had been the chief cause of the Harper failure:

"I found a certain condition existing when I took charge. What caused it I am not prepared to say. I shall know in time. I know this, however, that in advertising and circulation *Harper's* for December will be the most profitable in its history, with the possible exception of war time. This shows that there is a demand for such a publication and that it can be conducted successfully."

No editor of *The Bazar* has yet been appointed to succeed Mrs. Sangster. Mr. Page and Dr. Findlay have joined the staff of the

Doubleday & McClure Company, and from the latter firm are to be expected the new encyclopedia and the promised ten-cent magazine.

Many guesses are made in the press as to the underlying reasons for the failure, but it is unlikely that the real causes have been or will be made public. No comment that we have seen has failed in sympathy for this ancient publishing house in its difficulties. The New York *Evening Post* (November 29) says:

"It is among the oldest, if not the oldest, of our publishing-houses, and has stood for more than three quarters of a century as the representative of solid and conservative interests in the business. Happily the changes which are in progress in its ownership and management are merely preparatory to what promises to be a career of renewed vitality and increased energy, bringing it more closely in touch with modern enterprise, and extending its influence without materially changing its character. This is cause for genuine congratulation, for the house is an American institution which the public would regret sincerely to see pass out of existence."

The New York *Tribune* (November 30) says:

"The announcement of the unfortunate crisis reached in the affairs of Harper & Brothers, the famous firm of publishers, necessarily contains elements painful to contemplate. After many years of prosperity the financial burdens of the firm have become unbearable, and a reorganization is necessary in order to protect the creditors and the publishing house itself. We rejoice to observe, however, that there is nothing in the situation incompatible with an indefinite extension of those services to the public with which the name of Harper & Brothers has long been closely identified. The passage of the business into the hands of the State Trust Company and into the management of Colonel Harvey means simply that the present monetary difficulties will reach a settlement in the quickest and most satisfactory manner, and that work will go on with renewed vigor and enhanced sagacity in the familiar Franklin Square building.

"With the fortunes of every great publishing house the public is, of course, peculiarly concerned. The fact that such houses are established and carried on for purposes of money-making can never deprive them of their significance as agencies of culture in our modern civilization. They are the great centers of book distribution, to whose enterprise we owe the ready accessibility of literature, new and old, in luxurious and in inexpensive form, which is one of the most precious phenomena of the time. When a firm like Harper & Brothers, known and honored in the trade for many years, is temporarily visited by misfortune, the sympathy of those who care for books and appreciate honorable business methods is quickly and freely offered."

The Baltimore *Sun* (November 30) says:

"The cause of the trouble has not been clearly stated. There have been hints that the management has not been sufficiently progressive to meet the changed conditions of recent years. In an interview Mr. S. S. McClure, proprietor of *McClure's Magazine*, said, presumably in explanation of the failure:

"The Harpers have been proud of the old house and business that has been in the family for three generations. They have kept on their staff men past their usefulness. They have been too good-hearted and proud to discharge men practically penniless. There are chances of enormous saving in the business."

"If it is true that misfortune has overtaken the Harpers because they were unwilling to turn away men who had grown old in their service, it will add to the general sympathy for them and to the honor and esteem in which they are held. But, while it may be true that some money might have been saved by discharging men who had spent their lives in the service of the firm and had reached a time of life when it was impossible for them to get employment elsewhere, it is not likely that the small sum spent upon these faithful men caused the collapse. It is more than likely that the business of the house was undermined by cheap competition."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (November 30) says:

"There is no exaggeration in the statement that the discontinuance of the house of Harper would be a national calamity, and every lover of literature and every good citizen will be gratified

to learn from Colonel Harvey that not only is the firm to continue business, but that it is to be strengthened in every direction and in all its activities. It is doubtful whether any other single agency has been more potent than Harper & Brothers in exerting a beneficent influence on letters and life in America. 'Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, speaking of the London bookseller, Miller, 'I respect Miller; he has raised the price of literature.' Harper & Brothers during a long career have raised the standard of literature in this country, and they have raised the tone of public life and morality. The history of literature in America may be studied in the annals of the house of Harper. They have published good books and clean books; they have supported the best and fostered it; their 'Journals of Civilization' have been civilizers for generations, and their influence, which is incalculable, has always been a leading, positive force for good government, good citizenship, and good literature. When difficulties arose they met them in a manner which does even them honor: 'We have not the moral right to incur further obligations which we might not be able to meet.'

"Such a house deserves perpetuation, and it is cause for congratulation that adequate measures have been taken to insure its continuance on a firmer and more 'durable basis,' to make its admirable periodicals even better than they now are, and to extend the business of the firm in every direction."

EFFECT OF LITERATURE UPON ORAL MEMORY.

PROF. MAX MÜLLER takes up anew the old question whether what we call literature could have existed in any land before the invention of an alphabet. He takes the affirmative side, and points to the custom among North American Indians of oral transmission of the tribal records, the historians aiding their memory by a mnemonic system formed of wampum beads. The late Rev. W. W. Gill found a considerable mnemonic literature in the islands of the South Pacific. Still more extraordinary is the preservation of Finland's epic poem, the "Kalevala," by oral memory alone. This system of oral tradition was brought to a still higher degree of perfection in Mesopotamia, China, Egypt, and India, and led on, in the last-named country, to a complete written literature.

After treating this question, Professor Müller passes to the subject of oral memory in modern days and says (in *The Nineteenth Century* for November):

"I have occasionally given expression to my regret that the old system of learning by heart at our public schools should have gone so completely out of fashion. Old men like myself know what a precious treasure for life the few lines are that remain indelibly engraved on our memory from our earliest school days. Whatever else we forget they remain, and they remind us by their very sound of happy days, of happy faces, and happy hearts.

"Alas! our memory has been systematically ruined, and it hardly deserves that name any longer when we remember what memory was in ancient times. We seem to be piling every day heaps of ashes on that divine light within us. Men who read *The Times* every morning, possibly *Notes and Queries*, then Blue Books, then possibly novels, or it may be serious works on such different subjects as geology, philology, geography, or history, are systematically ruining their memory. They are under the suzerainty of books, and helpless without them. I know there are exceptions, but it is difficult to verify them, and in arranging facts affecting persons we should be very careful to distinguish between what we have seen ourselves and what has been told us by others. Of the mnemonic achievements of certain Pandits and of the Panditâ Râmbâi, I can speak from personal experience. I have seen and heard them recite their tasks, and that in the presence of other people. I knew Macaulay, of whom it was said and believed that he could repeat a leading article of *The Times* after having read it once; but I never had the heart to ask him to let me hear him do so. Professor Conington at Oxford enjoyed the same reputation, but I never heard him either repeat a few pages after he had read them. Still, there is nothing so very incredible in this, for when I was at school at Leipsic and the

whole class was punished by being kept back till they had learnt two or three chapters of Cicero, I generally was off in about ten minutes. I could not do that now for my very life.

"I lately read a very interesting book by the Rev. H. C. Adams, a master at Winchester, which was, and is still, famous for its system of 'standing up.' As it was published in his lifetime, and in the lifetime of the pupils whom he mentions by name, I think he may be fairly trusted. He tells us in 'Wykehamica' (1878) that he knew a schoolfellow who never could learn his repetition, but who could nevertheless go through the whole of the scores in the matches with Eton and Harrow from the very first, giving each player his correct number of runs, and particularly the manner in which he was out. He knew another, of no remarkable capacity, able to say the whole of the English Bible by rote. Put him on where you would, he would go fluently on as long as there was any one to listen. When large standings-up were said, sometimes 13,000 and 14,000 lines were said, and were said well too. In Bishop Wordsworth's time, one boy in the senior part of the fifth took up the whole of Virgil for his standing-up, and acquitted himself brilliantly, that being only a portion of his eight lessons. I have made the reading of *The Times* every morning responsible for the gradual paralysis of our memory, but what shall we say when we are told the late editor of *The Times*, Mr. Chenery, whose death is still deplored by so many friends, knew the Koran and the Old Testament in Arabic and Hebrew by heart as well as any ulema or rabbi? Perhaps those who, like myself, knew him well, may feel a little skeptical. He certainly never mentioned this extraordinary power to me."

THE TRUE TEST OF ENDURING FICTION.

GOOD novel-making, viewed from the technical standpoint, is often said by modern critics to depend upon four fundamentals: invention or plot, construction, description, and characterization. Prof. Richard Burton thinks that of these the quality most conducive to success is the one last named. "Compared with it," he says (in *The Forum*, December), "invention and construction are secondary; description and style, important as they may be in the abstract, are as naught. A novel without salient character-drawing, whatever its merits in other directions, can never take high rank: it is almost certainly a failure foredoomed." Ability in this one quality will insure success in the face of serious deficiency in other qualities, he thinks, and will account for the firm hold which certain writers continue to have upon the public in spite of rough handling by the professional critics:

"Master improvisers like Dumas and Scott showed their genius just here. Their personages live; the robust types they created are realized to the imaginations of readers; so that to kill off the sense of their existence would, literally, leave the actual world lonelier for many of us. The folk next door are real; we know it in a perfunctory way. But they are phantoms compared with the verity of the 'Three Guardsmen,' or of 'Di Vernon,' and 'Dandie Dinmont.'

"Dickens, to take a later novelist, is perhaps the best possible example of this paramount power which excuses shortcomings in other directions. Is there any other maker of story in modern English literature—after all allowances have been made, and not forgetting that some current criticism of the man of Gadshill will have it that he is for a more careless age—who has begun to furnish such a portrait-gallery of worthies and adorable grotesques—a motley crowd whom we all know and enjoy and love? I wot not. The fact that Dickens is at times a trifle inchoate or careless in his English, or allows his exuberance to lead him into exaggeration, or fails to blend perfectly the discordant elements of comedy and tragedy, sinks into insignificance when set over against such a faculty as this. He was a veritable giant here."

Looking at the work of recent novelists in this light, says Professor Burton, we are able to understand the limited popularity of some writers much praised by the critics for their excellence of style and their powers of description:

"It may be stated boldly that where the present-day fictionist

fails above all else is in character—the sign, *par excellence*, of the creator. A few years ago it would have been in consonance with the facts to say that he was weak in invention as well. But now, with romances appearing daily, and startling plots in the very air one breathes, this lack is less felt. But character-making, yes. Nor can the blame justly be laid on the public, which is always eager to welcome a piece of veritable character-limning.

"As I write, 'David Harum' is the best selling story—and therefore book, since fiction still has a corner on literature. Why is this? Because it contains one thoroughly racy and enjoyable character; the rest is naught. The book is not a novel. It has no plot worth mentioning, and but little construction; being a purely conventional treatment of the love-motif. The nominal hero's only mortal use is, that Uncle David may have some one to talk to steadily. But the tale has a bona-fide creation in David himself; and this is enough to give it a remarkable, and deserved, popularity. Yet reflect a moment that there is not even a second-rate novel by Dickens which does not contain, I will not say one, but half a dozen, humorous character-types, any one of which might be named as an offset to the shrewd, kindly horse-trader and country banker. This is not said in the spirit of detraction, but merely to bring home the thought that we have fallen on a paucity of real character-creation, which results in an almost pathetically cordial reception for it when a modicum of it is proffered. Nor is it jingoism, by the way, to remark that the introduction of some of the Southern and Western types so saliently depicted by younger American novelists—Page and Harris, Stuart, Thanet, Wister, Garland, Chopin, Fernald, and others—is as hopeful a sign as current fiction can show, and one hardly to be paralleled in England.

"Can as much be said of Kipling? Very strong he is, of a truth, in invention, construction, description, and dialog; but where are his characters? Outside of 'Mowgli' and the 'Soldiers Three,' has he given us any? An obvious answer is that, being primarily a short-story maker, he is, by the definition of his art, excluded from triumphs in this kind, since characterization requires a larger canvas. There is something in this; but it does not affect the main proposition that Kipling's forte, thus far, has not been the delineation of personality. That he has been able, within short-story limits, to stamp Mulvaney and his commensals with so much individuality speaks volumes for his natural abilities in a perilous endeavor. Nevertheless, as the writer of a dozen or more volumes, and having in view the striking effects he has produced, it is worth noting that Kipling's contribution to fictional portraiture has not been large."

It is curious and amusing, says the writer, "to see how current novels are heralded with trumpets of prophecy and followed by columnar eulogies, when, in this article of character truly alive, they are *nil*." Professor Burton instances "Aylwin" as an example of this class—a story, he says, containing romantic poetry of a strained, fantastic, morbid kind, but in characterization a failure. He continues:

"It really seems as if, with the rapidly increasing skill in the other technical points of novelistic art, this potent, this supreme power of characterization were in danger of its life. Is it that our story-tellers lack gift, genius, or simply that, in the care spent upon analysis or construction, description or style, or all of them, they have lost sight of the most vital element in any and all fiction? Or is it again—very plausible this—that problem and principle have led our fictionists somewhat away from their straight-away actions of flesh-and-blood folk? The pessimist will incline toward the easy solution, concluding that it is all a question of ability; that we have fallen on little days, if not evil; that when the gods go, the half-gods arrive. Genius was of yore; now is the time of carefully cultivated talents. But the student of social history, and literature in its relation thereto, will prefer to see in the wonderful development of the art of fiction during the last quarter-century a more essential cause for the temporary abeyance in the power of creating salient, unforgettable characters."

A NUMBER of new books by prominent authors are promised in London shortly. There are novels by Zangwill, Wells, Mrs. Craigie, and Gissing, and a translation of Zola's "Fécondité." A timely novel is "The Colossus" by Morley Roberts, the hero of which is Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

SWINBURNE'S NEW DRAMA.

IT is not often in the history of literature that so complete a reversal of an author's earlier literary principles is observed as in the case of Charles Algernon Swinburne's new play of "Rosamund, Queen of the Lombards." Swinburne, the ultra-romanticist, has here become an ultra-classicist of the school of Racine. The unities of place and time are in the main followed, while the classicism of its style appears in its courtly, calm tone, and in a sentiment which at times seems to reveal the red-heeled shoes and periwigs of the court of the *Grand Monarch*. Yet the style is not ornate; both speeches and words are for the most part short and crisp, with occasionally a lyric note. For his plot, Mr. Swinburne has gone to Gibbon. The following outline of the story we condense from the *London Chronicle* (October 26):

We are in Verona in the month of June A. D. 573; and the heat of an Italian summer parches the air. Enter *King Albovine* and his master in the art of war, now his friend and counselor, the old *Narsetes*. The King has a delicate question to propound to his Prime Minister:

I am fain
And loth to tell thee how it wrings my heart
That now this hard-eyed heavy southern sun
Hath wrought its will upon us all a year,
And yet I know not if my wife be mine. . . .
The devil and God are crying in either ear
One murderous word forever, night and day,
Dark day and deadly night and deadly day,
Can she love thee who slewest her father?

Narsetes is not prepared with a definite answer to this query, but the tenor of his discourse is reassuring:

Hadst thou slain her sire
Shamefully, shame were thine to have sought her hand,
And shame were hers to love thee. but he died
Manfully, by thy mightier hand than his
Manfully mastered.

Therefore *Narsetes* is inclined to think that *Rosamund* bears no malice, but is grateful to the conqueror for having made her his queen instead of his mistress. But *Albovine* is not satisfied:

He or I,
Her lord or sire, which hath most part in her,
This hour shall try between us.

On the words "between us," *Rosamund* enters. She wishes to arrange a marriage between her handmaid *Hildegard* and her husband's favorite warrior, the young *Almachildes*. *Albovine* has no objection in the world; and that is all we learn from the scene.

At the very beginning of the banquet which follows, the King springs upon her his test of her love, by bidding her pledge him in a cup made from her father's skull. She drinks the heady draft, and comports herself in general with a submissiveness which we can not but feel to be ominous; but this feeling depends on an outside knowledge of the theme rather than on anything Mr. Swinburne has as yet revealed to us about his heroine.

A soliloquy at the beginning of the second act, however, places it beyond all doubt that she now hates "the man her husband" and burns to be revenged. And this is how she sets about it. She summons her maid, *Hildegard*, and makes her swear a solemn oath to do whatever she bids her.

Hildegard having complied, the Queen proceeds:

Thou shalt bid thine *Almachildes* come
And speak with thee by nightfall. Say, the Queen
Will give not up the maiden so beloved
—And truth it is, I love thee—willingly
To the arms of one her husband loves: but were it
Shame, utter shame, that he should wed not her.
The shamefast queen could choose not. Then shall he
Plead. Then shalt thou turn gentler than the snow
That softens at the strong sun's kiss, and yield.
But needs must night be closed about your love,
And darkness whet your kisses. Light were death.
Hast thou no heart to guess now? Fear not then.
Not thou but I must put on shame. I lack
A hand for mine to grasp and strike with. His
I have chosen.

So said, so done. *Hildegard* gives *Almachildes* an assignation for that night; and tho *Almachildes* is very much shocked to find her in this on-coming mood, and suspects from "the rose-

bright anguish of her face" that she is not quite a free agent in the matter, the Queen heartens him to accept her challenge.

At the end of the second act, the "bell rings softly from within," and *Almachildes* enters the chamber, where, of course, not *Hildegard* but *Rosamund* herself awaits him."

Almachildes, however, is the pink of chivalrous propriety. When he sees the trap into which he has fallen, and that *Hildegard's* safety requires it, he agrees to assassinate the King at *Rosamund's* command; altho it must be said that the logic of the situation is not so clear to the reader as to the playwright. After many delays in the course of the action, *Almachildes* stabs *Albovine*, the King, and *Rosamund* drinks a poisoned draft from the cup made from her father's skull.

The Athenæum (October 28) remarks that the most conspicuous quality in the play is a native strength less draped and concealed than in previous plays by Mr. Swinburne.

It says:

"This is the first time in which the outlines have been left to show themselves in all their sharpness. Development or experiment, whichever it may be, this resolute simplicity brings a new quality into Mr. Swinburne's work, and a quality full of dramatic possibilities. All the luxuriousness of his verse has gone, and the lines ring like sword clashing against sword. These savage and simple people of the sixth century do not turn over their thoughts before concentrating them into words, and they do not speak except to tell their thoughts. . . . As in the time of the great first volume of 'Poems and Ballads,' Mr. Swinburne is still drawn to

see

What fools God's anger makes of men.

He has never been a philosophical thinker, but he has acquired the equivalent of a philosophy through his faithfulness to a single outlook upon human life and destiny. And in this brief and burning play, more than in much of his later writing, we find the reflection of that unique temperament, to which real things are so abstract, and abstract things so colored and tangible; a temperament in which there is almost too much poetry for a poet—as pure gold, to be worked in, needs to be mingled with alloy."

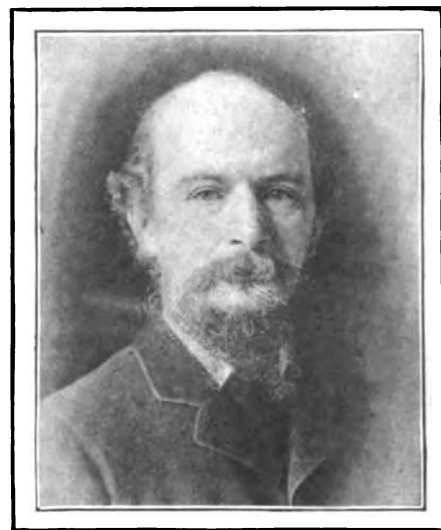
NOTES.

THE new novel by Mr. Stanley Waterloo dealing with Christian Science will be entitled "The Seekers," and will appear shortly.

A NEW and complete edition of the works of Robert G. Ingersoll is in press, to be known as the Dresden Edition. It is in twelve volumes, illustrated with etchings, half-tones, and photogravures. The edition will be the only complete and authorized one, and is prepared under the supervision of Mr. Ingersoll's family from his private notes, manuscripts, and other literary memoranda.

THE failure of "The Christian" in London has been attributed to the dislike of the British for anything of a "sacred" nature upon the stage. Yet this hardly seems a true explanation, for Mr. Wilson Barrett's revival of "The Sign of the Cross" at the Lyceum Theatre last month, characterized in *The Westminster Gazette* as that "ingenious mixture of martyrs and melodrama," met a favorable, even enthusiastic, welcome.

A NEW novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward, upon which she has been occupied for more than a year, is to appear in *Harper's Magazine*, beginning with the January issue. It deals with contemporary thought in political and religious subjects, but the chief theme is a love story. The scene is to be chiefly in a vast villa on the Campagna, but the Eternal City is throughout a haunting presence. Mrs. Ward spent last winter in Rome to perfect the local color of her story.



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT IS DEATH?—A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW.

TO say that death is the separation of soul and body, is to give what sounds like a theological rather than a physiological definition. Yet this is the final definition that is reached by Dr. Leon Meunier, after treating the question strictly from the physiologist's point of view. While thus acknowledging the existence of the soul, Dr. Meunier, who writes (in *Cosmos*, Paris, November 18) on "The Causes and Mechanism of Death," asserts that the soul and body can not separate until certain physiological conditions are fulfilled, and his endeavor is to ascertain and describe what the nature of these conditions is. Most modern physiologists tell us that these conditions differ, according as the organism in question is composed of a single cell or of a complex union of cells; some go so far as to deny that the one-celled organisms can properly die. With a union of cells, such as man, they tell us that the combination may die while many of its elements live on, and they recognize two kinds of death—cell-death and body death. Dr. Meunier asserts, on the authority of the most recent thought and investigation, that these are one in essence. He says:

"When we study the phenomenon of death, the only true variety—that found among living organized beings—we must first, to get an idea of its mechanism, study it among simple unicellular organisms. Some writers have asserted that these have a kind of immortality.

"Professor Weismann, of Friburg, has thus formulated this opinion: Death, he says, is not a primitive attribute of living matter; it is of secondary origin. There are animals that never die; for instance, infusoria and rhizopods and in general all unicellular organisms. An ameba divides into two almost equal parts, each of which continues to live and later divides again, so that there is never any corpse. Death appears only among pluricellular organisms with differentiated cellules [and is then] based solely on utility. . . . Used-up individuals must give place, for the good of the species, to healthy ones. Hence we must regard death as an opportune institution, not as a necessity of life."

This view of Weismann's, which has become quite celebrated among students of biology, has called forth a great deal of comment. It is asserted by a French critic, Dr. Ferrand, to be founded on an error of observation. Says Dr. Meunier, citing this author:

"M. Maupas, in his investigation of the multiplication of the ciliated infusoria by fission, has shown that the reproduction of these organisms by fission, extended tho it may seem to be, has its limits; sooner or later it gives rise only to imperfect individuals which are incapable of perpetuating themselves without recourse to a process comparable to that of fecundation among pluricellular beings, and Delbœuf, who has discussed these facts in the *Revue Philosophique*, has shown how little value must be attached to them."

In man and other higher organisms, the author goes on to say, death is a destruction of coordination among the cellular elements. These elements do not die at the same time and may even take up an independent course of life. The classical assertion that death must take place through heart, lungs, or brain is inexact, Dr. Meunier tells us. Suppression of the functions of any one of these organs may indeed cause death, but only when prolonged. As to the unicellular organisms, they die with the destruction of their correspondence with the nutritive elements in the surrounding medium. This may be lost by the action of chemical, physical, or mechanical agents. The most frequent general cause of death in animals is the poisoning of the cells by the nutritive medium. According to Dr. Barth, a recent writer, this may take place in various ways. For instance, the blood

may not be able to bring to the cells the matter for their renovation, because of inanition or indigestion; in other words, assimilation does not take place. Or, owing to lung or heart trouble, oxygen in sufficient quantities is not brought to the cells, and poisoning by carbonic oxid takes place. Again, failure of nutrition may result in the accumulation of all sorts of waste products in the tissues, preventing the throwing off of useless substance from the cells. This may result from injury to the large glands, such as the liver or the kidneys. Thus the mechanism of death can always be traced back to one source, both in the simplest organisms and in the highest, namely, cell-poisoning. Dr. Barth is quoted on this point as follows:

"Modifying the usual formula, we may say then: Death is the result of an arrest of cellular nutrition, the protoplasm either becoming incapable of giving rise to the double movement of assimilation and dissimilation, or the medium in which the cells exist undergoing modifications that render exchanges impossible.

"The arrest of nutrition is a general phenomenon that is applicable to all creatures. With all it takes place by one of the two mechanisms indicated above, but in the higher organisms it is produced in more and more complex conditions, corresponding to the increasing complexity of the apparatus charged with keeping up the activity of the protoplasm and with the renovation of the organic environment."

Dr. Meunier makes the following comment in closing:

"As the catechism teaches us, death is characterized by the separation of soul and body; but we must recognize the fact that it begins with a condition of the organs that renders them incapable of following and manifesting the will of their master. Life may be only suspended; death becomes definitive when the cellular elements, profoundly altered, are positively unable to obey any longer."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW SOUND.

WHAT the inventor describes as "a new sound" is produced by a device just patented by Prof. Elisha Gray, whose work in connection with the invention of the telephone is well known. The sound discovered by Professor Gray is produced by a new method of ringing a bell by means of magnets, and he claims that it is especially adapted to submarine telegraphy. At present, bells are always rung by the impact of a tongue, a hammer, or the like; but in Professor Gray's invention there is no blow at all on the bell. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer* in describing the new device:

"The method consists, briefly, in exciting magnets in relation to a bell, with currents of a frequency corresponding to the distinctive vibratory rate of the bell; the magnetic force thus tuned is caused by appropriate means to produce at regular intervals a deformation of the shape of the bell, thus resulting in its vibration. The receiver consists of a stretched steel plate located at a distance and tuned to respond to the vibrations transmitted through the water; a telephone attachment in turn taking up the vibrations, which may be broken in continuity to correspond to the Morse code, and rendering them audible in the ordinary telephone-receiver

"As is well known, in sounding a bell by means of a blow, much of the energy applied is expended in setting up objectionable overtones. By the electromagnetic means proposed by Professor Gray, only such vibrations will be set up as correspond to the normal note of the bell, a pure tone thus being produced which, indeed, the inventor calls 'a new sound.' The patent gives no indication as to the distances through which messages may be transmitted in the manner proposed, and practical experiments on the system will be looked forward to with much interest. . . . As applied to the purpose mentioned, the bell sounds only when the speed of the alternator corresponds to the normal vibratory rate of the bell, and a delicate governing attachment to the machine may be adjusted until the sounding of the bell indicates that the proper speed is secured, after which the mechanism is presumed automatically to maintain such speed."

REMODELING THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

THE way in which man is altering and—as he believes—improving the physical surface of the earth, is described in a recent article by a writer who thinks that what has been done in this direction is “but an infinitesimal fraction of that which may, and doubtless will, be done.” Some of the ways in which man has been modifying or proposes to modify the physical geography of the planet on which he lives are described in the paragraphs quoted below (*Daily Mail*, London). The writer begins by predicting the future transformation of the Sahara Desert into an inland sea. He says:

“A canal, sixty miles long, connecting with the Atlantic the vast depression which runs close up to the coast nearly midway between the twentieth and thirtieth parallels of latitude, would do the business beautifully. The water would not, of course, cover the entire surface of the desert; here and there are portions lying above the sea level. These would become the islands of the new Sahara Ocean.

“What would be the results that would ensue upon this stupendous transformation? Some would be good and some bad. Among the latter may be mentioned the probable destruction of the vineyards of Southern Europe, which depend for their existence upon the warm, dry winds from the great African desert. As some compensation for this, however, the mercantile marines of the nations affected would be enabled to gain immediate and easy access to vast regions now given over to barbarism, and a series of more or less flourishing seaport towns would spring up all along the southern borders of Morocco and Algeria, where the western watershed of the Nile sinks into the desert, and on the northern frontier of the Kongo Free State.

“In a similar manner the greater portion of the central Australian desert, covering an area of fully a million square miles, might be flooded. The island continent would then be reconverted into a gigantic atoll, and would resemble, roughly, an oval dish, of which the depressed central portion would be covered with water and only the ‘rim’ inhabited. In this connection it may be interesting to note that a company has actually been formed for submerging the Yuma desert in Southern California. If the plan as at present proposed is carried out, a tract of absolutely uninhabitable territory comprising nearly 13,000 square miles, and the greater portion of which lies between 500 and 1,000 feet below sea-level, will be submerged.”

But engineering science can transform fertile land into a desert as well as accomplish the opposite feat. The same writer believes that if the French had been allowed to get possession of the Su lan they might—or at least they could—have diverted the Nile and thus depopulated Upper Egypt. With regard to diversion of the Nile he says further:

“It has even been suggested that it might be possible—by turning its waters into one of the many lateral ravines which run at right angles to the present course of the river—to find a new outlet for it into the Red Sea, and thereby to transform, in process of time, that sheet of water into a great fresh-water lake. To accomplish this it would, of course, be necessary to build a giant dam across the southern ‘neck’ near Perim, and to regulate, or rather stop altogether, the inward flow of the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal—a big task, but one not impossible of accomplishment.”

Brief reference is made to the Panama and Nicaraguan canals, and the French ‘war canal’ between the mouths of the Loire and the Rhone, which, when completed, will enable ironclads to dodge round behind Gibraltar when passing from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, or *vice versa*. The writer then goes on to say:

“But it is the comparatively little engineering feats which have slowly but surely altered in the past and will alter in the future the face of the earth. Even so small a matter, for instance, as the proposed sea-wall at Southend will certainly deepen the estuary of the Thames, and may conceivably do away with the Goodwin Sands.

“A scheme was recently mooted to cut a ship canal through the

center of Ireland, beginning at Dublin and finishing at Galway. It would be no very difficult feat to accomplish, for most of the country through which it would pass is flat and boggy.

“But just consider the result. Ireland would no longer be one island, but two, and many of the best of Moore’s melodies would have to be rewritten. To allude to ‘Erin’s green isle’ would be a palpable misnomer. Even this, however, would be better than to have our own ‘silver Thames’ transformed into a huge ditch, with ocean ‘greyhounds’ and ‘tramp’ cargo steamers belching smoke through Cliveden woods or over Cookham village.

“Yet such an eventuality is by no means impossible, for it has already been bruited to construct a ship canal from Bristol to London by way of the Severn and the Thames.”

ANOTHER PREDECESSOR OF MARCONI?

PIONEERS in wireless telegraphy are now cropping up in various quarters. As those who have looked up the subject know, many experimenters have tried, with more or less success, almost ever since the introduction of telegraphy, to dispense with conducting wires. The transmission of waves of electromagnetic induction on a large scale being a thing of recent years, most of these early workers tried to utilize the earth, water, or atmosphere as a conductor. These attempts are now cropping out in the newspapers. For one American experimenter, Mahlon Loomis, the claim is made in *The Evening Star* (Washington, November 18) by William Jones Rhees, that he actually telegraphed by air-conduction from kites over distances comparable with those now traversed by the Marconi system. Says Mr. Rhees:

“On the 30th of July, 1872, a patent was granted by the United States Government to Mahlon Loomis of Washington, D. C., for a new and improved mode of telegraphing, and of generating light, heat, and motive power. This patent declares the invention or discovery to consist in utilizing natural electricity and establishing an electrical current or circuit for telegraphic and other purposes without the aid of wires, artificial batteries, or cables to form such circuit. It was further described as dispensing with the usual wires and in using the earth as one half of the circuit and the continuous electrical element far above the earth’s surface for the other part of the circuit. The means provided for reaching the upper stratum of electricity was the erection of towers, high poles, kites, or other apparatus on mountains or hill-tops or elevated places. . . .

“Loomis, having procured his patent, endeavored to secure financial aid to put his plan into practical operation, but he met with jeers, rebuffs, and opposition alike from the scientist, the capitalist, and especially the telegraph companies. He succeeded, however, in enlisting the sympathy of several Congressmen and in demonstrating by actual experiment in the summer of 1872 by telegraphing between two distant stations fourteen miles apart, without wires, on spurs of the Blue Ridge, Virginia, by elevating a kite on each mountain, the string of which was a small copper wire attached to a galvanometer, each ground end lying in water.”

Mr. Rhees substantiates his statements by quotations from papers contemporary with Mr. Loomis’s experiments. The *Washington Chronicle* (November 10, 1872) said:

“Loomis’s aerial system has just been tried on lines of different lengths, with variable, but perfectly satisfactory, results. On a line of 400 miles lineal distance (800 miles circuit) the tests were perfectly satisfactory at an elevation of 2,100 feet. At a mountain elevation of 1,200 feet the tests and results were very strong at a distance of fourteen miles. These experiments were made simply by kites covered with fine, light gauze wire of copper, held with a very fine string or tether of the same material, the lower end of which formed good connection with the ground by lying in coil in a pool of water.

“Two galvanometers were in circuit connection at the two different stations, and each impulse or indication was as perfect as that of the Atlantic cable, tho requiring very nice manipulation.”

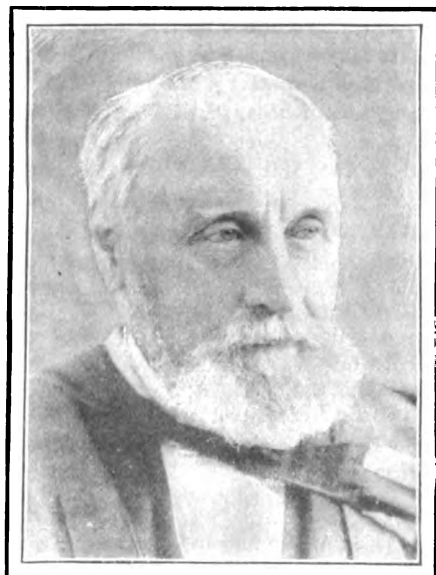
From the *Hartford Times* (no date given) Mr. Rhees reproduces the following:

"Loomis built a kind of a telescopic tower at the top of two high hilltops, about twenty miles distant, and from them put up a steel rod, by which a certain aerial current of electricity was reached. For months at a time he has been able to telegraph from one tower to another. . . . Of late he has done all his talking to his assistant, twenty miles away from him, the connection being aerial only."

Loomis asked Congress for \$50,000 to aid him in his work, but was unsuccessful. Of course it is possible that the accounts quoted by Mr. Rhees are exaggerated or untrue. If they represent the facts, Professor Loomis was hardly a predecessor of Marconi, but rather of Tesla, who now claims to be able to telegraph by upper aerial conduction.

A CANADIAN GEOLOGIST.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, who died on November 29 at Montreal, was not only one of the best known of American geologists—using the word "American" in its continental sense—but he was particularly noteworthy as the originator of



SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON.

one of the greatest of geological controversies—that concerning the so-called *Eozoön Canadense*. This was a peculiar mineral formation discovered by Professor Dawson in 1865 and declared by him to be a fossil, the remains of the earliest form of life of which any relics have been preserved to this day. His assertion found violent opponents and as earnest upholders, and the controversy waxed hot. It can scarcely be said to be closed even to-day, altho

the weight of authority inclines to the view that Professor Dawson's "fossil" is purely of mineral origin. By the reading public, he is even better known as a voluminous writer on geology, and on the relations between science and the Christian faith. From 1855 to 1893 he was principal of McGill University, Montreal.

Sir William was born in Pictou, N. S., in 1820. The following additional particulars of his life are from a notice in *The Times* (London, November 20): Recrossing the Atlantic after taking his M.A. degree in 1842 at Edinburgh, he returned to his native province, and spent some time in scientific exploration under Sir Charles Lyell's direction. After lecturing for a time on natural history at Dalhousie College, Halifax, he was made superintendent of education for the province. The progress of McGill University, since 1855, under his guidance has been marvelous. From a poor and struggling college McGill has grown into a richly endowed university with about thirteen hundred students and a prestige excelled in America [so *The Times* asserts] by that of Harvard alone. The scientific side of the university (except the medical faculty) may be described as Sir William Dawson's creation. He retired from the principalship in 1893. His Fellowship of the Royal Society dated from 1862. Twenty years later he received the Lyell medal of the London Geological Society; in 1884 he received the honor of K.C.M.G., having been made a Companion of the Order two years before; and in 1886 he acted as president of the British Association at its Birmingham meeting. He was the first president of the Royal

Society of Canada, and also served as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Sir William Dawson was a Presbyterian of the old school, and strongly opposed to all theories of the evolution of man from brute ancestors, nor would he allow anything more than a very moderate antiquity for the species. The study of geology, too, he would have emancipated from the control of "bald metaphysical conceptions," and, "above all, delivered from that materialistic infidelity which, by robbing nature of the spiritual element and of its presiding divinity, makes science dry, barren, and repulsive, diminishes its educational value, and even renders it less efficient for the purposes of practical research." In his geological work he was always interested more in the history of life than in mere rocks and minerals.

DANGERS OF COLLISION WITH A COMET.

AN alleged prediction of Prof. Rudolf Falb, the German meteorologist, that on November 13th last the earth would collide with Tempel's comet with fatal results, caused more or less stir last month, probably more in European countries than in America, where we are now so accustomed to the sensations served up by our "yellow" journals that we pay little serious attention to them. Professor Falb's prediction, in the sensational garb in which it has since appeared, has been formally disclaimed by the author himself, who explained that he had simply announced that the earth and the comet would be due at the same point in space on November 13. As to the possibility of serious results, he asserted that he did not believe in them. This statement may be regarded as justified by the event, the date having passed and our planet being still intact. In an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (November), Edward Vincent Heward notes that this comet-collision scare is an old one. It is almost certain, in fact, that every time the earth passes through one of the great meteor swarms, it in effect collides with a comet, the remarkable shower of November 27, 1872, having been pretty well identified with one of the fragments of Biela's comet. Says Mr. Heward:

"Already seventy cases of agreement are known where the motions of comets and meteors are identical. These demonstrations led Professor Tait to embody the theory, originated by Schiaparelli, in an exhaustive treatise, showing that comets, so far as they have been minutely observed, consist of an aggregation of meteorites; and as regards their chemical constituents, spectrum analysis, conducted by Dr., now Sir William, Huggins, and the veteran pioneer in astronomical research, Sir Norman Lockyer, has yielded results precisely similar to those obtained by Dr. Flight by chemical analysis of meteor-stones; they are identical, showing in each case carbon, hydrogen, and sodium.

"Now we are free to consider what importance to attach to the learned professor's timely prediction concerning the celestial wanderer, known as Tempel's comet, whose visit, in the silent watches of the night, we are bidden to prepare for. What else can be said than that so exalted an apparition—a Lucifer shedding tears of sorrow upon a sinful world—will be everywhere greeted with uplifted admiring eyes? For, rightly considered, does it not resolve itself into the simple question of—Shall we sit up to see the meteor-shower? And 'Biela' is no longer a menacing comet; astronomers are perfectly satisfied of its disintegration—that it is broken up, scattered in the meteor-stream which pursues its track, called the Andromede."

But are all comets alike? May there not be dangerous ones as well as harmless ones—masses of rock or globes of noxious gas, as well as mere swarms of stones? It is highly probable that this is the case. To quote again:

"It may not be prudent to generalize freely where theory rather than actually assured experience is our guide. If comets exist, the substance of which seems entirely gaseous and so transparent that small stars remain visible through them, there are others which give evidence of possessing a dense, compact nucleus, since their light has been strong enough to be seen in the day-

time, even when so close to the sun as to be apparently involved in his atmosphere. This happened in the case of the great comet of 1843, when, on the 28th of February, it was visible in full daylight near the sun's limb. A similar instance occurred in 1847, with the one discovered by Mr. Hind, which shone so brilliantly that it was observed at noonday, and for several hours afterward, within two degrees from the sun."

Those who are fond of indulging in "comet scares" need not, therefore, lack material for this amusement, since, if we may credit the physicists, the earth's collision with a solid celestial body of any considerable size would probably leave its inhabitants little opportunity for reflection after the event.

CAN LIFE BE CHEMICALLY PRODUCED?

WHAT is boldly called the "chemical production of life" is announced by the daily press to have been accomplished at the Marine Biological Station at Wood's Holl, Mass., by Prof. Jacques Loeb, of the University of California. Shorn of all sensational and poetic diction, the statement is that Professor Loeb has chemically fertilized the eggs of "sea-urchins," and has hatched the eggs so fertilized. His experiments are thus described in the *Boston Herald*:

"The experiments were performed during the last summer and fall. Professor Norman, of Texas University, had already shown that the eggs of certain marine animals, when unfertilized, had tendency to develop when sodium or magnesium was added to the sea-water in which they were. Following this out, Professor Loeb began experiments with the sea-urchin, a common marine animal, the male and female of which, as of fishes, are separate individuals. The unfertilized eggs of this animal Professor Loeb subjected to a solution of sodium and magnesium, and within two hours they hatched, producing 'blastulæ,' or the first larvæ. Placed in normal sea-water, these developed into 'gastrulæ' and then into 'plutei,' the latter bearing the same relation to a sea-urchin as a tadpole to a frog. Further experiments convinced the scientist that only the presence of calcium and potassium in the sea-water prevented the development of all unfertilized eggs, and that all the milt deposited by the male needed to do was to overcome the effect of these chemicals.

"Professor Loeb's announcement of his experiments, and the belief to which he is forced, practically establish a new theory of the reproduction of species. According to this, the union of two elements is not necessary for reproduction, but any cell may divide and reproduce. This throws at once what may be a most important light on the subject of cancers and of dermoid cysts. It becomes possible, and indeed almost unavoidable of belief, that these are abnormal attempts at reproduction, due to local lack of that chemical element necessary to restrain the cells from dividing and developing. Scientists at Wood's Holl have taken up this side of the question with eagerness, and are making experiments to find in how large measure this is true, and whether it may not lead to the discovery of a cure."

Professor Loeb is quoted as making to a reporter the following statement regarding his work:

"The development of the unfertilized egg, that is an assured fact. I believe an immaculate conception may be a natural result of unusual but natural causes. The less a scientist says about that now the better. It is a wonderful subject, and in many ways an awful one. That the human species may be made artificially to reproduce itself by the withdrawal of chemical restraint by other than natural means is a matter we do not like to contemplate.

"But we have drawn a great step nearer to the chemical theory of life, and may already see ahead of us the day when a scientist, experimenting with chemicals in a test-tube, may see them unite and form a substance which shall live and move and reproduce itself. It will be the first protoplasmic cell, the origin of all life, which was produced in the test-tube of nature ages ago by the union, in the course of the world's evolution, of the same chemical substances with which he will have worked."

Numerous comments on Professor Loeb's discovery made by

prominent biologists are gathered into an editorial in the *Topeka Capital* (November 23). According to this paper, Professor Gage, of Cornell, speaks of it as follows:

"The development of animals by parthenogenesis—that is, without fertilization—is a well-known phenomenon in nature. It is found in animals, even so high in the scale as the honey-bee. Judging from the results of researches already made in experimental embryology, it does not seem incredible that parthenogenesis might be brought about experimentally in simple animals; but that the method will ever succeed with the higher ones and with man probably the most enthusiastic experimenter would doubt."

Professor McCloskie, of Princeton, says:

"The question is still in a tentative stage. Recent investigations have rather gone in favor of it. The unfertilized eggs of both animals and plants have been found to produce embryos, but usually the vitality of these has been short, and the real question may be one of nutrition, as it is very difficult in experiments to rear the young artificially."

Professor Loeb's results, if they are as represented, are certainly noteworthy and may even prove epoch-making, altho it does not quite follow from the chemical fertilization of a sea-urchin's egg that a human infant will ever be shaken out of a test-tube. The professor is a German, born in 1859 and educated at Berlin, Munich, and Strassburg universities. He came to this country in 1891, and, before accepting his present post, occupied chairs at Bryn Mawr and Chicago.

Nutritive Value of Fruits.—Some recent investigations on this subject by M. Ballaud, a French authority, who reported his results recently to the Paris Academy of Sciences, are described. After telling the results of M. Ballaud's analyses of different fruits and nuts, *La Nature* thus states his conclusions:

"With rare exceptions, M. Ballaud concludes, fruits have very slight nutritive value and can not be considered as foods at all. Their juices, which please us more or less by their odor, their flavor, or their acidity, play rather the part of condiments."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SOME genius has invented an electrical horse-whip, so constructed as to give a slight electric shock to the animal. "The handle," says *Electricity*, "which is made of celluloid, contains a small induction-coil and battery, the circuit being closed by means of a push-button. The extremity of the whip consists of two small copper plates insulated from each other, each of which is provided with a tiny point. The plates are connected to the induction-coil by means of a couple of fine insulated wires."

"THE trouble with Marconi," recently said Rear-Admiral Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau of the United States navy, as reported by *The Marine Review*, November 23, "is that he will not sell his instruments outright, but wants to dispose of them at a good stiff price and then in addition wants a heavy royalty of so much per annum. His figures are up in the thousands. . . . How valuable the system would be to the navy I am not prepared to say, but Marconi asks too large a price at present for his instruments. It may be that later we can come to some understanding and secure some of his machines." With regard to the United States army, a note in *Science* states that it is "not dependent on Marconi for instruments, having developed a system of its own, and the work will be pushed with vigor when Congress furnishes the necessary means."

A VERY practical idea of the difference between city and country air has been given in a recent paper contributed to *The Transactions of the British Institute of Preventive Medicine*, as quoted in *The Sanitarian*. The author states that, "even in a suburb, the dust particles number some 20,000 per cubic centimeter in the open air, and 44,000 in a quiet room; while in the city the totals per cubic centimeter were 500,000 when taken from a roof, 300,000 in a court, and about 400,000 in a room; in other words, the air of the square mile is 500 per cent. thicker than in the suburbs, which is in accord with the general experience that fogs are both more dense and more frequent over the center than in the outskirts. But what is especially interesting in this remarkable paper is the statement that, tho dust is the great carrier of microorganisms, there is only one of these per 32,000,000 of dust atoms. This being so, it is calculated that a man could live in the metropolis for seventy years and absorb only some 25,000,000 of microbes into his system from the air, or about the same number as he drinks in half a pint of unboiled milk."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A CATHOLIC'S DEFENSE OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

NO institution has aroused more deep-seated antagonism than the confessional or "sacrament of penance," as practised in the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches. It is regarded by its opponents as an invasion of the individual conscience, a source of weakness to the will, a desecration of the privacy of domestic life, and a dangerous tool of priestcraft. But the Rev. R. F. Clarke, of the Society of Jesus, speaking from a long and intimate experience of the workings of the confessional, says that it is none of these. It has manifold advantages to the individual and to society, he says, and has its source in a fundamental need. Writing in *The North American Review* (December), he says:

"The natural origin and fountain-head of confession is to be found in an instinct of human nature, which leads us to communicate to others any strong emotion present to the soul, any powerful influence engendering in us joy or sorrow, hope or fear, self-approbation or self-reproach. If some counter motive render concealment necessary, the suppression will be painful to us, and will aggravate our suffering, where the influence present to the soul is one unfavorable to its happiness. Now, a sense of guilt is, of all emotions which affect the soul, the one which causes the most deeply-rooted misery, and is the most destructive of all true peace. Shame, self-reproach, fear, remorse, disgust at the thought of the past, and despondency at the prospect of the future, all combine to make life almost intolerable. The desire to exterminate that which is the source of our mental suffering sometimes becomes irresistible. The story of Eugene Aram is an instance in point, as is that of the murderer who approached the cradle of his victim's infant in order that he might whisper to a human ear the crime that he could no longer bear in silence. Probably most of my readers have, in the course of their lives, listened to the confidences of some friend or acquaintance who poured forth, in the gloaming or by the dull firelight, the honest and self-accusing story of his past misdeeds. I am not concerned with the source of this curious instinct of self-revelation, but the fact of the relief that it affords to the heavily burdened soul is undeniable. It certainly is much stronger among Christians than among those who belong to other religions; and the reason of this is that the sense of the evil of sin is far more keen in those who believe in the Incarnation and death of the Son of God. Almost every revival of religion, outside the Catholic Church, has been accompanied with some form or other of public or private confession. The early Wesleyans related in public their religious 'experiences,' and the leaders of the evangelical movement at the beginning of the present century received from their disciples a 'manifestation of conscience' that was little else than a confession of their sins. The rapid growth of the practise of confession among the Ritualists is not a mere imitation of Rome, but is the natural outcome of their religious earnestness and sincerity."

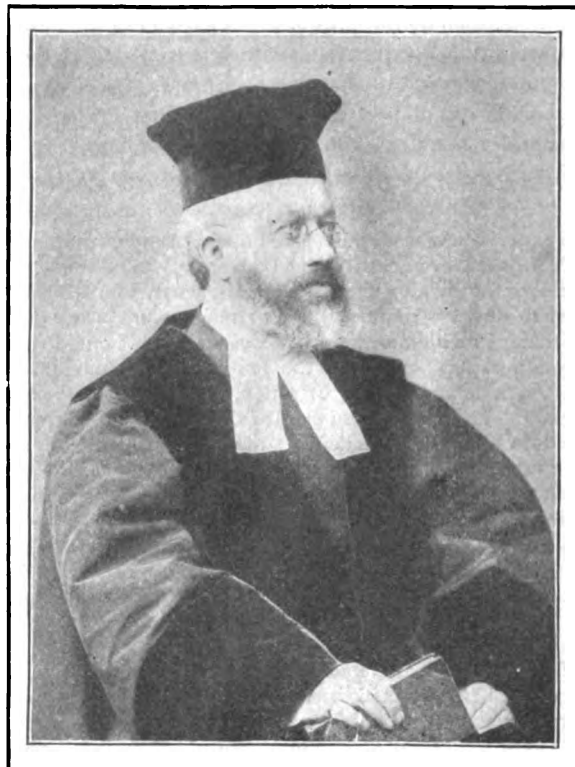
Aside from its purely religious significance, says Father Clarke, the confessional furnishes practical benefits of a high order in the counsel it provides to all who are in any intellectual or moral perplexity or distress:

"In all such cases the confessional furnishes a counselor who is perfectly unprejudiced, whose one and only desire is to promote the happiness and well-being of his penitent, who speaks with the authority belonging to his office, whose long experience gives weight to his words, and who, above all, knows the severe account that Almighty God will exact of him, and the awful responsibility of the task entrusted to him. He knows that if he swerves one hair's-breadth from the law of God in the advice given, out of any human respect, or desire to please, or any other inferior motive, he will be guilty of a great sin before God. What better means than this could possibly be devised for giving peace to troubled souls, or for settling doubts and difficulties that, to those who are entangled in them, often seem insoluble? I do not mean to say that the confessor is infallible, or may not judge

the case wrongly. But there is every possible chance that his judgment will be the right one, and that he will be able to give such advice as may release the perplexed conscience from its difficulties and dangers. My own experience is that seldom have I encountered any problem as to future action, however apparently hopeless, which did not admit of a solution that was not only practically possible, but that could be carried out without any very serious difficulty by the person asking advice."

THE PREMIER OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

THE Hebrew no longer looks to the holy city of Zion—hal-
lowed as that place still is to him—for authoritative utterances relating to his religion. It is the English Jew, long foremost not only in material prosperity but in culture and in-



DR. HERMANN ADLER.

tellectual energy, who may be said to hold the first place in the Jewish race at present. That at least is the opinion of Mr. Bayard C. Dixon, of London, who writes in *The Christian Herald* (November 13) as follows:

"So it has come to pass that the real leader of the race, the ecclesiastical head and representative of Judaism, so far as such an office can be said to exist, is the chief rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British empire. No other man among the Jewish people has a following so large, so wealthy, so influential as he, and the fact is now recognized not only in England and America, but in Germany, Russia, and Oriental lands. He possesses no authority over his race, but everywhere the holder of that office is held in reverence.

"The present incumbent of that high office, Dr. Hermann Adler, like his father and predecessor, Dr. Nathan Marcus Adler, is a man eminently fitted by his profound learning and brilliant talents to exercise leadership in the Jewish world. He is not only of the priestly tribe, but is the present head of a family of rabbis, famous through many generations for erudition and piety. The early origin of the family dates from Frankfort, in Germany, where tradition credits the Adlers with descent from the famous Rabbi Simeon, who early in the eleventh century compiled the *Yalkut*, the great treasury of Midrashic literature. Dr. Hermann Adler was born in Hanover, May 29, 1839, whence, in his sixth year, he emigrated with his father to London. He received his early education under Dr. Kalisch, the renowned Biblical

scholar, by whom he was prepared to enter the University of London. His career at this institution was exceptionally brilliant. . . . For the purpose of studying the Talmud he entered the University at Prague, where he studied under the famous Rabbi Rapoport and other well-known rabbis, who, when they conferred on him his rabbinical diploma, congratulated themselves on having ordained one of the most promising Hebrew students of modern times. In 1862 he entered the University of Leipsic, where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Returning to England, in 1864, he was appointed minister of the Bayswater Synagog, London, and held that post for twenty-seven years. His sermons constituted the principal features of the Sabbath services there, and attracted many persons outside the community of the Jewish faith."

In 1879 Dr. Adler was appointed coadjutor to his father with the title of delegate chief rabbi, and upon his father's death in 1890 he was elected to fill the vacant place. From the high position which he holds, as well as from his native force of character, he is a weighty factor in most social, industrial, charitable, and educational movements of the day in England.

A QUAKER'S DEFENSE OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

AN English member of the Society of Friends, Mr. John William Graham, of Manchester, sees nothing to fear in the religious outlook from the critical and theological readjustments brought about by the teachings of physical science and of Biblical study in this generation. "Science," he says, "can no more do without a creative mind than her sister Faith can. She can not even begin without Him whom her sister holds by the hand and perceives without being told that He is there." Religion owes not a little, he thinks, to the deeper and wider conceptions of the universe which science has brought us. He says (in *The Friends' Intelligencer*, November 4) :

"We may believe that science has richly paid us back, in a larger thought of the spirit behind creation, what she owed us by taking away creation stories in Genesis. There was a time, indeed, when it seemed as tho materialism was going to be the creed of science; that was in the sixties and seventies; it was a hasty forecast; but even the great men of that time, such as Huxley and Herbert Spencer, speak of the need of ascribing all to a spiritual power behind phenomena. Your materialist of to-day is not the man of science, but the *blasé* devotee of pleasure, the narrow type of man keen only on business; or the hopeless dullard who can not taste beyond his mouth."

So also with the work of historical and literary scholars upon the Bible; the destructive has made way for the constructive stage :

"It is not too much to say that modern critics have saved the Bible; saved it from becoming an honored classic to be talked about rather than read, and restored it to our intelligent comprehension. The Bible is now more read than ever it was, and that is something.

"Over the book a change has come comparable to the process of restoration of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, covered formerly with a uniform coat of speckless and infallible whitewash, thickened and renewed by the devotion of generations, but totally obscuring the construction of the building and its features of real architectural interest, and hindering our comprehension of its past vicissitudes and of the thoughts of its builders. The earliest effect of a process of restoration is defacement, destruction, and plentiful dust. We can not just then worship in the church at all. But that epoch is now over, the dust has cleared from our eyes, the defacement is so complete that it no longer defaces, and the destruction is found to be only of later accretion. The building, with all its rugged edges, its patched-up gaps, and its evident repairs, is before us now, composed of many styles of architecture, with the enemy's cannon balls still sticking here and there in its masonry, and with the gargoyles, past spirits of terror, gaping from its spouts. Its often pathetic humanness opens the

treasures of our sympathy, and its lavish magnificence evokes our admiration. Knowledge of the Bible as it really is has become part of the durable stock of mankind. It will never be reversed or forgotten. The clergy know it, and their flocks soon will. George Fox and Robert Barclay would have rejoiced in it all, and except some rather modern whitewash of our own Friends have nothing to modify or remove. The claim for the mechanical infallibility of the Scriptures rests on less than any other great intellectual position known to me. It rests indeed on nothing but the ill-informed dicta of the bishops of the early centuries, and from those bishops Friends are in revolt on every kind of question.

"The Bible is inspired literature, and those who fear its comparison with other literature can hardly be those who appreciate most highly its unique value. As the sole record of the life of our Lord, if for no other reason, it can never be to us as other books are.

"To the faith in immortality modern investigation has added an important contribution, in the work of the Society for Psychical Research, whose five and twenty volumes of *Proceedings and Journal* constitute a body of organized knowledge not yet generally appreciated, but not wisely ignored. To my own mind the modern, first-hand, sober, tested evidence there accumulated testifies to the reality of immortality and of spiritual communication in various forms.

"Thus, to the great centers of religion, God, the Bible, and immortality, the modern spirit has brought strength, stability, and renewal."

"THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST."

AN argument for church unity of unusual quality and comprehensiveness comes from the Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of a Protestant Episcopal church in Rochester, N. Y., who has been identified with a somewhat advanced school of Anglo-Catholicism. Following the same lines as those laid down in an article quoted in these columns from *The Outlook* (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 17), he holds that the coming century will witness a great unification of Christendom, but that it will not be doctrinal or ecclesiastical in its basis. Christ's prayer was for unity of all His followers, says Dr. Crapsey (in an address before the Canadian Society of Christian Unity at Toronto), and "the disappointment of our Lord Jesus Christ because His great prayer has not been answered, His own chosen people are not one," may well make us pause and think. Dr. Crapsey's opinion of the present religious condition of the world is quite different from that of Count Tolstoy. The world is, in a certain true sense, Christian, he thinks: "The great fact of present history is the domination of Christendom over the rest of the world." "It is not *the world* over which our Lord is at the present moment grieving—with the world at large He has every reason to be satisfied; it is *the Church* which has disappointed Him." "The Church is no longer a center of unity to the world because it has no unity in itself." "To-day the Christian religion seems to be the one disintegrating force in the world." *The Evangelist* (Presb., November 23) thus comments on Dr. Crapsey's address :

"These somewhat unexpected propositions are supported by a rather striking historic argument, in the course of which Mr. Crapsey shows that the disunion of Christendom is the outgrowth of two erroneous assumptions: that the Church's unity centers in her own official organization, an error shared alike by papal, Episcopal, and Presbyterian churches, and that the unity of the Church centers in her own formal doctrine. The two theories are themselves harmonious and both have worked together to disintegrate the Church and to disappoint the Lord. The second principle has, however, been far more disintegrating in its tendency than the first.

"The historic argument is briefly this. In the first four Christian centuries the Church was really one; Christian unity was a fact because the main purpose of the Church was a moral purpose—to discipline life, to make men pure and just and kind. In this

she succeeded marvelously; the moral renovation of society during these centuries is something beyond all else that the history of civilization has to show. But since that time 'the main purpose of the Church has been to discipline intellect,' and here began the disintegrating process; the unity of the Church was gone.

"It would be too long to follow Mr. Crapsey through his study of the progress of the attempt to discipline the human intellect through the ever more and more precise formulation of doctrine, and of the revolt of the intellect against this discipline. That revolt has been successful since the Renaissance in the realm of art and letters, and since the dawn of science, a period in the realm of physical fact. There still remains that realm of thought which has to do with man's relation to God and to the world to come, and here the official organization of the Church, whatever its form or name, is still dominant, and here, therefore, the revolt is still active. 'Two consequences follow. A certain number of men question, and the official organization condones [condemns?] them and casts them out; the vast unthinking mass do not question, and to them the statements are as dead letters, they are received but they are not assimilated.' Up to this time the reply of the Church to this revolt has been a new attempt to control the intellect, by a more elaborate and accurate definition of the articles of faith."

The Evangelist remarks that this thought has much suggestiveness for Presbyterians, whose General Assembly has twice within a few years restated and more closely defined the doctrines of Presbyterianism, yet "its tendency was just so far divisive as its statements were more precise or more sweeping than the creed it professed to interpret." *The Evangelist* continues:

"But tho there is no hope of centering the Church in her own intellectual statements, there is still a hope of the unity of the Church in a love of truth and in a realization of God. 'Already there is a great unity in which all Christians are one. It is a union in God.' To this unity two elements must cooperate: 'absolute intellectual freedom within the Church' and 'the restoration of the Church's moral discipline as the only true basis of her spiritual life.'"

"How this moral discipline is to be exercised Mr. Crapsey does not say, but he would doubtless refer us to the example of the early Church for his reply. It was the flashing of moral light into the human soul that drove out moral darkness, and with this went the stern refusal to fellowship with those who were not in fellowship with Christ in pure and honest and upright living.

"It would be difficult to imagine what Christendom would be like if a great zeal for morality of life should suddenly displace the present zeal for conformity to doctrinal standards; whereof no man should be called to suffer for his opinions, but every man should be held to strict account for his conduct; if the right to investigate, to ascertain and correctly estimate 'the entire content of Christian tradition, both oral and written,' should be recognized, but no man of dubious morals or of questionable integrity should be reckoned a brother. Society would be as much transformed as it was in the early centuries when the Christian religion wrought so marvelous a change."

These views of Dr. Crapsey meet with warm approval from *The Outlook* (December 2). It says:

"Equally true, but still more remarkable, is Mr. Crapsey's declaration that 'the great need of the Church is not an Apostolic succession, but a succession of Apostles,' and his insistence on 'the pastoral rather than the priestly conception of the ministry.' The only true basis of the Church's spiritual life he holds to be in her moral discipline, from which she turned in the fourth century to the discipline of intellect. That pristine zeal for moral purity must now be restored; only so will unity be restored. As for Christian doctrine, Dr. Crapsey demands its restatement, so as to accord both with the facts of the universe and with the primal instincts of the heart for justice, mercy, and truth. The entire content of Christian tradition must be subjected to the trained intelligence, and there must be absolute intellectual freedom within the Church. These views, not unfamiliar to the readers of *The Outlook*, it rejoices to welcome from one who presents them so forcibly and whose presentation of them is so full of significance."

BUDDHIST MISSIONARIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Shin-shu, or "Sect of Truth," the most influential of the Japanese Buddhists, has decided to extend its missionary work to the United States. Already it has missionaries in China, Korea, the Malay peninsula, Hawaii, and other countries, and its adherents are everywhere distinguished by great zeal. Now it has decided to "turn to the Gentiles" of the West. Says Dr. Paul Carus (in *The Open Court*, December):

"Dr. S. Sonoda and the Rev. K. Nishijima, educated at the Buddhist University of Kyoto, called 'Hongwanji Daigakurin,' have arrived in San Francisco, and as a first step in their work propose to gather round them their coreligionists in the Japanese community of that city. They have taken their headquarters at No. 807 Polk Street, and were well received by their countrymen.

"We have repeatedly expressed our strong adhesion to the principle of missionarizing. We are glad to see Christians send out Christian missionaries, and we believe that a religion without missions is dead. But we think that at the same time Christianity would be greatly benefited if missions from other religions were sent to Christian countries; for an exchange of thought on the most important subject of life can only be salutary. A competition between the different religions spurs their adherents on to develop the best qualities and to be watchful in their own conduct. A religion which enjoys a monopoly in a country is apt to fall into decay.

"Missionaries are religious ambassadors. Their duty consists not only in the propagation of their own religion, but also in the acquisition of a perfect comprehension of the religion of the people to whom they are sent, and Christians can justly pride themselves on the fact that all their great missionaries, such men as Duff, Judson, Hardy, Beal, Legge, and others, every one in his field, did an enormous amount of work which served to widen our own knowledge of the religious views that prevail in India, Ceylon, Burma, and China. Indeed, had it not been for their labors, comparative religion would have made little advance. And I should not hesitate to say that the most successful part of their work consisted, not in making a few converts abroad, but in widening the horizon of the people who had sent them. Such is the advantage of an exchange of thought on the most important questions of life, that it would be a blessing all around if the non-Christian religions also decided to send missionaries on a larger scale to Europe and America in order to have their faith worthily represented among Christians, to facilitate comparison and invite investigation. It is pleasant to notice that the Buddhists of the Shin-shu sect have taken up again the plan of missionarizing, and we heartily welcome the two Buddhist missionaries who have recently arrived in San Francisco."

The spirit in which these ambassadors of the Lord Buddha come may be noted in the following letter received by Dr. Carus from Mr. Nishijima:

"Our intention is to spread the gospel of Buddha among the Americans who are sincere and earnest in their desire to pursue the truth, the highest truth, revealed first by the enlightened Lord Buddha Sakyamuni some two thousand five hundred years ago, in India. We are not one-sided, however; we know that there are many strong and some weak points on each side of Buddhism and Christianity. We believe that we Buddhists must learn from Christians, while, on the other hand, Christians can likewise learn from Buddhists.

"I am now very much pleased to see that our Hongwanji authorities are positively tending to the thought of spreading its religion, the true gospel of Buddha, widely abroad, by sending out not only emissaries, but also some active and able missionaries, to all important parts of the world. I have a very strong conviction that Buddhism is naturally destined to become the universal religion in the future, for the reason that there is perhaps no other religion equal to Buddhism that would satisfy the refined minds of highly educated people of the twentieth century. And, at the same time, I cherish also another conviction not less strong than the above, that Buddhism, tho supreme and grand and most beautiful in its doctrines as it is, may never be taken widely among mankind as their established faith as long as its

followers themselves remain incompetent to prove its goodness before the public.

"I am now very fortunately called to the position in which I should like to devote myself to realize these two convictions. I feel very happy to become a martyr for the sake of mankind, but I find myself so poorly armed and so lamentably hindered by an imperfect knowledge of English that I should be overcome, no doubt, by bitter disappointments, if I had not an indestructible faith in my heart. I am most happy to say, however, that I have a very pious belief in the boundless mercy of the Amitabhu Buddha, who will assuredly support and protect me when I walk through the good and righteous path ordained by him. I came to America with such a belief, notwithstanding my apparent deficiency in all attainments required. My only goal is to attain myself, and help others to attain, the Maha-Nirvana, where the highest freedom and true happiness may be enjoyed, which our Lord Buddha has revealed for the first time to mankind, suffering constantly from their own passions and ignorance, inherited from previous existences."

RELIGION AND EDUCATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IN studying the character of the Boers, more than usual importance must be attached to the religious elements of their life. In the reliable *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 45), we find a clear account of these and of their educational ideas, an account which is all the more valuable because it comes from a German and friendly source. We reproduce the leading particulars of this account:

In matters of education the Boers have not been as progressive as they could have been, nor are their ideas in this respect up to the standards of the times. A common education among them consists in learning to read, to write, and to sing the church hymns. In general, they meet educated people with mistrust. According to the law of 1892, it is made the duty of parents to provide for the education of their children. The state confines itself to aiding the schools established by private enterprise, and in general sees to it that the young people receive a Protestant training. In the middle schools, such additional subjects are taught as history, geography, geometry, and natural science, and by special request of parents one of the living foreign tongues. In 1895 there were 55 public schools in the cities and 367 in the villages, with an average attendance of 7,217 pupils, toward the education of which the state contributed about \$18,000. In the gold-fields, however, the state has undertaken to establish its own schools, and spends about \$125,000 per annum for this purpose. In Pretoria, a classical college and mining and agricultural schools have been maintained for a number of years, and in 1893 a higher school for girls was founded. The public library has about 10,000 volumes, and a museum has been maintained since 1894.

The state Church of the Transvaal is the Dutch Reformed, and to it belong the greater portion of the population, fully 50,000. The latest statistics accessible give 18,100 adherents to other branches of the Dutch Church, 6,581 to the Episcopal (the figure is now considerably higher), 3,866 to the Wesleyan Methodists, 3,000 to the Catholics, and 1,500 to other Christian denominations. These statistics are of the white population only.

Not only the President, but also the members of both legislative branches must belong to the Protestant Church. The meetings of the Volksraad, or Parliament, must, according to law, be opened and closed with prayer. With the exception of a few special kinds of labor, it is strictly forbidden to do any work on Sunday. In general, the Boers are characterized by a pronounced traditional piety of the Reformed type. It is chiefly nourished by the study of the Old Testament, especially of the historical books, and loves to employ and imitate Old-Testament examples and pictures. In a genuine Boer family the Bible lies upon the center-table, and every day is opened and closed with family prayer. A collection of sermons is taken along when on a journey, and public services are attended regularly even if at great sacrifice and trouble. As the farms are large and the people widely scattered, public services can often be held at irregular intervals only, as one pastor often has charge of hundreds of square miles of terri-

tory.* Great interest is accordingly attached to the regular quarterly meetings, when not a member of the family except the sick fails to appear. On such occasions a vast multitude of wagons surround the church, and the celebration of the Lord's Supper is frequently followed by services that last for several days. At the same time, such meetings of the whole neighborhood are utilized for buying and selling, for the consummation of marriage engagements and weddings, and dancing and other amusements are not lacking. The Boer regards himself as specially honored if the dominie, for whom he has great respect, visits his house. Then the neighbors are called in, and public services are held. The orthodox Boers are divided into two communions, the Afgeschedene or Doppers, who in their services make use of no hymns but the Psalms, and who in general are of a stricter deportment than the second sect, who make use of other hymns. President Kruger belongs to the Doppers, and there can be no doubt of his earnest Christian convictions. He is profoundly convinced of the fact that the people of God in the Old Testament have found their modern successors in his own people, and he speaks to his nation as would an Old-Testament prophet.

In general, the Boer shows little real religious depth; his religion is more of external traditional observance, strongly controlled by legalistic features. Especially to be regretted is this superficial religiousness when seen in the treatment which the Boer accords the native blacks. This is no doubt the darkest blot on the history of these people, and explains their lack of sympathy and cooperation in the mission work carried on by other branches of the Christians throughout Southern Africa. In earlier years, their maltreatment of the natives was worse than it is now, and was characterized by a deep cruelty. Their prejudice against the blacks is all-powerful. They call them all "Kafirs," and bunch them all together as the race of Ham, whose divinely appointed destiny it is to serve and to die. In support of their position, they appeal to the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination. Many of them have maintained, and still maintain, that it is contrary to the decrees of God's election to bring to these non-elect natives the word of salvation. Others look on the blacks more from an anthropological point of view as a medium between a human being and an ape. Mission efforts have been frowned upon, and the very fact that a missionary interested himself in the "goods" (for by this term—Schepsel—the blacks are commonly called among them), is in itself a crime among the Boers. Under stress of outward circumstances, matters have improved somewhat in this respect in recent years. In the constitution of the Republic it is expressly stated that all outsiders who will obey the laws will be welcomed, and that nothing will be done to prevent the spread of the Gospel. One article (the ninth) refuses to recognize the equality of the whites and the blacks, but the next article prohibits slavery.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"AN UNDISCRIMINATING ATTACK UPON REVIVALS."

THE methods of stimulating religious excitement lately made use of by a number of religious teachers, principally in connection with the raising of large funds of money, have called forth considerable adverse criticism. Particularly prominent among these successful revivalists have been Mr. Sanford, the founder of the "Holy Ghost and Us Society" in Maine, who has raised great sums and erected extensive buildings for his religious purposes in an incredibly short time, and the Rev. A. B. Simpson, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Nyack, N. Y. At a recent meeting in Carnegie Music Hall, New York, Dr. Simpson, in the course of a few hours of unusual religious excitement, singing, and exhorting, during which baskets overflowing with banknotes, watches, jewelry, and pledges were passed around, raised a sum of money said to be in excess of \$150,000.

The *New York Times* says in reference to the somewhat similar scenes enacted in Maine last summer:

"Perhaps Maine, with its few large cities and the remoteness of many of its villages from centers of civilization, is more liable to outbreaks of this kind than many of the other older States, but it is scarcely worth while to consider that point, for the religious

mania produced by the method of psychological suggestion by Sanford differs in degree rather than in kind from the emotional excitement caused in religious 'revivals' conducted under auspices less dubiously religious and affecting people of greater intelligence. We have often frankly expressed the opinion that the ordinary 'revival' meeting, with its destructive effect on modesty and decent reticence, and the nervous and emotional strain it produces upon people who fall under its influence, does more harm than good; and even if that objection did not hold against the 'revival' in its purest form, conducted by persons whose sincerity is beyond question, the fact that it serves always as a precedent and as some sort of an excuse for proceedings such as these at Shiloh ought to deprive it of the support of all thinking Christians."

The Christian Advocate (Meth., New York), while agreeing with the *New York Times* in its opinion of the Maine evangelist, says that the revival meeting as conducted by Baptists, Presbyterians, and Methodists does not have the undesirable effects which that paper claims. Says the writer:

"That some revivals managed by indiscreet persons have done these things, that peripatetic evangelists of the lower grade generally endeavor to promote objectionable excesses, is true; but a wide observation enables us to testify that the great bulk of the denominations mentioned above, their ministers and laity who believe in and promote revivals, are opposed to such excesses, and that the effects in the direction indicated by *The Times* do not follow them to any extent. Those denominations, notably the Baptists, the Methodists, and in many sections the Presbyterians, have been built up by the results of revivals. If these bodies as a whole do more good than harm, the ordinary revival meeting has done more good than harm. In the opinion of all denominations not confined to liturgical forms, the meetings of Moody and Sankey in England, Scotland, and Ireland accomplished work of immense importance for Christianity and general morality. Even the Church of England countenances the establishment of missionaries, pursuing in substance the same methods, and often creating a widespread religious excitement. The authorities of the diocese of New York have not hesitated to avail themselves of some of these English missionaries, and the late Bishop Phillips Brooks publicly declared that everything that justifies the efforts of statesmen and representatives of the great political parties to concentrate public attention upon the great principles of their respective parties, and keep it fixed thereon for months before election, justifies the church of Jesus Christ in endeavoring, by similar methods—modified by the need of reverence—to produce intense religious fervor, and to maintain it until the people are willing to take the decisive steps which will identify them with the Christian profession and life.

"Christ's Law of Unity."—An earnest but little known body of Christian believers, living chiefly in eastern Pennsylvania and in Nova Scotia, have for many years taken a stand similar in some respects to the non-denominational teachings of the Christian or "Campbellite" church. They call themselves merely members of the church or assembly of God's people, and teach that the only bond of ecclesiastical union should be the love which prevails among Christ's followers. The doctrine was first preached by the missionary elders Zollinger, Fauber, and others, and early attracted the attention of the Rev. Lyman H. Johnson, a Presbyterian minister and graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, who became an adherent of this faith, and for a number of years has advocated it in *The Stumbling-Stone*, Toledo. From a paragraph written by him entitled "Christ's Law of Unity," we quote the following passage on "The Nature of the Church" in illustration of his views:

"There is no statement nor intimation in the New Testament that Peter or Paul or any other men ever made a church. And without such statement no one has a right to say that the church of Bible times was a society organized by men. To suppose such a thing without Bible authority is to add to God's word, is to usurp God's place, and teach for doctrine the commandments of men. . . . Organizations are necessary for the world to secure

temporal interests. And when Christians have lost faith in God, then carnal organizations are necessary to secure preachers' salaries and sectarian houses. A carnal religion trusts the sword, money, learning, and all carnal securities. But Christ's church is wholly spiritual. As a church it owns no property. It stands by faith, kept by the power of God, controlled only by holy love. The house Christians meet in should be controlled by the congregation worshipping in it according to deeds which secure the perfect liberty of all worshipers to obey God. And the only danger is that those who hold the house cut off the liberty of God's word and His true worship."

"Roman Catholic" or "Catholic"?—The question as to what is the proper designation of the great body of Christians who are in communion with the Roman See is one that it is difficult to answer in a way satisfactory both to those who recognize and those who do not recognize the spiritual authority of the Roman pontiff. Several hundreds of millions of Christians who are members of the Russian, Greek, Armenian, and other Oriental churches, most Anglicans and not a few Protestants claim a right to the title Catholic; and the churches of the Orient, at least, have borne it ever since history has kept any record. Since they object to the exclusive use of the word by a single religious body, it is hardly practicable even for impartial onlookers to avoid the use of the term "Roman Catholic" to designate the Latin church. It appears, however, according to *The Casket* (Rom. Cath.) that "the proper name and title is 'the Catholic Church.'" It says:

"The church herself officially recognizes no other title. In the congress of the powers of Europe at Vienna, 1815, Cardinal Gonsalvi objected to the joint use of the terms Roman Catholic, 'but was willing that they should be separately applied to the church, which is Roman by reason of its necessary dependence on the See of Rome and Catholic on account of its universal diffusion.' Of the many qualifying words which denote essential properties of the church, one had to be chosen to serve as her proper name. The one so chosen is the word Catholic, and when we speak of Catholics, or Protestants, there can be no misunderstanding as to who are indicated. The words Roman and Catholic therefore agree in this, that they both express essential qualities of the church; and they differ in this, that Catholic has been officially adopted by the church to be her proper name or title, while Roman has never been so adopted."

Rather curiously, in the paper (Rom. Cath.) which reprints this article with apparent approval, we find the term "Roman Catholic" used over twenty times as a designation of the church to which it gives allegiance.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE International Congress of Orientalists at Rome lately passed a resolution in favor of a new translation of the Sikl Bible, which represents the religious writings of the only militant section of the Hindu race. The book is of high interest to scholars both of literature and religion.

AT the convention of Freethinkers held in Boston in November, most of the sessions were devoted to appreciations and eulogies of the late Robert G. Ingersoll. One of the speakers, Mr. W. A. Croft, in an address entitled "Ingersoll the Destroyer and Builder," denied that the great agnostic was a mere iconoclast. In return for destruction of belief in religious fables and in an endless hell of torment, said the speaker, "Colonel Ingersoll offered the proposition that the universe was governed by an order whose sequences had never been broken and that all life was part of a well-regulated system. He gave us self-reliance, knowledge, science, dignity, instead of groveling servility."

DR. JOHN WATSON ("Ian Maclaren") is not in favor of making marriage the subject of foolish jesting and annoying pleasantries. At a recent marriage service in England he reminded the company of the solemnity of the occasion, and added: "If any person could speak lightly of marriage he was cursed with an impure frivolity and was a profane person. No one ought to be able to think of marriage without a just and tender awe. It is more than a social partnership; it is the union of two souls, a union so intertwined, so spiritual, so irrevocable that it is the very sign and picture of the heavenly Bridegroom and the bride for whom He died." Commenting on this *The Congregationalist* says: "These are strong words, but surely they are also just. They carry a rebuke not only for those who marry thoughtlessly or from unworthy motives, but also for those responsible for the impertinent comments and the teasing and chaffing to which betrothed lovers are subjected, as well as for the embarrassing practical jokes which are not an uncommon feature of wedding festivities."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

COMMENT ON OPERATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Boers are no longer underrated by the best English papers. *The Spectator's* utmost hope is that the Boers will collapse suddenly, as did our Southern Confederacy, and it quotes Grant's saying—that the South resembled an empty egg-shell—as applying to the present case. *The Morning Post* hopes that the Boers have undertaken too much in "corralling" so many British forces, which number something like 17,000 and which ought to break their trammels. *The Saturday Review* bases its hopes entirely upon the theory that the Boers must get short of ammunition and food, and be forced to give up the struggle on that account. *The St. James's Gazette*, as do many others, hopes little from the hastily organized column under the command of Lord Methuen; but turns its attention chiefly to Ladysmith. It says:

"As Mr. J. B. Robinson points out this morning in *The Daily News*, the only thing Sir George White has to do, in order to have every reasonable chance of holding out until Sir Redvers Buller is able to complete his arrangements, is to sit tight and act on the defensive. The British forces are not likely again to be caught by a maneuver which Mr. Robinson says is a very favorite practise of their opponents, for nothing delights a Boer more than to induce his enemy to make a strong attack on nothing while the main body of the burghers is engaged in rapidly surrounding both his flanks. We have learnt, too, that a Boer may retire, but that it by no means follows that he is beaten, whether it happens to be artillery, for the moment, or cavalry which is attacking him. But he has no bayonet, and he hates to storm a town, so Ladysmith—it may be repeated—has every chance of holding out."

On the Continent, the alleged absence of knowledge and ability on the part of the British strategists calls forth expressions of surprise. Prussian and Dutch officers know the ground to some extent, and they wonder how Methuen thinks he will manage his march from Kimberley to Bloemfontein, the occupation of Bloemfontein being the minimum of advantage he ought to attain. It is well known that the Free-Staters at first thought it would be impossible to prevent the English from occupying their capital, and all stores have long since been removed. But if Methuen attempts to reach Bloemfontein from Kimberley, he will be without the necessary railroad to furnish supplies, and, according to his own accounts, English troops do not like to fight without their dinner. The *Paris Matin*, sifting all this, finds, on the authority of its London correspondent, that a good many English begin to doubt their ability to win, especially as the Boers care nothing for the British navy.

The Boer losses seem to be comparatively slight—not as heavy,

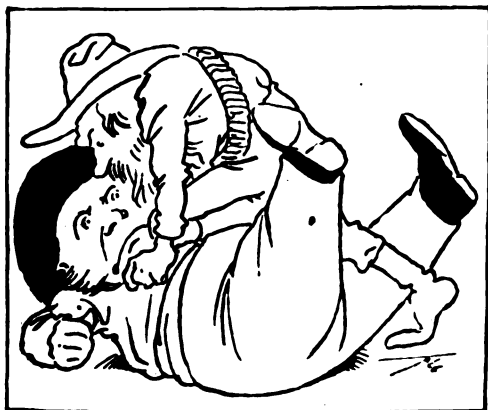
even, as they appear to be in the Boer telegrams, which also, it is alleged, are edited by the British censor. We have in our possession complete lists of the Boer losses in the engagements of Glencoe, Ladysmith, and Mafeking, giving the name and home address of every one wounded or killed. These lists are quoted from the Pretoria *Staats Courant* by such papers as the Rotterdam *Courant*, Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* and *Han-delsblad*, and the Utrecht *Courant*. According to these lists the Boers lost 28 killed, 80 wounded at Glencoe, 1 wounded at Dannhauser's (where the British cavalry surrendered), over 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners at Elands-laagte. The Pretoria *Staats Courant* regrets that, owing to the deplorable reverse encountered, it is unable to inform the families of the missing men whether they are killed, wounded, or prisoners. Colonel Schiel is reported to have been killed in the beginning of the fight, Commandant Kock killed before the British took the position.

Among the Continental criticisms of the British army's work thus far, one of the most charitable is by a Prussian officer, the London correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, whose professional remarks are occasionally quoted by the English papers. We condense an article which has been ignored by the British press, but which has circulated widely in continental countries:

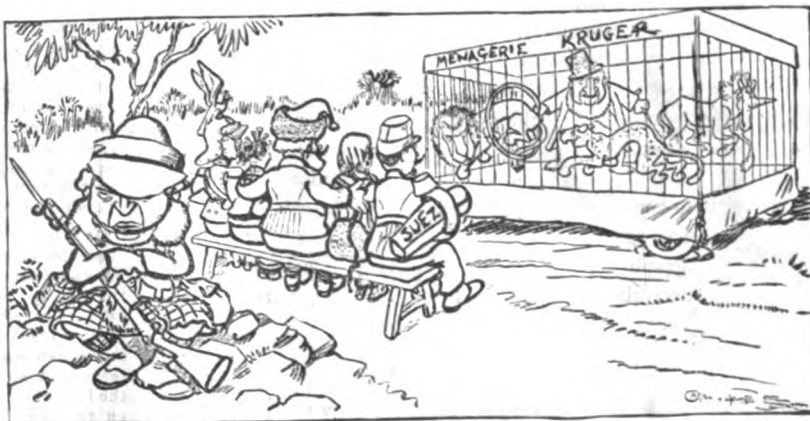
The signs that something is wrong with the British army are getting too numerous to be overlooked, especially as they explain much that has already happened and may help us to understand future events. It will be remembered that two British battalions were taken prisoners at Nicholson's Neck, altho their insignificant losses—25 killed and 80 wounded—hardly warranted their surrender. No one expects troops to rely upon the bayonet in these days, but later evidence shows that these battalions were not as yet without ammunition. Unless the authorities prefer to hush up the matter, the fact remains to be explained that two battalions surrendered against the will of their commander. What a contrast to the much less numerous Boer militia in the fight at Elands-laagte!

I have watched the British maneuvers, and they convinced me that the only British troops which possess a thorough military spirit are the Scots. The detachment at Nicholson's Neck would not have surrendered had they been Scotch. It will be remembered that two English battalions failed to do their duty at the heights of Dargai. A Scottish battalion stormed the position with losses hardly worth mentioning. Again, Colonel Schiel mentions the Scots with respect in his description of the Elands-laagte affair, while he hardly disguises his contempt for the English Lancers.

Now, I do not like to blame the English officers, and would not like to think that they failed to show courage. Even if they did, it would be well for us to remember that officers of the Prussian army, after the battle of Jena, exhibited a cowardice which we would hardly like to call Prussian. It must be the fault of the men. We hear, for instance, that a company and a half of mounted infantry, sent to attack the enemy at Kimberley, "re-



JOHN BULL: "All right, old man; beat me as much as you please, but, d—n it, say I'm your Suzerain."
—Der Floh, Vienna.



JOHN BULL: "I've such nightmares lately. Wonder whether I've eaten too much."
—Figaro.

tired" because they suddenly received the fire of the enemy. They lost their commander and one other officer killed, two officers and two men wounded. Four officers and two men! What were the men doing all this while? From Mafeking comes the report that an attack of the Boers cost the garrison two officers, two non-commissioned, and one private killed, three non-coms. and two privates wounded. One can hardly escape the impression that only officers and non-coms. in the British army possess the necessary courage to meet the enemy's fire. In that case we may expect some strange news, unless the troops arriving later possess more spirit.

The London *Standard* asks whether the British officers have forgotten the lessons learned on the maneuver field. I beg to point out that the English maneuvers teach *nothing*. They are conducted as if every opposing force were composed of savages, who know nothing of tactics and can not shoot. Hence the exhibition of bravery on the part of the officers, and their want of ability.

Father Matthew's latest version is that the two battalions to whom he was attached surrendered "because the Boers prepared to attack them with artillery." General Joubert's report on this runs as follows:

"About two hundred English were seen to approach from Dundee the morning after the engagement. We expected some of Lucas Meyer's men from that direction, and went to meet them. We soon discovered our mistake. They took up a position near a house. A field-piece which our men had near them began to fire upon them, and at the third shot they surrendered. On our side only one man was hurt, Fanie [Stephen] Minnor."

Thorough examinations to get at the actual facts hidden in the multitude of published reports are made by most of the leading continental papers. There is much facetious comment upon those English newspapers which ask the world to admit the superiority of the British army, and which compare the engage-

surpassed bravery of the British soldier. Yet the Germans were successful against a powerful enemy. The bluffing here reminds one very much of a boy who whistles in the dark to keep up his courage. For in view of this splendid bravery, this mighty



THE POWERS TRY TO GET FARMER MICHEL [FRANCE] TO ATTACK THE BULLDOG, BUT HE IS AFRAID.

—Jugend, Munich.

power, it is not easy to understand why people are afraid that a few thousand herdsmen will upset the British empire. It is the splendid bravery of the Persian who meets the Greek, and of the Spaniard who faces the Hollander."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE "UNEARNED INCREMENT" IN GERMAN CHINA.

A NOVEL land law, which reminds one strangely of the principles held by the single-taxers in regard to the "unearned increment," has been put into operation in the German territory of Kiao-Chou. We take the following description from the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*:

The Germans are not doing things hastily in Kiao-Chou, but neither are they doing things by halves, as their excellent regulation of the land laws shows. Originally the land, as everywhere in China, belonged to the crown, every one living on it being a tenant. Two dangers had to be avoided: 1. The danger that the Chinese tenants, who are keen business men, might take advantage of the German occupation to give a fictitious value to the land. This actually happened. In some villages ten times as much is asked for the land as before the Germans came. 2. The danger that foreign speculators should obtain the land and hold it to the disadvantage of immigrants. The first act of the Germans was therefore to forbid the sale of land until further orders. The inhabitants then were offered the equivalent of two years' taxes in cash, as a kind of premium, for which they bound themselves to sell to the German Government only, at the prices current when this agreement was made. The great majority accepted.

From time to time, parcels of land are offered for sale, the governor appointing a minimum price. The Government must be informed as to the business the purchaser intends to carry on. Six per cent. of the value of the land has to be paid in taxes. It will be noticed that this is much lower taxation than is paid in Hong-kong and Shanghai, and indeed very reasonable for the far East. The Government reserves to itself the right to purchase back the property at the lowest *bona-fide* offer made by an intending purchaser. If the Government does not make use of this right, one-per-cent. duty has to be paid by the buyer and one per cent. by the vendor. The most important clause is, however, that the Government *may* collect up to 33¼ per cent. in taxes on the *increase* of value as compared with the original price. This tax may also be imposed if no sale is made within twenty-five years, when the property will be newly appraised.

The Government argues in all this as follows: the prices offered at first will be much below the value the land will have in a short



"TO THOSE IT MAY CONCERN."

JACK TAR: "Good luck, mate! You're goin' to do the job on land. If there's anything wanted at sea—against other parties—I'm on!"—*Punch.*

ments in South Africa to great battles. The London correspondent of the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* believes that the exhibition of English enthusiasm is wanting in sincerity, and that at least the educated Englishman begins to think of the part England is playing as something the reverse of dignified. He says:

"The cultured English with whom I have spoken are not at their ease under all this braggadocio. I was in Germany during the war of 1870. I never heard anything that could be said to approach all this bluff, this continual bragging, about the un-

time. By the above regulations, the Government insures to itself a ground rent proportionate to the increase of value, without hurting the interests of private enterprise. If the value of the land does not increase, no further taxation is imposed. If, however, there is an increase in value due to good government and general prosperity rather than to individual efforts, the community must share the profits, taking one third. The main object, nevertheless, is to prevent those land speculations which have done so much harm in the far East as well as in America, and to counteract the usury which the speculators practise on their tenants. No merchant will under such rules buy land which he does not need.

On the other hand, the minimum prices are such that comparatively poor people can settle in German territory. Indeed, all the land offered at first was sold in five days.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA'S ANTI-BRITISH POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

IT is generally known that Russian newspapers are limited in political discussion to questions in which the Government is not interested or upon which it has no definite opinions. It is regarded as significant that ever since the South African war broke out, the leading journals of Russia have been urging decisive action against England in various quarters of the world. They have openly instigated the utilization of British difficulties by Russia and the accomplishment of long-cherished objects at the expense of England. "It is the duty of the Government to pursue the national welfare and take advantage of the preoccupation of Russia's chief adversary," has been the burden of their propaganda. The Government has tolerated—some believe it has inspired—these utterances, and the recent rumors that Russian troops had occupied Herat, "the key of India," have doubtless resulted from the persistent talk about the advisability of doing this in the Russian press.

A prominent writer has thus expressed himself in the *St. Petersburg Soviet*:

"A moment rare in political history has arrived of which Russia must avail herself to place a garrison at Herat, with the consent of the Emir, of course. Our railway to Kushk can not remain without a terminus, and Herat must be the terminus. A good diplomatist, with a large purse well filled, would easily persuade the Emir of the necessity of the railway extension and of the need of a Russian military force to guard it. This would not diminish the power of the Emir and would not undermine Afghan sovereignty; but it would render it vain for England to cast greedy glances in the direction of Herat. The opportunity is of the exclusive kind and will not happen again. England would not at present dare even to think of war with Russia, and the consequence would be a pause in the African war and easier terms to the Boers, who would be saved from extermination."

Other writers have been harping upon the same theme, but the *Novoye Vremya*, a hater of England, has deprecated this advice. It, too, wants a *coup de main* against that power, but not in Afghanistan. It considers editorially the whole question and concludes that nothing would be gained by the invasion of Herat. It says in part:

"Would it be expedient for us to acquire Herat in one way or another? The first question is, What would be our object? Is Herat the first halting-place in an invasion of India? But this invasion can not be in itself our object. If we are to invade, there must be some purpose in it. But Russia has long since relinquished the idea of conquering India, for the simple reason that we could do nothing with her, while the expense and the cost in energy of conquest and retention would be colossal.

"The invasion of India would be merely a method of influencing England in case she resisted the realization of our real aims in Persian Asia—the access to the Indian Ocean. Would the seizure of Herat be a means to that end? No. It would make the Emir our enemy. 'To-day, Herat; to-morrow, Cabul,' is too simple a deduction not to occur to him. . . . As a point of support in a march upon India Kushk is not inferior to Herat."

The paper develops this idea and shows that the situation has radically changed in the last two decades, and that Herat has lost all its importance. It is better for Russia to establish a permanent resident at Cabul and to prevent the English from extending their dominion to the Persian Gulf. "Out present prospects in Persia," continues the *Novoye Vremya*, "have decreased for us the value of Herat," referring to the extension of the monopoly of railway concessions in Persia recently secured by Russia. The real object of Russian diplomacy is to acquire a sphere on the littoral of the Indian Ocean, and this should be furthered without offending the Asiatic rulers or dismembering their kingdoms. Russia has no need of further territory, and she must be on good terms with Afghanistan and Persia.

The Trans-Caspian Railway now under construction is projected to run through the heart of Persia down to the Persian Gulf, and with this and other plans a forcible invasion of Herat would fatally interfere. The *Novoye Vremya* thinks this is an auspicious time to promote those projects by demanding British acquiescence as "compensation" for England's acquisitions in China and South Africa.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BRITISH CONTROL OF CABLES AND ITS EFFECTS.

THE censorship exercised by Great Britain in the case of all telegrams coming from South Africa may cause some inconvenience, but that England is strictly within her rights in the matter is generally conceded. It creates a suspicion in Europe, however, that the news is generally unfavorable. The *Amsterdam Handelsblad* says:

"That Dr. Leyds is not permitted to receive the secret messages addressed to him shows that the British Government has much to hide. It is not the news which the agent of the Transvaal receives that bothers the English, but the fact that he may make his information public. The resolution of the British Government to prevent the other side from being heard shows that the cause of the Boers is prospering."

One result of this suspicious attitude is that all news coming from London is immediately subjected to the most searching criticism, similar to that bestowed upon it here by the *New York Staats-Zeitung*, which prints a despatch so interspersed with editorial criticism that the news of a British victory has created the impression of British defeat by the time the reader reaches the end. Another result of the censorship is that an agitation has arisen for the destruction of British monopoly. The *Paris Figaro* says:

"Not only is the loss suffered by commercial concerns very considerable, but the communication between France and her colonies is interfered with. France may be cut off from her possessions in India at any moment. This is entirely unnecessary. There need not be such great discrepancy between the number of cables owned by France and those owned in Great Britain. From a financial point of view, cables are a good investment. The British cables, which cost something over \$160,000,000, pay now \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000 a year, hence there is ample room for competition, especially as a lowering of prices would undoubtedly increase business."

The governor of French Indo-China reports that this colony will lay a cable between Saigon and Port Arthur at its own expense. The Dutch papers propose to connect their colonies with Saigon in turn. Everywhere the desire is expressed to be free from the necessity of touching British territory. The *Berlin National Zeitung* says:

"We scruple to think of the disastrous effect upon business which the British cable monopoly would have if England were at war with a great power. A thorough change in the manner of communication would be necessary. This does not even take

account of the military consequences which must follow. It is therefore high time to break the monopoly of Great Britain, especially as regards our own possessions. A beginning has luckily been made, and that the cables would pay need not be doubted. The Government should assist private enterprise in the matter."

The Berlin *Tageblatt*, to emphasize the necessity of separate cables, mentions a number of cases (the Jameson raid is one case) in which it charges that the British Government has used its advantages even in times of peace.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO THE QUEEN.

THE majority of the German press, while acknowledging that Germany can not interfere in the South African war, object so strongly to any moral support being given to England that the Emperor's visit was officially called a "family affair," and stress is laid upon the fact that it had been promised before the beginning of the war. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, the only German paper inclined to side with England, says:

"The voyage is and remains a family affair, and we see that all attempts of the English jingoes to use it for their purposes are repulsed. . . . Moreover, the German Government has learned to conduct its affairs exclusively in the interest of Germany. And as neutrality, strict neutrality, is most to our interest to-day, this long-promised voyage had to be undertaken. Otherwise the impression would have prevailed that the German Government has taken sides against England. . . . There may be people in England who do not like this, but the Emperor will not be led into adopting a different position."

Such influential papers as the Bremen *Weser Zeitung*, the Hamburg *Correspondent*, the Berlin *Post*, the Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* point out that Germany can do nothing for the Boers, as her navy is not strong enough to cope with the British fleet. Professor Delbrück, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, declares that Germany has no reason to express her good wishes for England, for if England wins quickly, her next war in Africa will be against Germany. The Berlin *Nation* says:

"It may seem petty to talk so much about this voyage [to England]; but it really is not. For a long time England has shown no wish to be on good terms with us; has, on the contrary, done her best to keep us in a difficult position. If, therefore, the very administration which did *not* want our friendship suddenly changes its attitude, the reason is plain. . . . We in Germany have no reason to allow ourselves to be used as a bulwark against Russia and France. It would not improve our relations with the Dual Alliance, while England would return to her policy of more or less open enmity against Germany. . . . We will, however, be pleased to hear of some substantial proofs that the English see the error of their ways."

Some English papers have become very demonstrative in their expressions of friendship and respect for Germany. The London *Saturday Review*, which for years has preached that Germany must be destroyed unless civilization and British trade are to go to the wall, says:

"We like men who are brave, and upon whose word we can rely, men, in short, who have what Matthew Arnold used to call 'the power of conduct.' The Germans have this power of conduct in a remarkable degree, and we must ascribe their unpopularity in this country partly to a want of knowledge of their national character. The Germans are industrious, frugal in their habits, obedient to authority, with strict notions about domestic purity, and, whether they belong to the Roman Catholic or a Protestant communion, unaffectedly pious. In business they are more truthful and honorable than the Americans; and their bravery and skill in war they have long ago proved. Loyalty, courage, truthfulness, love of home, and temperance, these are great qualities, which are none the less national, because there are plenty of anarchists and atheists in the cities and universities of Germany. . . . We say this from a belief that Germany is des-

tined to play no mean part in the development of Africa and the East, and that Great Britain would do better to work with her than against her."

But most papers in Great Britain realize that this sort of thing will be regarded as "cupboard love" in Germany, and they are a little more reserved. The London *Times* expresses itself to the following effect:

In form of government, in political ideals as well as in language, England and America show a similarity which does not exist between Germany and them. We stand in friendly relation to the American *people*, and to the German *Government*. In a like manner the friendship of the United States for Germany is more official than national. Moreover, great trouble is taken to remind us that nothing in the present situation can be taken to mean even a promise of friendly cooperation, except in the settlement of the Samoan question. The attitude of governments changes continually, according to the opportunity of snatching advantages. Our people can not well forget the enmity of the German press.

The *Daily Chronicle*, which is itself opposed to the South African war, remarks that: "It is the moment for complaisance; but we must not allow ourselves to suppose that the Kaiser's visit is in any shape or form a mark of German admiration for our policy in South Africa."

The London *Outlook* has a few personal compliments for the "William the Witless" of yesterday, but informs its readers that the German people are utterly ungrateful, and that the Prussian officers hate England only because the English gentleman is so immeasurably superior to them. Besides, England keeps the peace of the world, which of all things the German nobles hate most. The *Speaker* complains that Mr. Chamberlain is too much of a "lightning-change artist." It says:

"Three years ago Mr. Goschen's mock heroics flaunted our 'splendid isolation' in the face of Europe. Last year Mr. Chamberlain was 'touting for alliances in the highways and byways of Europe,' and offering our hand to a great military power. In the same speech the same Minister was explaining that America and England divided all that there was of the higher civilization and humanitarian sentiment in mankind. . . . When we claimed the right to govern the world, inferior nations displayed an intelligible, if an inexcusable, impatience. What we lost in dignity by fawning at the feet of Germany we did not gain in popularity by reminding Europe that it was only the hopeless immorality of France and Russia which had driven us into that unnatural posture. So bewildering have been the alternating moods of contempt for Europe's weakness and dread of Europe's strength, that few men have kept pace with their variations. And the advantage of bewildering Europe is, perhaps, not increased if we succeed in bewildering ourselves."

The Vienna *Tageblatt* advises England to get out of her scrape in South Africa as soon as possible, as her military success is by no means assured. "For the German Emperor's sympathies are still with the Boers," it says, "whatever course statesmanship may suggest to him."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Mauser Bullet.—According to the London *Outlook*, the Mauser bullet is sustaining, in the Transvaal war, the good reputation it achieved in Cuba. Says *The Outlook*:

"So long as its nickel coating is intact, it makes a small, clean, almost painless wound, without either tearing the muscles or shattering the bone; indeed, it will pass completely through the bone, leaving only a clean, round perforation as free from raggedness or splinters as if made by a drill. The results are little or no hemorrhage unless a large artery has been perforated, almost no shock, and a remarkably rapid closure and healing of the wound. To stop a savage rush at close quarters it is far inferior to the old round soft bullet which flattened on the first bone it struck, but for civilized warfare, where there is no risk of butchery of the wounded, it would seem an almost ideal weapon, making as it does either a clean and painless kill when a great vital organ is pierced, or a disabling wound, which heals with remarkable rapidity. With the assistance of aseptic surgery, the recovery rate from its wounds is very high, ranging between eighty and ninety per cent. Here we have another illustration of the absurdity of the popular delusion that war is becoming more deadly. War mortality was never in all history less than at present, and the decline still continues steadily."

And this, adds *The Outlook*, was the bullet which, because of its high velocity, was to mow down whole regiments.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Vice-Consul-General Hanauer, of Frankfort, under date of June 9, 1899, sends translation of an extract from the Berlin *Confectionair*, one of the principal organs of the German manufacturing and export trade, especially in such lines as textile goods, ready-made clothing, etc. The German people, adds Mr. Hanauer, are fully alive to the importance of not only maintaining their present position as purveyors to the world's market, but believe it essential to their standing as a "great power" to make still greater efforts to compete with England, which heretofore had the lead, and with new and energetic rivals, such as Belgium, Japan, and, last but not most to be feared, the United States. The extract reads, in part:

"WHAT DOES GERMANY DO FOR HER EXPORT TRADE?—Of late from various sides demands have arisen for the establishment of a central bureau, on the order of a commercial museum, like that in Philadelphia, in order to further Germany's export trade. In view of the mighty efforts which other nations are making to push Germany from the position which she has won in the world's markets, it seems necessary for our Government to use all methods which other nations employ in competing with us. It is a stale truth that hitherto the imperial Government has done very little in this line.

"It is a gratifying change, auguring better results for the needs of our commerce, that consid-

Reduced Prices on Suits and Cloaks

WE recently had an opportunity of purchasing several hundred pieces of fine suitings and cloakings at a figure which enables us to inaugurate the biggest Reduced Price Sale that we have ever announced. You can now secure a stylish garment at a reduction of one-third from former prices.

Order from this Reduced Price Sale as freely as you wish; send back anything you don't like, and we will refund your money.

One-third has been cut off the price of every suit and cloak in our line, but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—just as good as if you paid double the money.

Tailor-made Suits, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.
\$10 Suits reduced to \$6.67.
\$15 Suits reduced to \$10.



\$20 Suits reduced to \$13.34.

Winter Jackets, former price \$5; reduced to \$3.34.
\$9 Jackets reduced to \$6. \$12 Jackets reduced to \$8.
\$15 Jackets reduced to \$10.

Separate Skirts, former price \$4 reduced to \$2.67.
\$6 Skirts reduced to \$4. \$8 Skirts reduced to \$5.34.
\$12 Skirts reduced to \$8.

Reduced prices on Capes, Newmarkets, Rainy Day Suits and Skirts, Bicycle Suits, Silk Skirts, etc.

We are also closing out a few sample garments which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom at one-half their regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced price garments in our Winter Catalogue and Bargain List, which will be sent Free, together with samples of the materials, to any lady who wishes them. Write to-day for Catalogue, Samples, and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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Men's Shirts . . . 34-44	\$2.50 each.	Ladies' Vests . . . 26-40	\$2.50 each.
" Drawers . . . 28-44	2.50 "	" Drawers . . . 26-40	2.50 "
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erations are pending to improve our consular system, and the fact that the modest item of 55,000 marks (\$13,000) appears in this year's budget of the Foreign Office, to be expended in sending commercial experts abroad, is further evidence that this Government is beginning to use those methods which have in the past been so successfully employed by England, France, and the United States in fostering their foreign trade.

"We have a numerous staff of consuls, who promptly and regularly send in their reports, but no one can maintain that these meet the wants of trade. It is a fact long since admitted that the immense mass of information stored up in the monthly publications *Handels-Archiv* has no direct or practical value to our merchants. How inferior our consular system is to that of other countries is evidenced by the fact that Germany has only five professional consuls in the United States, whereas the latter country is represented by eleven salaried consuls in the Rhenish province of Prussia alone. The institution of chambers of commerce outside of our own country is new to us. Austria, England, France, the United States, Holland, Spain, Italy, and Belgium have these in foreign lands, and even Greece and Turkey are about to establish them.

"It is true that our export trade is at present in such good shape that the resort to extraordinary means for its improvement might seem prompted by excessive anxiety; yet we must bear in mind that the growth of our foreign trade does not keep step with the increase of our domestic production.

"It has become generally known that while bloody contests between nations are of less frequent occurrence than of yore, struggles in economic fields are gaining in acrimony, internal trade is becoming more complicated, and the constantly growing competition makes it necessary for us to leave no means untried whereby we may not only maintain our present prominent position in the world's trade, but secure it in the future."

Consul Sprague, of Gibraltar, on the 21st of June, 1899, writes that there is a differential duty of 2 pesetas for every 100 kilograms (220 pounds) between United States and British flour entering Spain, to the prejudice of the former. The matter, he adds, is of some importance, as at present American flour can undersell other foreign importations in this line.

PERSONALS.

WILLIAM MARCONI, whose wireless telegraphic invention has made him a peer of Edison and Tesla in the scientific world, according to *The Freeman's Journal*, is not altogether an Italian. His mother is Irish of the Irish. About a half century ago an Italian of the name of Charles

William G. Justice, of Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent of Provident Life and Trust Co., of Phila., writes after using the Rochester Radiator: "If the mercury goes down to 2° below zero, I am confident our second story will be as warm as the first, and without the cost of fuel and annoyance of taking care of another stove."

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THE STELLA is the only music box with smooth steel tune sheets, and has a sweetness, harmony, and volume of tone found in no other.

Its construction is simple and durable, and the cost of a new tune is trifling.

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THE SHEETS WILL LAST A LIFETIME

"I have tried several sorts of music boxes, but the 'Stella' is the best on the market."—Hon. Thomas Watson.

"I had no idea a mere music box could play with such expression."—Chas. E. Murray, Clarendon Springs, Vt.

"All remark on its piano-like tones."—John Branch, Hendersonville, Tex.

Write for Illustrated catalogue, sent free to those who mention this advertisement. Send also for booklet, "A Talk on Music Boxes."

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Bianconi settled in Ireland. He was thrifty and enterprising. He located in Clonmel, the capital of Tipperary. He established a stage line and within a dozen years controlled nearly all the usual routes of transportation in the southern province of Ireland. In a little while—this, it ought to be remembered, was before the development of railroads—Bianconi had the contract for carrying nearly all the Irish mails. He got rich, bought an estate and a castle, and his children are now numbered among the Irish country gentry.

Bianconi had a nephew of the name of Marconi, who went to Ireland as chief veterinary surgeon for the Bianconi stage routes. This Marconi was a civil engineer as well as a veterinary surgeon. He was also an all-round sportsman. It takes a very daring rider to win distinction in Ireland, a country of daring riders, but Marconi accomplished that feat. He did something else. He captured the daughter of Power of Gurteen, one of the haughtiest of the rural Irish aristocracy, and took her to Italy on a bridal tour. The fruit of that union is the present distinguished inventor of wireless telegraphy. Marconi has lived a good deal in Ireland among his mother's relations, but he was born and educated in Italy. He considers himself fully half Irish, and many of his characteristics are more Irish than Italian. Marconi's first practical experiments with wireless telegraphy were made in Dublin Bay. The first wireless telegraphic newspaper despatch was printed in the Dublin *Independent*.

SIR GEORGE WHITE, who commands at Ladysmith, entered the British army at the same time as Lord Roberts, and, like Roberts, is an Irishman, says the *New York Press*. In his earlier years White was an example of retarded promotion. He was in the army ten years before he became a captain, and was a captain ten years before he became a major. His regimental service was principally with the Second battalion of the "Gay Gordons," the old Ninety-second Highlanders. White had been six years a major when the call came to follow Roberts to Afghanistan, and then Roberts was major general commanding the expedition marching on Cabul. General Roberts knew the Gordons, and he had not forgotten George White, and when it was discovered on the march to Cabul that the Sang-i-Nawishta Pass—the key to Charasiah—was held by the enemy in great force, White and the Gordons were detailed to a place of honor in the task of driving them out. White and his Gordons left their cover and advanced to storm the heights. The ascent was steep, the pathways rugged and forbidding, and altho the advance was covered by the fire of big guns, the artillery of the enemy gave back as good as they got, while the musketry fire directed downward at the clambering Highlanders at almost every discharge picked one and another from their ranks.

The ascent was slow—how slow may be gathered from the fact that the battle opened about 6

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o'clock, and at half-past 4 White had not yet got to striking distance of the enemy. At this juncture he selected two companies of his command, and leaving the rest, pushed on with these. They made rush on rush from point to point, and suddenly, exhausted and breathless, found themselves unexpectedly face to face at point-blank range with a heavy and strongly entrenched body of the foe. Too blown to charge, they paused to gather strength, and their hesitation must have been fatal but for the supreme courage of the gallant major. In an instant realizing the crisis he rose to the occasion. Seizing a man's rifle without a moment's hesitation, and daring the fire of scores of weapons, he dashed forward to the barricade and deliberately shot the Afghan leader dead. In two minutes more the Gordons had carried the heights, and sweeping along the crest, White had gained the Victoria Cross. It was his first decisive step to the high place he has since attained.

THE following characteristic anecdote is told of Count Tolstoy and his family: The Tolstoy's have a large circle of acquaintances, and hardly an evening passes but there are guests. At one music party a lady's singing displeased Count Tolstoy's boys, and they adjourned to another room and made a noise. Their father lost patience and went after them, and a characteristic admonition ensued: "Are you making a noise on purpose?" he asked. After some hesitation came an answer in the affirmative:—"Y-y-yes." "Does not her singing please you?" "Well, no. Why

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will strengthen your wrist, steady your nerves, develop enormous strength in your fingers; it cures insomnia, writer's cramp, bicycle cramp, cold hands and trembling hands. Use it while you talk or work or when lying wakeful—an infallible sleep-producer, concentrating mind and nervous force and drawing surplus blood from the brain.

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does she howl?" declared one of the boys, with vexation. "So you wish to protest against her singing?" asked Lyeff Nikolaevitch, in a serious tone. "Yes!" "Then go out and say so, or stand in the middle of the room and tell every one present. That would be rude, but upright and honest. But you have got together and are squealing like grasshoppers in a corner. I will not endure such protests."

ADMIRAL DEWEY has a double, says the New York Journal, in the person of Charles T. Rowe of Boston.

He likes Boston, but they drove him out of Boston—the people did. They followed him all over town, and he came on to New York to get rid of the annoyance. He brought his wife with him, and she does not look unlike the bride of the Admiral. When Mr. Rowe got there he found that his double had just come in on his wedding tour and that his troubles were only beginning. Mr. Rowe paid a visit to the Horse Show. He had scarcely entered the building before the word went round that Dewey was present, and he had to take refuge in the press-room. Every time he showed himself the band would play "The Conquering Hero" and the crowd would cheer.

In spite of constant and indignant denials of any connection with Admiral Dewey, Mr. Rowe was mobbed by enthusiastic crowds wherever he went. People thought he was joking.

The resemblance of Mr. Rowe to Admiral Dewey is rendered more striking because of the bronzed complexion of the Boston man, caused by his outdoor life. He is thinking of having his mustache shaved off until the Dewey craze dies out. "But then," he says sadly, "that may never be."

MR. JOHN BOOTH, who was employed by Prince Bismarck to supervise his great plantations of firs and larches at Friedrichsruh, has published a little book of "Personal Recollections of Bismarck." The American forester was a welcome guest at the great statesman's table in 1878 and 1879, and many of his stories relate to eating, drinking, and smoking. Bismarck, as all the world knows, was a mighty man at all three. He told Mr. Booth that on one occasion he had eaten 175 oysters at a single meal: "It was thirty-one years ago," said he, "a few days after I left England. I was at Liège, and ordered twenty-five oysters for dinner. They were so excellent that I ordered fifty more, and while I was devouring these, I resolved to make my meal of oysters, and nothing else. To the surprise and amusement of everybody in the place I then ordered another 100!" "We are almost inclined to suspect," says *The Westminster Gazette*, "that the old statesman was testing the credulity of his Yankee listener."

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DEACON JOHNSON: "Shuah! Ain't he got two reasons to t'ank de Lawd—fo' de chicking an' fo' not gittin' cotched?"—*Puck*.

Justice and Golf.—The latest English golf story is told by Mr. Justice Lawrence against himself. He is an ardent golfer. Recently he had a case before him in which he felt it necessary to ask one of the witnesses, a boy, the usual question whether he was acquainted with the nature


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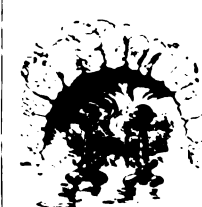
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A club has been organized in New York City, every member of which has pledged himself to do the best he can to live one hundred years. Dr. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, of Washington, D. C., is the president of the club. Such a club ought to be organized in every city, for centenarians are getting scarce. The cause is, without doubt, the excessive use of meats and the neglect of cereals. It has long been known that vegetarians are longer lived than are meat eaters. Dogs are old and rheumatic at ten, and die at fourteen, whereas the donkey is still frisky at forty and easily lives to half a century. The nut-eating Indians of southern Carolina still live to the age of 130 years and more. Meat shortens life by hardening the arteries, which produces old age prematurely and death from apoplexy through rupture of the brittle arteries. This is the natural result of the accumulation of uric acid in the body. Meat contains uric acid in great quantities. The general disuse of cereals is due to the increasing prevalence of amylaceous dyspepsia, or starch indigestion, which is the natural result of the use of half-cooked cereal foods. Starch must be dextrinized by dry cooking at a temperature of 300 to render it readily digestible. Half-cooked starch causes sour stomach, flatulence, bloating, colic, anæmia, headache, weakness, neurasthenia, intestinal catarrh, and numerous other evils.

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of an oath. The ingenuous youth replied: "Of course I am. Ain't I your caddie?"—*Argonaut.*

Revamped.—Smith, a hotel man, and Jones, a manufacturer's agent, were talking one day about their business interests. "I say," said Jones, "however do you use such an enormous quantity of pears and peaches?" "Well," replied Smith, "we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can." "Indeed!" said the other, "we do about the same in our business." "How is that?" "We sell an order when we can sell it, and when we can't sell it we cancel it."—*San Francisco Wave.*

What the Prisoner Said.—A celebrated judge was once trying a case where the accused could only understand Irish, and an interpreter was accordingly sworn. The prisoner said something to the interpreter, and the latter replied. "What does he say?" demanded the judge. "Nothing, my lord," "How dare you say that when we all heard him? Come, sir, what was it?" "My lord," said the interpreter, beginning to tremble, "it had nothing to do with the case." "If you don't answer I'll commit you, sir. Now, what did he say?" "Well, my lord, you'll excuse me, but he said: 'Who's that ould woman with the red bed-curtain round her sitting up there?'" At which everybody present roared. "And what did you say?" said the judge, looking a little uncomfortable. "I said, 'Whist, ye spalpeen! That's the ould boy that's going to hang yez.'"—*Collier's Weekly.*

Providence on their Side.—"No," said the Georgia farmer, "I ain't growin' any cotton in this year of grace—not a single row of it! In fact, I ain't growin' much of anything." "Struck it rich, have you?" "Well, not exactly, but Providence is on our side, an' the outlook is hopeful. You know I've got seven sons, an' every one of 'em is fightin' fer his country at so much a month." "Yes?" "Well, they're all good, steady boys; an' as fast as they draw their pay they send half of it home, an' so the family is gittin' in good circumstances, the children are dressin' well, an' the old lady is ridin' of a bicycle an' attendin' missionary meetin's; an' as fer me, I'm runnin' fer office an' lendin' money on the instalment plan. If the boys don't get kilt out in the Philippines, I expect to own a railroad fore the trouble's over. The war has been the greatest blessin' that has ever come my way!"—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Current Events.

Monday, December 4.

—Conditions in South Africa remain unchanged; further details from Modder River show the desperate nature of the battle.

—The Fifty-sixth Congress holds its first session; David B. Henderson, of Iowa, is elected Speaker of the House; Mr. Roberts, of Utah, is not allowed to take the oath, pending a decision on the question of eligibility.

—The Supreme Court of the United States decides that the so-called Cast Iron Pipe Trust is in violation of the anti-trust act of 1890, and this is regarded as a very important and far-reaching decision.

—The text of the currency bill prepared by Republican members of the Senate is made public.

Tuesday, December 5.

—General Methuen is still entrenched at the Modder River; Kimberley and Ladysmith continue to hold out.

—President McKinley's annual message is read in Senate and House. The House by a large majority decides to refer the case of Roberts to a special committee, meanwhile excluding him from his seat.

—Republican Representatives in Congress hold a caucus at which plans for advancing the House currency bill are considered.

—The consolidation of the Pullman and Wagner car companies is perfected at Chicago.

Wednesday, December 6.

—A message from Ladysmith reports renewed and effective bombardment, several of the British

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guns being disabled; General Joubert returns to the Transvaal, leaving General Schalkburger in command at Colenso.

—The President's message is received with great satisfaction in European capitals.

—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is made public.

—The President nominates Brigadier-General Leonard Wood to be major-general of Volunteers.

—A mob at Maysville, Ky., tortures and burns to death a negro rapist and murderer; no action is taken by the governor in the matter.

—In the Massachusetts city election, two socialist mayors are returned to office at Haverhill and Brockton.

Thursday, December 7.

—Generals Methuen and Clery continue in nightly communication with the beleaguered garrisons at Kimberley and Ladysmith; General Buller assumes command of the relief column for Ladysmith.

—The pursuit of Aguinaldo continues; General Young reaches Vigan, on the coast.

—Representative-elect Roberts issues an address to the American people, defending himself against the charges made.

—As the result of a meeting held by Booker T. Washington in New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Huntington contribute \$50,000 to the Tuskegee Institute.

Friday, December 8.

—The Boers blow up a railway culvert, and cut the telegraph wires in the rear of General Methuen.

—In the mutiny of native police in Negros, Lieut. A. C. Ledyard is killed. General Young kills twenty-five Filipinos in an engagement.

—A demonstration in honor of Maceo at Santiago de Cuba takes the form of an outburst of anti-Americanism.

—In the House it is decided to devote the following week to the discussion of the currency bill.

Saturday, December 9.

—A British detachment from Ladysmith storms Lombard's Kop, capturing three guns.

—The Roberts investigating committee hold a session at which Mr. Roberts makes a general denial of the charges preferred against him.

—The terms of the reciprocity treaties negotiated last summer between this country, France, and Great Britain are made public.

—John Wanamaker gives his views on department stores before the Industrial Commission in Washington.

—The certificate of election as Governor of Kentucky is given to W. S. Taylor, Republican.

Sunday, December 10.

—In South Africa the British force under General Gatacre is led into a Boer ambush near Stormberg junction; 600 British casualties are reported.

—An expedition headed by the battle-ship Oregon leaves Manila for Subig; General del Pilar is killed in an engagement.

—The annual report of the Director of the Mint shows an increase in coinage for the last fiscal year.

—A loss of \$700,000 is caused by fire in the business section of Augusta, Ga.

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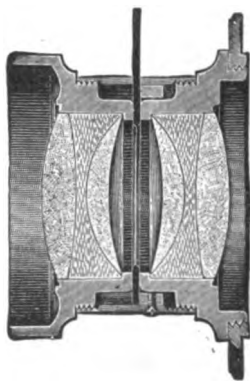
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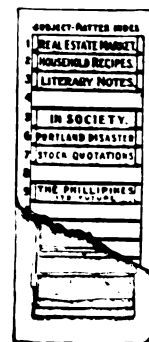
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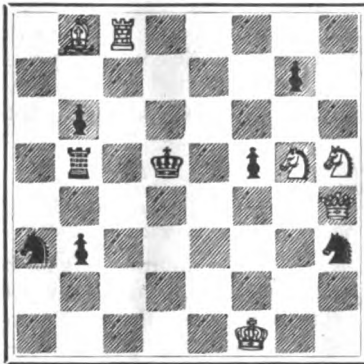
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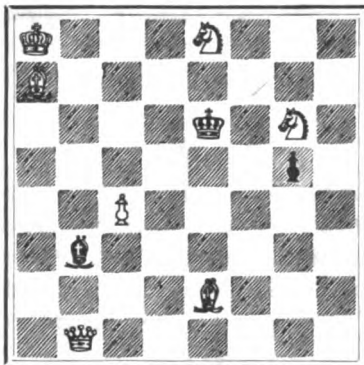
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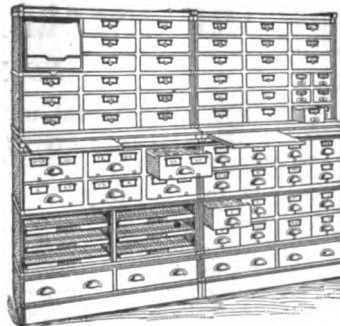
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Others relied upon P-Q 3. This is answered by P x P, their (a) K x P dis. ch. (2) B-K 7.

No. 433.

1. Q-Kt 3	2. Kt-K 8 ch	3. Q-K 3, mate
1. K x R	2. K-K 4	3. Q-Kt 4, mate
.....
1. K-B 5	2. K-B 4	3. Q-Q 5, mate
.....	2. Kt-R 5 ch	3. B-Q 5, mate
1. Kt x R	2. K-K 4 (must)	3. Kt-R 5, mate
.....	2. Q-B 3 ch	3. Kt-K 8, mate
1. Kt any other	2. K x P	3. Q-Q 4, mate
.....	2. K x Kt

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Prof. C. D. S., and W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., got 431.

Problem 426 corrected by placing White R on K R sq, is solved by Q-Q 3.

The National Chess-Association.

The annual meeting of the United States Chess-Association was held on December 4 in the rooms of the Franklin Chess-Club, Philadelphia. Besides the election of officers the following resolutions were adopted: That the Association arrange telegraphic team matches for trophies given by the Association, such matches to be played on Decoration Day; that the Association bring about a national correspondence tourney. It was decided to hold a tourney in 1900 between the champions or representatives of the leading six Chess-Clubs of the country. The Governing Board is to consider the advisability of holding an international tourney in this country, to be played in 1901.

The officer elected are: President, J. Monae Lesser, Boston Chess-Club. First Vice-President, Isaac L. Rice, Manhattan Chess-Club; Second Vice-President, S. P. Johnston, Chicago. Secretary, George H. Walcott, Boston Chess-Club. Treasurer, Walter Penn Shipley, Franklin Chess-Club. Directors: J. L. McCutcheon, Pittsburg Chess-Club; Patrick O'Farrell, Washington Chess-Club; Stanley H. Chadwick, Brooklyn Chess-Club; G. Steuben, Davenport Chess-Club, Iowa; James B. McConnell, New Orleans Chess-Club; Aristides Martinez, Manhattan Chess-Club.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-FOURTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

King's Gambit Declined.

V. BRENT.	REV. A. C. KAYE.	V. BRENT.	REV. A. C. KAYE.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	18 K-R-B sq	R x R
2 P-K B 4	P-Q 4	19 R x R	R-K B sq
3 P-Q P	P-K 5	20 K-Kt sq	P-K R 3
4 P-Q 3	Kt-K B 3	21 Kt-B 5	Q-B 3
5 Kt-Q B 3	B-Q Kt 5	22 Q-K 4	P-Kt 3
6 B-Q 2	P-K 6	23 Kt x P ch	K-Kt 2
7 B x P	Kt x P	24 P-B 5	R-K R sq
8 B-Q 2	B x Kt	25 Q-K 4	B-B sq
9 P x B	Castles	26 B-K Kt 5	Q-Q 3
10 P-Q 4	Q-B 3	27 R-Q 6	P x R
11 Q-B 3	R-K sq ch	28 B-B 6 ch	K x B
12 K-B 2	P-Q B 3	29 Q x P ch	K-K 2
13 B-Q 3	Kt-Q 2	30 P-B 6 ch	Kt (Q 2) x P
14 Kt-K 2	P-Q Kt 3	31 Q-Kt 7 ch	K-K sq
15 Kt-Kt 3	Q-R 5	32 B-Kt 6	K-Q sq
16 Q-R-K sq	B-Kt 2	33 Kt-B 7 ch	Resigns.
17 P-K R 3	P-Q Kt 4		

There is a good deal of brilliancy on White's part, and he conducted the ending in a fine manner.

A Fine Ending.

The following occurred in a game between Mr. Ruth (White) and Mr. Bixby (Black):

WHITE (10 pieces): K on K Kt sq; Q on K Kt 4; Kt on K 3; R on K B 7; P on K 5, K Kt 2, K R 3, Q B 2, Q, Kt 2, Q R 2.

BLACK (12 pieces): K on K R 2; Q on K sq; B on Q B 3; Kt on K B 8; Rs on K R sq and Q R sq; Ps on K Kt 2 and 4, Q 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 3, Q R 3.

White mates in seven moves.

The Woman's Chess-Club of New York held its annual meeting on November 21. The directors reported a prosperous year.

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A Consultation Game.

PLAYED IN MOSCOW BETWEEN M. TSCHIGORIN
AND ALLIES.

Vienna Opening.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	ALLIES. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	ALLIES. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	11 Kt-B 3	Q-Q 2
2 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3	12 P-Q R 3	Castles (Q R)
3 P-B 4	P-K 4	13 P x B	B-Q 4
4 P-Q 3	P x B P	14 Q-K 2	Q-K sq
5 P-K 5	P-Q Kt 5	15 B-K 3	P x Kt
6 P x Kt	P-K 5	16 Q-B 2	R x B 5
7 Q-K 2 ch	B-K 3	17 K-Q sq	Q-Kt 5 ch
8 P-Q Kt 3	P x P	18 K-B 1 sq	Q-B 5
9 Q-K 4	Kt-B 3	19 Resigns.	

This game is worth studying as showing the weakness of the "Vienna."

Chess a Test of Character.

The game is too good to quarrel about, and hence loss of temper is rare. Yet there are times in the experience of every Chess-player when he finds himself pitted against an opponent who considers defeat as a deadly affront, an opponent who means to win—honestly, if he can, but if not, anyhow—an opponent who insists on the rights of the rules for his adversary, but is not above the acceptance in silence of a concession for himself. A man of this kind may have many acquaintances, but he will not have many friends; and whenever one chances to meet with such an opponent at the Chess-board the sternest enforcement of the rules of play is the only guarantee

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for a peaceable parting.—*Manchester Weekly Times.*

A man may have reason to be provoked over his own stupid play, over blunders which demonstrate his blindness, but, even then, he should accept the fact gracefully, that he is stupid, and, instead of showing irritation over his adversary's play, recognize the fact that he is outplayed. We know that some players are not gentlemen in the true meaning of the word. They not only try to take undue advantage, but they “badger” their opponents, and wait for “snaps.”

A Blindfold Gem.

Champion Pillsbury has been giving another extraordinary blindfold simultaneous seance of ten games at the Newark (N. J.) Chess Club. On this occasion he won eight games, drew two, and lost none.

The annexed partie, altho with P-Q 4, was the star brilliant of the occasion:

PILLSBURY. White.	AMATEUR. Black.
1 P-Q 4	P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4	P-R 3
3 Q-Kt-B 3	P-Q B 3
4 Kt-B 3	H-Q 3
5 P-K 4	Kt-K 2
6 B-Q 3	Castles.

Black's defense, hitherto defective on second and fourth move, now becomes a downright loss, which Mr. Pillsbury demonstrates in his happiest vein.

7 P-K 5	B-B 2
8 B x P ch	K x B

It would have been a shade better to play K-R sq. This would, however, been a loss equally, as White would have proceeded with Kt-Kt 5, P-K Kt 3 best, Q-B 3, etc.

9 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K-Kt 3
--------------	--------

On K-Kt sq, follows the familiar Q-R 5, altho Black can hold out for some time by R-K sq.

10 Q-Kt 4	P-K B 4
11 Q-Kt 3	Q-Q 2

On Q-Kt 4 and wins, as with this move Mr. Pillsbury electrified the assembled players by announcing mate in eight moves. The modus operandi in seven moves is as follows after Black as his last reply plays B x K P:

13 P x B	R-R sq
14 Q x R	P-B 5
15 Q-R 7 ch	K x Kt
16 P-R 4 ch	K-Kt 5
17 Q x P ch	Kt-Kt 3
18 Q x Kt mate.	

The only imperfection in the announcement was that it is susceptible of demonstration in one move less, as above given. Instead of 17 Q x P ch, Mr. Pillsbury had probably in his mind's eye 17 P-B 3 ch, which would have made the eight moves.—Score and Comments from *The Times*, Philadelphia.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

MORE BRITISH REVERSES.

THE seriousness of the British situation in South Africa is now universally admitted. The news that Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener are to be sent to the front is taken as a confirmation of the gravest views, for these two generals are considered the best that England can send, Lord Wolseley being rather old for active field service. The measures now being taken to double the British force in South Africa are accepted as further confirmation. The force already there, deducting the losses (over 7,500), number about 75,000 men; nearly 20,000 are on the way or embarking, and orders issued this week will add 50,000 more. To offset this comes the news that the northern part of Cape Colony is practically in rebellion, menacing General Methuen's line of communication and placing his whole force in peril.

With all three of the advancing British columns repulsed in their first serious encounters—and that, too, before setting foot on Boer soil—the British campaign seems to have been brought to a sudden and unexpected standstill. "Since the days of the Indian mutiny," says the *London Times*, "the nation has not been confronted with so painful and anxious a situation; plainly General Buller's advance is paralyzed for the moment as completely as Lord Methuen's and General Gatacre's. . . . We are fighting not merely for supremacy in South Africa," continues *The Times*, "but for our position as a great power; we know we have miscalculated the strength of our foe, and we are resolved to make that miscalculation good." The press of the Continent, especially in France and Russia, profess to believe that the British reverses are such a revelation of England's weakness that no great power will ever again regard her threats seriously.

What surprises not a few is the readiness with which the British forces seem to march into the Boer traps, and questions are heard on all sides as to the whereabouts of the British scouts, or whether there are any. The Boer leaders, admits the *London*

Standard, "have shown themselves able to give our generals useful, but expensive, lessons in modern tactics." Some of the American papers recall, in contrast, the closing campaign of our Civil War, when Grant and Lee each seemed to divine the other's plans and took steps to foil them almost as soon as they were formed. No one seems willing, in the face of the recent surprising developments, to predict when the struggle will end.

Despite the gloomy outlook, however, and despite the increasing probability that the war will cost England millions of dollars and the lives of a great number of her best troops, no hint of a halt is heard. *The Westminster Gazette*, which actively opposed the war before it began, now says: "We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue; the reckoning with the Government will come later."

Mass-meetings are reported in Dublin and other places in Ireland to express sympathy with the cause of the Boers.

The Freeman's Journal (Dublin), so the cable reports, publishes a scathing editorial on Mr. Chamberlain's career, apropos of his visit last week to Ireland to receive the degree of LL.D., entitling the article, "Iscairiot, LL.D." *The Irish World* (New York) says of England's reverses: "While she is thus

checked on all sides, the civilized world rejoices over the multiplying signs that her career of plundering is drawing to a close." In this country sympathy does not seem to be very demonstrative either with Boer or Briton. Senator Mason's resolution in Congress expressing sympathy with the Boers seems unlikely to eventuate even in a debate. The Afrikaner members of the Cape Colony Parliament have issued an appeal to the American people through Mr. George W. Van Sictlen, of 141 Broadway, New York, asking for funds to provide for the Boer wounded, widows, and orphans; but it is too early as yet to determine whether any considerable response will be received. The hospital ship *Maine* has been provided for the British wounded by American women.

Britain Tastes the Common Cup.—"The British people have to taste merely of the cup which has been lifted to the lips of most other nations during the generations in which they have been able to abstain from war. There is no such bitterness as France had to choke down at Sedan, nor Austria after either Solferino or Sadowa. It is not such even as sent tears to Italian eyes when the barbaric Negus was the cupbearer at Adowa. It is no such humiliation as we tasted after Bull Run. It is almost precisely

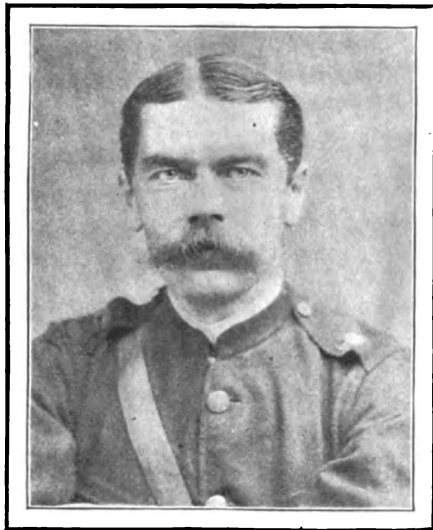


FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

To have supreme command in South Africa.

such a draft as Russia found in the Balkans, which the 'under-estimated' Turk kept her a year in crossing. It is the cup of the fortune of war. It is not lethally poisonous. It is sometimes even excellently tonic in its effects. Britons have taken it before, tho so long ago that they have forgotten the taste. As they recall it they will recall the way of taking it like men."—*The New York Press*.

It is Sobering.—"Just at present, of course, the chief effect of the British disasters and the mourning spread throughout the

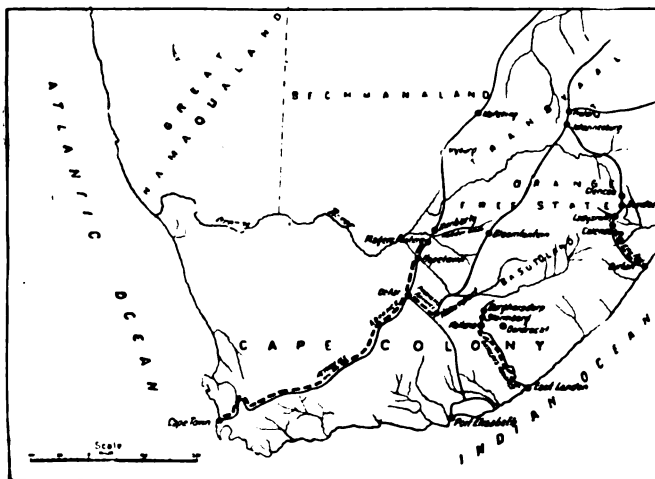


MAJOR-GENERAL LORD KITCHENER.
Appointed Lord Roberts's Chief of Staff.

kingdom is to make army and country fight harder than ever until peace be conquered. But in the future, the terrible memories of this year can not but restrain the public men who have talked so lightly about war, and help permanently to discredit the 'new diplomacy.' Mr. Chamberlain said in Parliament that he really meant to accept Kruger's offers about the franchise, and thought he had done so. Sir Edward Clarke's retort was crushing: 'You intended to accept, and avert war, yet you did not draw

up your note so as to make your meaning clear; and when you found that the Boers did not understand you to accept, you did not lift a finger or telegraph a word to clear up the matter!' It is safe to say that we shall not again see such incredible carelessness (or effrontery), with war hanging on it. The thousands of dead and maimed and captured British soldiers will make the next colonial secretary sure that his meaning is written clear, and that it is clearly against war. We did not really need the reminder, but the South African battles furnish it, that the old proverb is still true—'War is a spark dropped in the Devil's tinder-box.'—*The New York Evening Post*.

Is It Worth the Price?—"England has already lost nearly 5,000 men, and it is estimated that the war will cost at least \$200,000,000. That is more than the entire Transvaal is worth as a national possession, for the gold-mines and most other sources of wealth in the country are private property. Moreover, the position of the entire empire has been endangered. If Menelik should take the field with all the available British regular forces tied up



Lines of British Advance.
All checked by the Boers.

in South Africa, and even the militia drawn upon, and if Russia should stir up trouble on the Indian frontier, England's position would be more perilous than it has been since Waterloo. And all this trouble has been utterly unnecessary. Three months ago England's position seemed unassailable. Never had the British empire appeared so majestic or so formidable. There was no power or coalition of powers in Europe that would have ventured to attack it. And this condition could have been maintained indefinitely. England's security could be threatened by none but England herself. If the course of this war could have been foreseen, what would the English people have said to Mr. Chamberlain's management of the negotiations that led up to it?"—*The Philadelphia North American*.

British Empire at Stake.—"It is true that, as the London papers are saying, not merely South Africa, but the world-wide British empire is at stake. Perhaps that fact was not realized as clearly before the war as it is now. At the present time it is seen by all as clearly as the noonday sun. If Great Britain were defeated by the Boers she would be driven out of South Africa altogether. And what then? Why, she would be a third-rate power. India would be lost in a twinkling. The United States of Australia and the Dominion of Canada would probably reckon further connection with her a source of weakness and peril rather than of safety and strength. And the greatest and most beneficent empire the world has ever seen would become a thing of the past. That is the tremendous realization that now dawns upon the British mind. That it is which prompts the calling out of the reserves, and which impels even the bitterest foes of the Government to say, 'We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue.' But it may be that just one *ante-bellum* prophecy will be fulfilled. That is Mr. Kruger's threat that he would make Great Britain pay for the Boer states a 'price that would stagger humanity.'—*The New York Tribune*.



GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN.
Just arrived at Cape Town. It is rumored that he may succeed General Methuen.

Where the Boers are Weak.—"The real vital factor in the campaign is time, provided, of course, that, as time goes on, the English can prevent the Boers of Cape Colony and the natives both there and in the other British possessions from rising in revolt. Assuming this latter success, each added day of campaigning sensibly weakens the resisting strength of the Boers. They have every available man in the field, and decimated ranks can not be filled up by recruits from within their own territory. All industries are paralyzed within the two republics, their governments using, without the possibility of replenishment, the supplies that have been laid up in the past. There must be an end to this, and if the English adopt the policy that General Grant followed when appointed to the command of our armies operating against Richmond, of simply exhausting the enemy by continuous conflicts, even tho these are disproportionately costly to the aggressor, the Boers will be compelled before a great while to yield, because of the impossibility of replenishing their exhausted military supplies and of making good on their fighting line the men killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. This is a most unsatisfactory form of warfare to carry on, but in our own case we discovered that, expensive as it might be in the sacrifice of life and treasure, it was better than indefinitely prolonging an apparently doubtful contention."—*The Boston Herald*.

The American Scout.—"Colonel Cody's views as to the scout-

ing methods of the British army are shared by most American officers who have seen service on the frontier. . . . The American army in the Philippines has been fighting an enemy that knew the country thoroughly, but it has driven them from their strongholds and has scattered their organized force. Not once have the American troops been surprised, and, altho they have been several times attacked in front and rear, not once have they been caught in a trap or an ambushade. The American idea of employing men as scouts who have a thorough knowledge of military affairs was developed during our Civil War, and in the later Indian campaigns. In the first year of the Civil War mistakes were made through the non-employment of scouts, through negligence in the use of reconnoitering parties to develop the position of the enemy, and through the use of incompetent guides, who, while they had knowledge of roads and river crossings, had no military sense whatever. Out of this experience came the system of thoroughly scouting and reconnoitering the territory between the army and the enemy. Many British officers have seen the advantage of the system, but apparently it has not been adopted by General Buller or his subordinates."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean*.

THE PRACTICAL SIDE OF CHRISTMAS.

WHILE the poets and preachers are finding new and beautiful ideas in the Christmas-time commemoration, the great world of business, war, and politics seems likely to pass it by with little heed. Our troops in the Philippines appear to be destined to celebrate the day by chasing the Tagals up and down the mountain-sides of northern Luzon, without a stocking to a regiment that would hold a Christmas present, and with a few handfuls of rice and hardtack to do duty for turkey and plum-pudding. About three thousand British soldiers will fulfil Secretary Chamberlain's prophecy and "eat their Christmas dinner in Pretoria," but it will be, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* puts it, "under circumstances quite different from those expected for the festivities." The prosperity in the business world, however, will make the holiday a happier one in most American homes than it has been for many a long year, especially in the humble homes of the New England mill towns, where the prosperity has just reached the employees in the form of advanced wages. The recent "slump" in Wall Street causes the New York *Times* to remark that some of the victims "will approach the bird with harassing preoccupations and under a nervous strain that is simply fatal to gustatory enjoyment. But," continues *The Times*, "it must be evident to every observing person that these troubles



A CHRISTMAS LETTER.

—*The St. Louis Republic*.

of the Street are strictly limited to the local field of speculation. So long as the railroads of the country continue to increase their earnings and their dividends in their present flagrant and shameless manner, and so long as the mills hum and wages rise, there is no reason why folks who are not engaged in speculation should walk the floor nights. The country is simply rioting in prosperity. That is a fundamental fact. There is a world of comfort in it."

Yet the Christmas idea is coming more and more to mean the giving of comforts rather than the getting and enjoyment of them. This is brought to mind by a recommendation given out by John W. Keller, the Commissioner of Public Charities of New York City, in which he urges that Christmas be made a time of open-handed charity to the poor. He says, in part:

"Christmas charity may be indiscriminate without being harmful. As a general proposition, indiscriminate giving undoubtedly does injury to the community; but at Christmas-time there is a spirit in the air that makes it possible for even the worthless among the needy to receive gifts without injury to themselves. The acceptance of a Christmas gift leaves the recipient more kindly disposed toward the rest of the world and better satisfied with himself. Christmas charity elevates its recipient as well as its bestower. Each becomes the better for it. Left to himself at this season of general rejoicing, a man becomes bitter; and if any criminal instincts lie dormant in him nothing will so quickly bring them to life as to feel himself cold and hungry and neglected when other people are making merry. . . . It has long ago been said that a bad man or a bad woman is never quite so bad when his or her stomach is full and there is a blazing hearth as when the larder is empty and the grate is cold. Somehow, crime—that is, petty, vicious, low crime, the crime that is most general and most degrading to society—does not flourish so well when the people are comfortable as when they lack comfort. All experience teaches that we may give on Christmas with a free hand and an open heart, and close our ears to the remonstrances of the sociological students. . . ."

"It would be a liberal education to many of our good people to go among the poor—even the depraved poor if you will—on Christmas Day. They will observe that the influence of the occasion is almost as strong, if not a little stronger, than it is with those who eat their Christmas dinners in well-ordered, luxuriously furnished dining-rooms, where the winter's sun pours through the windows and is reflected in cut glass and burnished silver. The station-house blotter—that church register of the congested districts—will bear out this statement. It will be seen that on Christmas day there are fewer arrests for violence than on any other day of the year. But by all means, where such a thing is possible, give what money will buy, rather than money itself. There can be no such Christmas gift in all the world as the payment of the back rent for a distressed family that must face a night on the street with bag and baggage except for such aid. Add to this a big hamper of good, healthy, nourishing food, with a few luxuries thrown in, a warm frock for the mother and babies, and perhaps an old suit of clothes for the father; put enough coal in the cellar to keep the family warm for a few weeks, and you have followed the teaching of the Master, whose tenderest thought was for the poor."

The New York *Journal*, in which Commissioner Keller's rec-



THIS WOULD BE A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

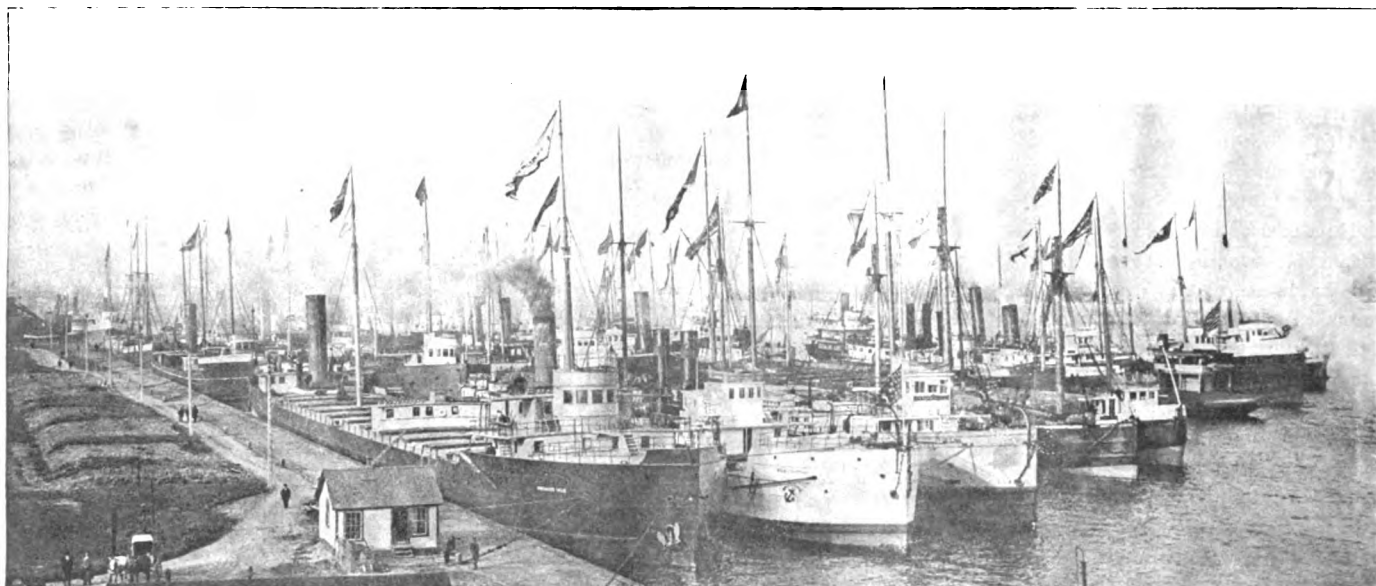
ommendation appears, believes that the spread of Christmas observance, with its gentle reminder of human brotherhood, "is the forerunner of the federation of the world." It says:

"Is it not a miracle that such a festival should have survived through so many ages and so many revolutions? Every nation in Europe or America is young compared with this ancient holiday. The peoples of antiquity died, and most of their customs and traditions died with them, but this they passed on to their successors. The barbarians fought, reveled, massacred, and were massacred; Goth and Vandal, Alan, Burgundian, and Lombard trampled the arena of history, but somehow this exquisite flower of religion, humanity, and poetry was always spared and handed on, ever fresher and more beautiful, from century to century. Beginning in a corner of the Levant, Christmas has spread over the whole world. It is the one universal holiday of Christian mankind—Christian not merely in the theological sense, but in the sense of a common civilization, regardless of individual beliefs. It has had a curious power of associating itself with extremes of climate. Originating in a land of endless summer, its earliest symbol was the palm. Then, adopted by northern races, it became identified with snowy roofs, with crackling fires, with reindeer and Santa Claus going down wide-mouthed chimneys.

nations of the earth come together on one day as brothers, will they not eventually realize the incongruity of flying at each other's throats the next? Christmas once a year as a universal festival, celebrated on the Arctic ice floes and in the Brazilian jungles, is a glorious thing, but the spirit of Christmas pervading three hundred and sixty-five days would be more glorious. The world has almost attained the one—how long must it wait before it attains the other?"

A BLOCKADE OF LAKE SHIPPING.

THE sum of half a million dollars or more, it is computed, was lost during the season just closed on the Great Lakes by two blockades in the St. Mary's River, the outlet of Lake Superior. The second blockade, shown in the accompanying illustration from *The Marine Review*, was caused by two steamers racing for the entrance to a narrow cut where there was passage-room for only one—like two railroad trains racing for the same switch—with the natural result that both steamers went aground. Another result was that one hundred and fifty or more



THE BLOCKADED LAKE FLEET.

Now it is ceasing to belong to any climate, and is taking possession of all. We can hardly say that 'a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard' when Australasia, South America, and Africa celebrate Christmas in summer. The snow, the evergreens, and Santa Claus with his fur coat and reindeer are still the Christmas features of the North, but the day is not limited by any such local accessions.

"Christmas is the forerunner of the federation of the world. Since the confusion of tongues at Babel there has been no such universal solvent. It gives the common touch of humanity that unites all nations. Where a government brings twenty, forty, or a hundred million people into mutual relations, the observance of this day brings a thousand millions. More people look forward to Christmas now than ever did at any former period of the world's history. Wherever European civilization goes the celebration of this gracious festival follows in its train. It has already extended over the whole of Europe, North and South America, Australasia, the islands of the ocean, the greater part of Asia, and much of Africa. Only China, Central Asia, and Darkest Africa remain untouched by its influences, and a few years will bring them in. Then Christmas will indeed be a truce of God, when the whole world will suspend its wrangling and come together in a common festival of good will. Is it too much to hope that this annual communion of spirit may have some effect on human conduct in the rest of the year? When all the

big ships in the closing hours of the season, carrying freights at highly profitable figures, at a time when every minute counted, had to tie up and wait until the too impatient captains succeeded in again floating their craft. The editor of *The Marine Review* says that Congress will probably be asked to take action during the present session to prevent the recurrence of such an "accident." The picture of the blockaded steamers, the temper of whose captains can be better imagined than described, was taken on Thanksgiving Day.

A Break in the Silver Ranks.—The news that the gold-standard bill which was passed by the House this week would be supported by a number of Democrats (most of them from New York and the rest from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Massachusetts), and by one Republican from Iowa who has hitherto favored silver, has called out some comments from the Republican and Gold Democratic press. The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares that the Congressmen in question "have done a manly, honest, and highly creditable act." Men with political ambitions must make great sacrifices in breaking away from their party, says the *Providence Journal* (Ind.), and "in the circumstances their

honesty and bravery are unusually commendable." "Heaven be thanked," exclaims the *Newark Evening News* (Ind.), "that such rules of action as govern Richard Croker and his intellectual tatterdemalions do not inspire all Democrats even in this day of the party degeneracy." The *New York World* (Ind. Dem.) believes that this "will mean the beginning of the end of this nightmare of the money question." The *Baltimore News* (Ind. Dem.) thinks this defection only one indication of a general trend, and says that "the Democratic Party is put in a much worse 'hole' over the currency matter by the energetic action of the Republicans than it could possibly have been put by a policy of shilly-shallying." The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.), too, thinks that the Democratic Party is disintegrating, and considers it "a great misfortune for the country, since a strong opposition is a necessity to the best working of our governmental system."

Few silver papers comment on the matter. The *Washington Times* (Dem.) says: "The spectacle of this assault upon one of the cardinal points of Democratic doctrine by Representatives in Congress who were elected to it as, and claim to be, Democrats is an unhappy one; but it carries a fresh lesson to the leaders of the organization which they should not ignore. It is evident that, on the basis of the situation as it exists to-day, something besides the money issue will be required if Democratic success anywhere in the East is to be hoped for in 1900."

CHINA AS AN INDUSTRIAL MENACE.

MR. JOHN P. YOUNG, managing editor of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, who has had close observation of California's Chinese residents for thirty years, thinks that the commercial future to which the plunderers of China are looking forward may not prove so rosy as they anticipate. Indeed, he predicts that China's population of 400,000,000, when awakened and introduced to Western civilization, instead of clamoring for European and American products, will begin to produce these articles themselves, not for their own use, but for us, and at such ruinous prices that the labor market of the world will suffer a terrible blow. To show that he is not alone in this view, he quotes the following paragraph from a recent number of *Bradstreet's*:

"When the vast natural riches of the empire are systematically developed by foreign capital the other side of China's trade extension may become perceptible. It is, for instance, claimed that the iron and coal deposits of China are the greatest in the known world; the supply of labor is undoubtedly a vast one; and it needs but little prophetic acumen to point out that some day China will figure as a great competitor in many lines of industries in the markets of the world."

Many who are expecting great things from China's trade will be surprised at Mr. Young's belief that the Chinaman will never buy Western products. For proof he points to the Chinese who have lived in the United States, surrounded by Western products, for fifty years. He says (in *The Forum*):

"Here, if anywhere, we might suppose, would be found evidence of the possibility of impressing the Chinese with the superiority of Western habits. But there is no more striking feature in the life of the chief city of California than the utter unsusceptibility of the Chinese to their new environment. They do not alter their mode of life in the slightest degree. They wear the same dress, eat the same food, amuse themselves in the same fashion, and exhibit the same parsimony met with in the overpopulated provinces of China, where over five hundred inhabitants are crowded into a square mile of territory.

"The logical inference from this state of affairs is, that the Chinese can not be induced to adopt Western habits. This inference receives ample support when the investigator pushes the inquiry and endeavors to ascertain the views of the Chinese themselves. Thirty years of more or less familiarity with California's Chinese of all degrees, from the merchant to the man who hires himself out as a domestic, has convinced me that they one and all

look with contempt upon Western achievements; and even when compelled to employ the conveniences created by the ingenuity of Americans and Europeans, they regard them either as a necessary evil or as something to be made use of in exploiting the people among whom they live. But more significant than anything else is their intense clannishness. The few products of Western origin consumed by the Chinese in San Francisco and in the other cities and towns of the State of California are invariably bought from Chinese. Such a thing as Europeans or Americans manufacturing for Chinese consumption is never thought of; and if the idea ever did occur it would be speedily abandoned, because if the article was one which this curious people really desired they would turn to and make it themselves.

"To ignore facts such as these, and persistently to assume that what fifty years of Western environment has been unable to accomplish in California will be effected in the twinkling of an eye in China by simply making it possible to get at the Chinese, is absurd. There is every reason to believe that the causes which produce the remarkable results noticed in California will operate with much more power in China. If after fifty years of residence in California the Chinese and their descendants in that State adhere to their conventional dress and habits as closely as those such a course were dictated by religion, why should we suppose that the four hundred millions of their countrymen at home would act differently?"

China is undoubtedly a country of vast resources, admits Mr. Young. Baron Richtofen, the celebrated geologist, estimates that China has a coal-field covering 400,000 square miles waiting for the miner. Other minerals are to be found in plenty. The valley of the Yangtse River is the richest soil on the face of the earth, where three crops are gathered every year from the same land. The Chinese are thrifty farmers, too. Professor Garrett has found that in the United States the densest population that can be supported by agriculture is forty-five persons to the square mile. China is an agricultural country, yet the most thinly settled of its eighteen provinces supports sixty-five to the square mile. Lest this estimate should seem large Mr. Young cites Szechuan, with 406 to the square mile, Hupeh with 473, Anhwei with 425, Shantung with 557, and Fuhkien with 574. China's greatest product and resource, therefore, Mr. Young argues, is labor. That is what we will have to reckon with when we have succeeded in opening the country to our exploitation. And it will not be unskilful labor, either. Says Mr. Young:

"The availability of Chinese labor for manufacturing purposes will not be seriously questioned by any one who has seen the success achieved by this people in such industries as that of shoe-making by machinery, the fashioning of men's and women's garments of all kinds—in fact, in every industry which a jealous community like that of San Francisco has permitted them openly to pursue. It would be absurd to assume that what has been accomplished in an American city by the Chinese can not be imitated by them in China. Herein lies the menace to the West. It is the knowledge of Chinese adaptability that makes it questionable whether the introduction of Western habits into the empire will not result in a setback to our civilization. It may be possible for the extremists, who accept without cavil the doctrine that overproduction is impossible, to view with equanimity the opening of coal measures whose area has been estimated by Baron Richtofen, the celebrated geologist, at 400,000 square miles, and the development of stores of iron, rivaling in abundance and richness those of the United States; but the practical man, who merely takes account of the periodic depressions which result from the glut of goods in the markets of the world, may think differently. The workers of Europe and the United States may not take kindly to the prospect of China's vast stores of mineral wealth being converted by Chinese into finished articles for consumption in the Western world. . . .

"On the whole, in spite of the weight of contrary opinion, it may be safely predicted that the opening of China to the trade of the world will not be followed by the results which are so confidently expected by people who have surplus products that they are anxious to dispose of at a profit. Instead, the effect of the opening and awakening will probably be to bring disaster upon Western industrialism, unless a barrier can be interposed to the

competition of a race whose most striking characteristic is the entire absence of those desires and aspirations which Americans and Europeans strive to gratify. This notable peculiarity, at this stage of the world's development, may give the Chinese an overwhelming advantage in the struggle for existence, and compel the Western working classes to abandon their ideals."

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD FOR GOVERNOR OF CUBA.

NOTHING but commendation is heard for the President's choice of Gen. Leonard Wood to succeed Gen. John R. Brooke as military governor of Cuba. Even the bitterest opposition papers admit that the President has done well this time. The *New York Evening Post* (Ind.) says that "to this appointment everybody who has any knowledge of the condition of affairs in



GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.

the island must give a hearty assent," and the *New Orleans Picayune* (Dem.) says that in promoting General Wood the President "has made at least one appointment that the entire American people will approve." The Republican press are no less enthusiastic. The *New York Tribune* (Rep.) rejoices that "the croakers who are

sure that 'our new obligations' is only a term to cloak a Republican riot in colonial spoils will find little comfort in the appointment," and the *Columbus Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that if the report be true that some of the army officers have taken General Wood's rapid advancement as an affront, so much the worse for them. The *Philadelphia North American* (Ind. Rep.) says that "instead of complaining of General Wood's rapid advancement, other officers ought to congratulate themselves that merit can sometimes get ahead, and try to take advantage of their opportunities themselves."

When an Associated Press reporter gave General Wood an opportunity a few days ago to talk to the newspaper readers all over the country about his plans for Cuba, he simply said: "My policy in Cuba will be to give the people of Cuba just as good a government for their own welfare as I can." The cabled comments of the Havana press fail to show much disposition either to commend or to censure the appointment, but a despatch to the *New York Sun* from Santiago says that the Cubans there "are free in their expressions of enthusiastic approval." General Wood's success in overcoming disease and disorder in the province of Santiago, and his able and efficient measures of reconstruction are already well known, but his new appointment gives them a fresh interest, and nearly every newspaper takes occasion to review them again. Almost like a parting testimonial to General Wood's heart-winning administration of his province comes the news that the mayor of Tunis, in the district of Holguin, "who was formerly a rabid Cuban politician," has voluntarily disclosed the location of three effective field-guns, ten thousand rifles, and a large amount of ammunition, which he has surrendered to the Americans. The mayor said that he had "become convinced that the possession of these arms by the Cubans was a source of danger." If General Wood can now get the rest of the "rabid Cuban politicians" into the same frame of mind, it is remarked,

there need be no more fears about the island's future. A typical example of the current comments on the new military governor is the following one from the *Atlanta Constitution* (Dem.):

"Taken altogether, it is likely that Major-General Leonard Wood will prove to be the most enduring figure of the Spanish-American war.

"Two years ago Leonard Wood was an unpretentious army surgeon, unknown to the public and without apparent special ability. Thus he might have passed through life, had he not taken advantage of a declaration of war to undertake the organization of a 'Wild Bill' attachment to the volunteer army, of which he was to be colonel, with Theodore Roosevelt as his lieutenant. The novelty of the aggregation attracted attention, and the bravery of the men under fire aroused the enthusiasm of the people. The result was glory for the Rough Riders, a brigadier generalship for the colonel and a governorship for the lieutenant-colonel.

"But the true value of Wood was yet to be tested. The conquest of new territory imposed civil duties upon military officers. While other officers blundered along in applying military methods to civil affairs, the success of General Wood as a harmonizer of antagonistic elements became marked. Altho an American born and bred, he evinced a thorough intuition of Cuban character. Questions of police, of sanitation, of finance, of municipal government, and of political economy generally found the instant solution which could only be expected from an expert. The Cubans were enthusiastic in having found a friend in the army of invaders; the Americans were gratified to find in one of their number a man who was equal to any emergency.

"The man who, under such circumstances, could secure success is no ordinary figure. Dewey had a superior naval force at Manila; Shafter had a strong army at San Juan; Schley was matched in an even game by Cervera; but Wood had insidious enemies which even accomplished statesmen have not been able to cope with. Seven hundred years of English rule in Ireland finds the people of that country as adverse and bitter as ever, and so on reference might be made to other nations. But Wood is the choice of the Cuban people themselves. He has studied their wants and understands them, and he is the man of all men who should have control of the island during its constitutional convention period."

DISQUIET AMONG THE TRUSTS.

IT was widely noticed that the "slump" in the stock market last week affected the "industrials," or trust stocks, much more than the others, and the economic writers of the press have made many conjectures to account for it. The trust stocks were "temporarily and slightly unsettled," says *Bradstreet's*, by the Supreme Court decision (considered in these columns last week); but found "more tangible reason for alarm in the portion of the President's message which related to trusts and combinations of a monopolistic nature." Whatever the cause, it is nowhere denied that "the state of the trust securities," as the *Springfield Republican* says, "is not what it was"; and "the market for new securities of this sort," it believes, "has been terribly damaged." The following quotations show the highest bids of the year for some of the chief trust stocks, as compared with the lowest prices they brought on December 11. It will be noticed that the average price is only about 69, compared with 122 for the year's highest—a shrinkage of nearly one half:

	Highest of year.	Lowest December 11.
American Steel and Wire.....	72	37
American Sugar.....	182	132
American Tinplate.....	52 1/4	20
American Tobacco.....	229 1/2	97
Brooklyn Transit.....	137	76 1/2
Federal Steel.....	75	53 1/2
International Paper.....	68 1/2	17
Metropolitan Street Railway.....	269	174
National Steel.....	63	37
New York Air Brake.....	230	141
Republic Steel.....	53	18
Tennessee Coal and Iron.....	126	83
United States Leather.....	47 3/4	11 1/2

In the mean time the tobacco trust, according to newspaper report, has evolved a plan for evading the President, Congress, and the state legislatures. The federal Government can prevent a trust from shipping goods from one State to another, under that

section of the federal Constitution giving to Congress control over interstate commerce; and any state legislature can prevent a trust from doing business within the state borders. The scheme



A LICK FROM AN UNEXPECTED SOURCE.

THE TRUSTS: "Why, Bill, I wouldn't a-thought you'd a-done it."
—*The Atlanta Journal*.

of the tobacco trust to evade this power of the federal Government is thus described by the Indianapolis *Sentinel*:

"Owing to the Addystone Pipe Company decision or to anticipations of anti-trust legislation, or some other cause, the trust has decided to retire from interstate commerce. It has accordingly arranged its discount schedule on a basis of sales that can not possibly be made, and thereby has cut off jobbers from the discounts that they have heretofore enjoyed if they purchased direct, as they have been doing. But it has no intent of taking away the discount and no intent of driving away its customers. It arranges that they may obtain their tobacco at the customary

rates through an agent resident in New York. It generously names an agent who will attend to the customer's business in a satisfactory way. He is not an agent of the trust. Of course not. He is merely a good man to become agent for the customer and look after his transactions with the trust. Incidentally, he lives in the same State as the trust, and the trust can sell him all the goods it desires without engaging in interstate commerce. When sold to him as agent the goods are out of the control of the trust. It has nothing to do with them. They belong to the firms represented by the agent and he merely ships them their own goods. The object of this move is plain to anybody, and it demonstrates the necessity of a carefully drawn federal anti-trust law if any progress is to be made toward the suppression of trusts. An arrangement of this kind shuts any State off from the possibility of protecting itself by a state anti-trust law. The whole apparent business of the trust will be centralized in one State, and it is already evident that some of the other Eastern States are ready to follow the example of New Jersey and furnish homes for these organizations where they may engage in their business of systematically pillaging the public."

Whether the trepidation among the trusts is warranted must be proved by the progress of events. Several anti-trust bills have been introduced in Congress, but serious doubts have been expressed whether any of them, if made law, will prove effectual.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE British will remember that General Sherman informed them what war was several years ago.—*The Chicago Record*.

SOON Aguinaldo will have to come within the American lines in order to consult with any of his chiefs.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

EVERY cloud has a silver lining. Every time a Senator or Representative dies Congress adjourns for a day.—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.

A COMMISSION is to be appointed to pass upon the Spanish war claims. It is understood that the Democratic party has a large bill to present for damages.—*The St. Louis Republic*.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY calls attention to the fact that Washington has been dead 100 years. Looking at some of our modern rulers, it appears to be fully that long.—*The Chicago Record*.

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.—If Mr. Roberts has become to some extent a national figure he can truthfully say that whatever of prominence he has attained he owes to his wives.—*The Spokane Spokesman-Review*.

POOR General Buller! Even if he escapes the sharpshooter's aim and whips the Boers, who knows but that he will be presented with a house on his return to England?—*The Kansas City Journal*.

"OUR wars," said the South American, "have one distinct advantage over the wars that are waged in other parts of the globe." "What is that?" he was asked. "When you go to war," he replied, "you make it necessary for some other country to be at war. We don't."—*The Chicago Times-Herald*.



A SCENE OVER AT THE ROBERTSES.

THE MRS. ROBERTS (in Chorus) "There, I told you so. If you hadn't married those other two you would have been a full-fledged Congressman by this time."—*The Minneapolis Tribune*.



UNCLE SAM'S OLD MAN OF THE SEA.

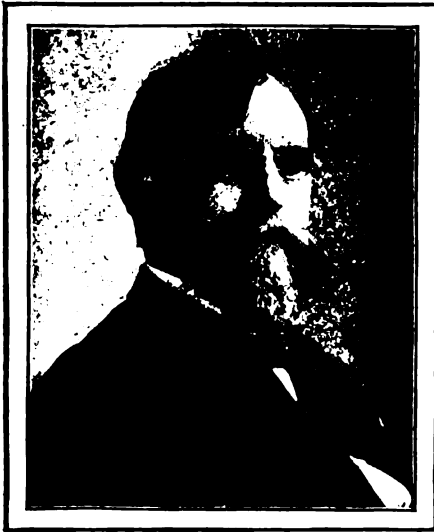
The Verdict's prophecy of the result of an Anglo Saxon Alliance.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

LETTERS AND ART.

"BEN HUR" ON THE STAGE.

ALL who have seen General Lew Wallace's new play agree that stagecraft has done its utmost to create a splendid dramatic spectacle. Mr. Clement Scott, the English dramatic critic, thinks, indeed, that it combines considerable merit as a drama with its fine stage effect. He gives the following out-



GEN. LEW WALLACE.

line of its shifting scenes of splendor and Oriental pageantry (in the *New York Herald*, November 30):

"Every detail was so successfully worked out that the spectators saw the scenes in an Eastern story of love and hate follow each other as naturally as tho they beheld the son of the house of Hur living his life before their eyes. The world of canvas and paint and of the running artificers, of acting and of reality, was rolled away as tho it were a scroll.

"From the meeting of the wise men under a starlit sky to the dusty arena, with plunging steeds, and then to the groupings of the multitude on the Mount of Olives, those who saw and heard last night at the Broadway lived in a world ruled by the legions of Rome. Why speak of play-houses, of illusions, and of stagecraft, when they all seemed so real, so sentient with life?

"Ben Hur" realized all the expectations of those who planned for its success. Descriptions which the author gave were followed with absolute fidelity. Archeology was called to the aid of the scene-painter and research was the handmaiden of stagecraft. Every costume was true to the period which it represented. The scenes held the interest unflinching from the beginning to the end, whether the characters lived in somber vale or beneath a dazzling, sunlit sky. The dark interior of the Roman galley, the slaves chained to the banks, the din of battle overhead, and then the wild rush of the sea, caught the senses and held them enthralled. Then the wild gray waste of ocean, where, clinging to wreckage, the Roman tribune swears to confer honor and riches upon the young prince of Israel, impressed the beholder with the desolation of those who have met disaster on the face of the deep. And when the Roman trireme came over that waste of sea, the beholder felt the blood tingle with the hope which came to the wave tossed ones clinging to the raft for their lives.

"And the grove of Daphne. It is difficult to describe its classic temples, its maze of trees and carpet of green, and the blue sky above it. Here was a land of warmth and sunshine, a land peopled by those who knew no season but the summer-time, and sang no songs but those of Arcady. The Oriental splendor of the tent in the garden of palms and the soft witchery of that moonlight scene upon the lake transported one in imagination to the realm of long ago.

"The chariot race was more than realistic. It was real. The spectators were seemingly a part of the throng which sat in the great amphitheater at Antioch. The high-spirited horses raced as truly as did ever horses in the dust of the hippodrome. The straining necks, the swiftly moving legs, the foam-flecked breasts were no illusions of the sense. The rocking chariots, the wind-blown garments of the charioteers, the rumbling of the wheels, the clouds of dust caused those who witnessed that race to lean forward and almost to cry out with the multitude. The breaking of an axle, the loss of a wheel, the fall and ruin of Messala, amazed and enthralled. Then when *Ben Hur*, driver, had won,

and the populace lifted up a tumultuous cry, those who were in the theater seats joined in the cheers.

"And scenic art surpassed itself when the Vale of Hinnom faded away, and the Mount of Olives appeared to the sight, fair and filled with sunshine. Skill and stagecraft had done their part, and they had achieved a merited success

"Such stage management is a credit to any country. In America you know how to rehearse a play and never allow it to be produced until it is ready. At home many of our first performances are indifferent dress rehearsals.

"You will want to hear something of the acting. On the whole, it was disappointing. The old school and the young, or new school, came, of course, into conflict. The old school, accordingly, and in the majority of instances, overacted; the young school as conscientiously underacted. What the modern and natural actor does not understand is that there are certain plays that require a new style and method."

The Commercial Advertiser, after speaking of the success of the play as a spectacle, says of the leading actor:

"The principal burden, of course, fell on Edward Morgan, for *Ben Hur* is on the stage most of the time, and is the center of what really dramatic interest exists. Mr. Morgan, who, in the general opinion, and in ours, is, on the whole, the best male actor of his years in America, showed that in some important directions he is improving rapidly, and, altho he has some clear faults still, and misses some opportunities, he gave the essentials of his character very attractively. The dominating traits of young *Hur*—eager, good, sad, steadfast, warlike, spiritual—stood out in Mr. Morgan's face and bearing always, sometimes exquisitely. Perhaps the best feature of his performance was the weary and gentle goodness that crossed his face from the beginning of the second act to the end of the play. This did much to retain in the drama the spiritual meaning of the novel."

The *New York Times* says:

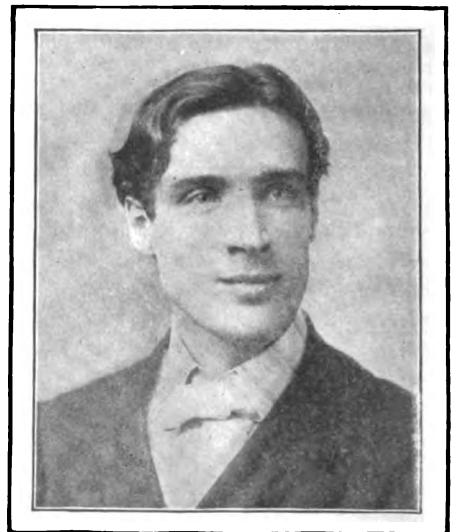
"One word as to the treatment of the religious side of this story. Deft and careful as it is, it will undoubtedly shock many persons. The scene on the Mount of Olives might at least have been spared. But reverence for sacred things is much rarer than it used to be. There is, of course, no attempt made to actually portray the Redeemer.

"Dramatically the piece rises above the level of ordinary melodrama in only two or three scenes, including the last, or the next to the last, for no words are spoken in the concluding tableau, in which the choristers sing the 'Nunc Dimittis.'

"The best of all the acting is done by Mary Shaw as *Amrah*. She is eloquent and forcible, and makes every word of her share of the text tell."

Mr. William Winter (in the *New York Tribune*) after comparing the play and the novel, and remarking that the weird mysterious atmosphere of the story can not be successfully reproduced on the stage, says:

"Mr. William Young has made a spectacle play, neither better nor worse than various old semi-religious dramas—such as 'The Christian Martyrs'—that flourished in the pious and thrifty days of Barnum's Museum. In a dramatic sense it is not comparable for even a moment with either 'Sardanapalus' or 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' On the other hand, it excels in scenery. The pic-

MR. E. J. MORGAN,
Who takes the title rôle in "Ben Hur"

tures quite overwhelm the action, and their dazzling opulence will amply suffice to hold the public favor. The chariot race alone would suffice to win the multitude. This was managed by the use of two cars, each drawn by three horses, each team being driven on a treadmill, and the two parallel treadmills with their spirited steeds in action being backed by a vast panorama of a crowded coliseum, stretched over three sides of the stage and moved with the swiftness of light. The cheers for this splendid stage effect were long and loud, and General Wallace, who was called before the curtain, briefly expressed his pleased acceptance of the public tribute.

"There is not a single essentially dramatic situation in the piece, but several of its incidents are momentarily effective. An ocean of talk could be cut out of it, to great advantage. The story is that of the broken friendship between *Ben Hur* and *Messala*, the escape of *Ben Hur* from the galleys, the rivalry of *Messala* and *Ben Hur* for the favor of the wanton Egyptian, the contest between these rivals in the arena, and *Ben Hur's* ultimate recovery of his home and his relatives, with his implied conversion from Judaism to Christianity. It is a languid story and it has been languidly told. No attempt is made to develop character, and as no exacting situations are provided there is no special draft upon dramatic resource in the actors. Mr. E. J. Morgan, as *Ben Hur*, bore the burden of the piece, and bore it well."

There is a tone of raillery in *The Evening Post's* description of the play, but it admits, with Mr. Winter, that its popular success can not be doubted.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR POETRY.

CHRISTMAS and the approaching end of the century have called out some verses of merit in the American magazines. The following (in *The Coming Age*, December) is by Coletta Ryan:

GREAT GOD IS NEAR.

God is trying to speak with me and I am trying to hear;
But the angry roar of an angry sea
Has told my soul that it is not free;
And my strange, imperfect ear
Has only caught, on the breast of day,
The strain of a song that is far away,—
So I sit and listen and humbly pray,
For God is near.

God is trying to speak with me and I am trying to hear.
Away with the gold that is won by death
Of mind and body. (O Nazareth!
O living, breathing tear!)
Away, away with the realist's hand,
Away with the tyrants that slave the land,
For the heart must sing and the stars command.
(Great God is near.)
And sooth and comfort the voice of pain,
Man's Eden must return again,
And the Christ that suffered must live and reign.
(Great God is near.)
And hush and silence the battle's din,—
And lift forever the mists of sin
That veil the wealth of the God within.
(Great God is near.)
And strive, O strive to be brave and true;
The world is dying of me and you
And the deeds undone that we both might do!
(Great God is near.)

The Critic (December) prints a poem by Miss Edith M. Thomas from which we quote three stanzas:

THE CENTURY TO THE CENTURIES.

Yonder the last of thrice ten thousand days,
Through drift of soft ethereal flame wide blown,
On phoenix plumes descends the evening haze.
And, as from embers and from ashes strown,
Rose on keen wing the Arabian wonder lone,
And shaped swift flight to Heliopolis,
And there did sleep an age-long sleep unknown;
So thou, far in the under-world's abyss,
Shalt slumber unrecalled by prayer or vow from this
O lapsing Year—of years Imperial Year!
Pass in extreme of glory to that bourne.
We who now mourn thee never mourned thy peer,
Nor one of thy great race again we mourn:

Yet—mortals of brief stay!—we have outworn
A Century's date, and *vale, vale*, sigh;
While murmurs of like greeting, half forlorn,
Faintly, and faintlier from the gulf reply—
The gulf where thou art fled, with thy dark peers toiled

O thou our Century, with yet radiant front,
Candid and fearless their tribunal greet:
To question and to answer, was thy wont,
While on this earth thou held'st a regal seat;
For thou hast seen retreat, and still retreat,
Those outposts men had deemed were fixed for aye,—
Hast seen that none might bind the flying feet
Which bear world-messengers upon their way—
That arrows aimed at Truth, do but return to slay!

KIPLING AND THE VOICE OF "THE HOOLIGAN."

LITERATURE and civilization, like the tides, says Mr. Robert Buchanan, appear to advance with periodical and partial retrogressions. Every now and then the momentum toward a higher life and a higher spiritual ideal seems to be suspended, and a great "back-wave" toward absolute barbarism seems to sweep us centuries into the past. Mr. Buchanan writes in *The Contemporary Review* (December) and says further:

"Such a back-wave, it appears to me, has been at work during the last few decades, and the accompanying phenomena, in public life, in religion, in literature, have been extraordinary enough to fill even a fairly philosophical mind with something like despair. Closer contemplation and profounder meditation, however, may prove that in all possibility the retrogression is less real than superficial, that the advance forward of our civilization has only been hampered, not absolutely and finally hindered, and that in due time we may become stronger and wiser through the very lessons hardly learned during the painful period of delay.

"It would be quite beyond the scope of the present article to point out in detail the divers ways in which modern society, in England particularly, has drifted little by little, and day by day, away from those humanitarian traditions which appeared to open up to men, in the time of my own boyhood, the prospect of a new heaven and a new earth. At that time, the influence of the great leaders of modern thought was still felt, both in politics and in literature. The gospel of humanity, as expressed in the language of poets like Wordsworth and Shelley, and in the deeds of men like Wilberforce and Mazzini, had purified the very air men breathed; and down lower, in the humbler spheres of duty and human endeavor, humanists like Dickens were translating the results of religious aspiration into such simple and happy speech as even the lowliest of students could understand. It was a time of immense activity in all departments, but its chief characteristic perhaps was the almost universal dominance, among educated men, of the sentiment of *philanthropy*, of belief in the inherent perfectibility of human nature, as well as of faith in ideals which bore at least the semblance of a celestial origin."

But sentiment has at length quite gone out of fashion, says Mr. Buchanan:

"Thus, while a few despairing thinkers and dreamers have been trying vainly to substitute a new ethos for the old religious sanc-



MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN.

tions, the world at large, repudiating the enthusiasm of humanity altogether and exchanging it for the worship of physical force and commercial success in any and every form, has turned rapaciously toward activities which need no sanction whatever, or which, at any rate, can be easily sanctified by the wanton will of the majority. Men no longer, in the great civic centers at least, ask themselves whether a particular course of conduct is right or wrong, but whether it is expedient, profitable, and certain of clamorous approval. Thanks to the newspaper press—that 'mighty engine,' as Mr. Morley calls it, for 'keeping the public intelligence on a low level'—they are fed from day to day with hasty news and gossip, and with bogus views of affairs, concocted in the interests of the wealthy classes. Ephemeral and empirical books of all sorts take the place of serious literature; so that while a great work like Mr. Spencer's 'Justice' falls still-born from the press, a sophistical defense of the *status quo* like Mr. Balfour's 'Foundations of Belief' is read by thousands. The aristocracy, impoverished by its own idleness and luxury, rushes wildly to join the middle-class in speculations which necessitate new conquests of territory and constant acts of aggression. The mob, promised a merry time by the governing classes, just as the old Roman mob was deluded by bread and pageants—*panem et circenses*—dances merrily to patriotic war-tunes, while that modern monstrosity and anachronism, the conservative workingman, exchanges his birthright of freedom and free thought for a pat on the head from any little rump-fed lord that steps his way and spouts the platitudes of Cockney patriotism. The Established Church, deprived of the conscience which accompanied honest beliefs, supports nearly every infamy of the moment in the name of the Christianity which it has long ago shifted quietly overboard. There is an universal scramble for plunder, for excitement, for amusement, for speculation, and above it all the flag of a Hooligan imperialism is raised, with the proclamation that it is the sole mission of Anglo-Saxon England, forgetful of the task of keeping its own drains in order, to expand and extend its boundaries indefinitely, and, again in the name of the Christianity it has practically abandoned, to conquer and inherit the earth."

Mr. Buchanan's sad view of British politics, society, and literature is reflected in the following words:

"Now that Mr. Gladstone has departed, we possess no politician, with the single exception of Mr. Morley (whose sanity and honesty are unquestionable, tho he lacks, unfortunately, the demonic influence), who demands for the discussion of public affairs any conscientious and unselfish sanction whatever; we possess instead a thousand pertinacious counselors, cynics like Lord Salisbury or trimmers like Lord Rosebery, for whom no one in his heart of hearts feels the slightest respect. Our fashionable society is admittedly so rotten, root and branch, that not even the Queen's commanding influence can impart to it the faintest suggestion of purity or even decency. As for our popular literature, it has been in many of its manifestations long past praying for; it has run to seed in fiction of the baser sort, seldom or never with all its cleverness touching the quick of human conscience; but its most extraordinary feature at this moment is the exaltation to a position of almost unexampled popularity of a writer who in his single person adumbrates, I think, all that is most deplorable, all that is most retrograde and savage, in the restless and unconstructed Hooliganism of the time."

This high priest of this cult of "Hooliganism" is Rudyard Kipling, poet-laureate of the Anglo-Saxon empire. Kipling's faith in himself as a poet is a delusion, says Mr. Buchanan; but his faith in the public is no delusion. The Hooligans who form the scum and the undercurrent of modern society in every country hail him as their prophet. After painfully dissecting Kipling's ballads and other poems in the hope of finding some high and noble sentiment in them to account for their extraordinary popularity, and not finding it, Mr. Buchanan concludes that Kipling justly reflects the Hooligan taste of an age fed on ephemeral journalism, vulgarity, and flippancy. As for Kipling's latest book, "Stalky & Co.," Mr. Buchanan's vocabulary fails him in his attempt to find words strong enough to depict his detestation of the story, its characters, diction, and teachings. It is the epic of the young Hooligan, sung by the Hooligan prophet to an admiring Hooligan public:

"As I have already said, however, the book can not be represented by extracts. The vulgarity, the brutality, the savagery, reeks on every page. It may be noted as a minor peculiarity that everything, according to our young Hooligans, is 'beastly,' or 'giddy,' or 'blooming'; adjectives of this sort cropping up everywhere in their conversation, as in that of the savages of the London slums. And the moral of the book, for, of course, like all such banalities, it professes to have a moral, is that out of materials like these is fashioned the humanity which is to enoble and preserve our Anglo-Saxon empire! 'India's full of Stalkies,' says the Beetle, 'Cheltenham and Haileybury and Marlborough chaps—that we don't know anything about, and the surprises will begin when there is really a big row on!'"

"It is no purpose of mine, in the present paper, to touch on political questions, except so far as they illustrate the movements of that back-wave toward barbarism on which, as I have suggested, we are now struggling. I write neither as a Banjo-imperialist nor as a Little Englander, but simply as a citizen of a great nation, who loves his country and would gladly see it honored and respected wherever the English tongue is spoken. It will scarcely be denied, indeed it is frankly admitted by all parties, that the Hooligan spirit of patriotism, the fierce and quasi-savage militant spirit as expressed in many London newspapers and in such literature as the writings of Mr. Kipling, has measurably lowered the affection and respect once felt for us among European nations. Nor will any honest thinker combat the assertion that we have exhibited lately, in our dealings with other nationalities, a greed of gain, a vainglory, a cruelty, and a boastful indifference to the rights of others, of which in days when the old philanthropic spirit was abroad we should simply have been incapable. But it is not here, in the region of politics and militarism, that I wish to linger. My chief object in writing this paper has been to express my sorrow that Hooliganism, not satisfied with invading our newspapers, should already threaten to corrupt the pure springs of our literature. These noisy strains and coarse importations from the music-hall should not be heard where the fountains of intellectual light and beauty once played, where Chaucer and Shakespeare once drank inspiration, and where Wordsworth, Hood, and Shelley found messages for the yearning hearts of men. Anywhere but there; anywhere but in the speech of those who loved and blest their fellows. And let it be remembered that those fountains are not yet dry. Poets and dreamers are living yet, to resent the pollution. Only a little while ago the one living novelist who inherits the great human tradition tore out his very heart, figuratively speaking, in revolt against the spirit of savagery and cruelty which is abroad; tho when Thomas Hardy wrote 'Jude the Obscure,' touching therein the very quick of divine pity, only a coarse laugh from the professional critics greeted his protest. Elsewhere, too, there are voices, not to be silenced by the clamor of the crowd; as near as our own shores, where Herbert Spencer is still dwelling, as far away as South Africa, where Olive Schreiner has sought and found human love in the dominion of dreams; and there are others, shrinking away in shame from the brazen idols of the mart, and praying that this great empire may yet be warned and saved."

THE "HAPPY ENDING" IN NOVELS.

IT is said that Charles Darwin, who in early life took a keen delight in the depths, the subtleties, and the tempestuous climaxes of Shakespeare's tragedies, confessed that with advancing years nothing in fiction but the novel with a happy ending pleased him. It is probable that there are many others like him in this respect, altho not everybody is so frank to admit it. A writer in *Literature* (November 10) points out that while a large class of readers do not object to having their emotions thrilled, or stirred, or at the least tickled, they do desire and expect to be "quieted down" again before the story ends, so that they may sink to their comfortable slumbers with an easeful assurance that since they are so comfortable the world is not such a hard place after all. The writer says:

"There is no use in getting angry about the matter; a fully developed artistic intelligence ought to take pleasure in tragedy as well as in comedy, and we feel instinctively that the tragic

pleasure ranks the higher of the two; but tragedy will never be so popular as comedy, and never has been. Literary people, and more particularly literary women, are often inclined to take literature too seriously, they resent the notion that books should be regarded merely as a means of amusement, and they would have us approach ambitious works of art in a solemn and almost a sacramental frame of mind. Yet for many of us, and those not the least devoted to literature, the greatest service books can do is to soothe rather than to elevate, to help us to forget rather than prompt us to remember. We do not always want our nerves strung to tragic issues; what we ask, and what we find, is some harmless and happy nepenthe. And for a long time novelists instinctively recognized this demand, and established a convention in consequence—'Clarissa Harlowe' is a superb exception, 'The Bride of Lammermoor' another; but one may fairly say that up till Thackeray's time the novel was the history of a courtship ending with marriage. Human nature—or the laws of art—required that a story should have an end, and that the end should accord with the beginning; if the conclusion were to be a sad one some hint of the final shadow must cloud the book from the first. On the other hand, if all were to go well in the last chapter the novelist might indulge himself in the blackest gloom at the outset—a device familiar to Dickens—on condition that there was always discernible some promise of the coming brightness. The story with a sad ending—the 'Clarissa' type—was quite as well recognized a form as the other, but it was less agreeable and, therefore, less popular. And so Fielding, Scott, and Dickens worked with a tacit understanding that somehow the happy couple were to come together in the last chapter. There might be tragedy in the incidents, but not in the end, and the atmosphere was always pervaded by a sense of the sun either breaking or about to break through clouds."

To end the story happily, with marriage, is, we are assured, just as artistic as to end it unhappily, with death. Marriage is not logically as conclusive as death; but in the consideration of all imitative art we must, to a certain extent, suspend our sense of logic. Moreover, we resent tragedy unless we see it to be inevitable, not dragged in for effect; and in the hands of a bungler it becomes "quite intolerable."

SHAKESPEARE AND MOLIÈRE.

SHAKESPEARE and Molière are the two names in literature that are bounded by neither race nor age. They belong, according to Jules Claretie, to all-world experience. M. Claretie recently delivered in London a long and brilliant lecture on the great English dramatist and the great French comedist. We summarize here the main points of the lecture:

In order that Shakespeare should be understood and admired according to his deserts—that is to say, infinitely, unrestrictedly, as the universe itself may be admired—it is essential that he be studied in his own tongue. Frankly speaking, to render Shakespeare adequately, the French language is lacking in mystery. Music alone can convey to us the especial charm, the poetry, and the terror, of Shakespeare. Victor Hugo, who cared nothing for music (many a poet is no less indifferent than he to the divine art) held that a Rossini could doubtless effectively set to music a witty and brilliant play like "The Barber of Seville," but that the musical composer face to face with a psychological drama such as "Hamlet" can not but recoil, acknowledging his impotence. "I can not," said Hugo, "conceive *Hamlet* figuring as Amleto. Amleto would be perfectly ridiculous."

Not so ridiculous; for I say again, music, the divine and universal language which gives speech to the soul, has furnished the best interpretation of your incomparable Shakespeare's poetic predominance.

M. Paul Staffer, in his excellent work dealing with Molière and Shakespeare, tells us that about the commencement of the present century, John Kemble, the actor, your illustrious fellow countryman, came to Paris. His comrades of the Comédie Française entertained him at a banquet. The conversation at table turned upon the tragic poets of both nations. With lively eloquence,

Kemble pointed out that Shakespeare was manifestly superior to Corneille and Racine. Under the influence of politeness, maybe of conviction, the French comedians were gradually giving way to him, when Michot the actor suddenly exclaimed, "So be it; we are agreed; but what do you say to Molière?" Smiling, Kemble replied, "Molière? That is another question. Molière was not a Frenchman." Those present protested vehemently. "No," continued Kemble, "Molière was a man. One day it pleased the Almighty to permit mankind to taste, in all their perfection and plenitude, the joys of which comedy is the source. Forthwith he created Molière. 'Go, depict men, your brothers, and amuse them; if you can, make them better than they now are.' Then he cast Molière earthward. On what part of our globe's surface would he fall, to the north or to the south, on this or that side of the channel? Chance allotted him to France; but he belongs as much to us as to yourselves. No people or age can claim him as its own; he belongs to all time and to every nation."

You may be acquainted with this just and humorous judgment pronounced by Kemble; but you are probably unaware that our celebrated historian Michelet cherished a theory of his own in relation to Shakespeare. Did he record it on any page of his published works? I doubt it. But one day he told me—and I quote this opinion of a gifted writer as a paradox—that Shakespeare, on his mother's side, was Welsh, that is to say, partly French; and that as all children, especially of the male sex, take after their mother, the Welsh woman's son inherited from her the French temperament and genius. I well remember the vexation of Victor Hugo when our friend Castelar, proud to recognize the Spanish inspiration in "Hernani" and "Ruy Blas," said to him: "Dear master, you are a Castilian genius." Hugo replied: "I do not know that I am a genius; but I do know that I am a Frenchman." In the land of shadows, Shakespeare may have replied to Michelet: "I am an Englishman—deeply and essentially an Englishman."

Frenchmen have been accused of an incapacity to reach a perfect understanding of Shakespeare. Do you remember that exquisite page, winged and tuneful like a singing-bird, which Heinrich Heine, the German Parisian, wrote one day, apropos of the comedies of your inimitable poet? He reproached us Frenchmen for not comprehending "with our small ratiocinating heads," the delicious poetry of those fairy tales which impart a special charm to Shakespeare's works—the language which sounds like a fluttering of wings, the idiom which he says can only be learned by dreamers. In that rare page, which characterizes two races as well as their two most eminent representative men in relation to whom I am addressing you to-night, Heinrich Heine says, "Frenchmen understand the sun, but are incapable of understanding the moon."

The saying is not absolutely correct, but it is altogether beautiful. As a matter of fact, the moon seems to enwrap and bathe in its floods of light Shakespeare's most fanciful works, to which it imparts I know not what new charm, and which we may call by the name of "mystery." Mystery is one of the greatest poets with whom I am acquainted; it is he who with his silent and shadowy hands opens to us the gates of the infinite.

But it is not fair to assert that Frenchmen have no understanding of Shakespeare's delicious fancies. The other day I recognized the seductive grace of the personages who figure in Shakespeare's comedies while listening to the Alexandrines of Corneille's "Menteur," the rimes of which pick up the verses much as a chiseled sword-hilt raises the folds of a velvet cloak. And in our eighteenth century, has not Marivaux, the author of so many miniature *chefs d'œuvre* of sentiment and grace, shed upon the satin coats of his marquises and the white caps of his soubrettes some reflection of the poetic Shakespearean moonlight which so delighted Heinrich Heine? Paul de St. Victor justly remarked that the doors of Marivaux's boudoir opened upon Shakespeare's forest. And Musset—our Musset, the Musset of "*on ne badine pas avec l'amour*," of "Les Caprices de Marianne," and of "Carmosine"—has he not dreamed under Shakespeare's moon, the moon that his Lorenzaccio execrated, reviling it as "a livid face"? If the French love brightness, light, and the sun—as Heine says—are not their nineteenth-century poets votaries of Chimæra and of the moon? Have not Theophile Gautier and Théodore de Bauville, for instance—the former in "Le Baiser," the latter in "Pierrot Posthume"—asked "L'ami Pierrot au clair de la lune," to lend them a pen to write delicious verses? This love of fantasy incar-

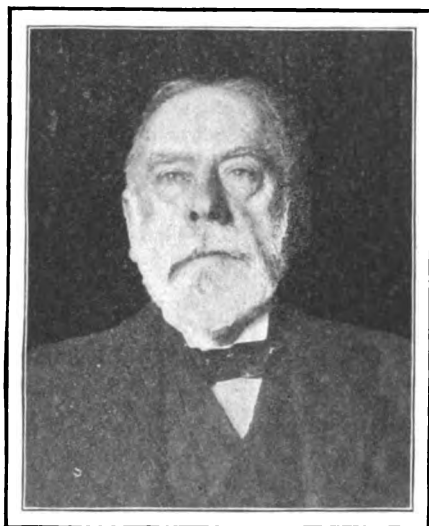
nate in the Pierrot of pantomime is Shakespeare's own humor equipped in French guise.

M. Claretie, after telling how Shakespeare's plays were introduced to the French stage, tells how Berlioz, the great musician who composed "Le Damnation de Faust," was inspired by Shakespeare. He tells us that Berlioz, however, felt assured that Shakespeare's drama only, not his humor, could be acclimatized in French, for he wrote: "It is more difficult for a Frenchman to gauge the depths of Shakespeare's style, than for an Englishman to appreciate the delicacy and originality of Molière or La Fontaine."

AN APOSTLE OF HIGHER JOURNALISM.

ONE of the most notable events in American journalism since the death of Charles A. Dana is the retirement of Mr. E. L. Godkin from the editorship of the New York *Evening Post* and *The Nation*. Mr. Godkin, who was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1831, and was graduated at Queen's College,

Belfast, in 1851, received his first journalistic experience as correspondent of the London *Daily News* in the Crimean war. Later he represented that newspaper in the United States, and studied and practised law in New York until the close of the Civil War, when he founded *The Nation* as an exponent of higher political ideals. In 1882, *The Nation* became merged in the New York



MR. E. L. GODKIN.

Evening Post as its weekly edition, and since that date Mr. Godkin has been editor of both papers, succeeding William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin, and John Bigelow, who were successively editors of *The Evening Post*. Mr. Godkin's retirement is said to be due to ill health which he contracted while in London last summer. By the terms of his contract, he would in any event have retired on the first of January. Mr. Godkin has probably aroused, in turn, as much animosity and as much intellectual admiration as any man in American journalism, and the estimates of his undoubted influence upon the press of this country are various and divergent. *The Critic* (December) says of him:

"During the period of reconstruction after the Civil War, and in the long-continued struggles for tariff reform, the purification of the ballot, the elevation of the civil service, the establishment of the finances of the country on a sound basis, the separation of municipal affairs from state and national politics, and, finally, the curbing of the present lust for expansion by force of arms, he has been an aggressive and persistent fighter. No one identified with journalism in New York rivals him in the length and brilliancy of his service; and on the occasion of his receiving the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford, in 1897, a leading English writer declared him to be perhaps the most distinguished of living journalists. If his withdrawal from the editorship of *The Post* should enable him to add to the body of his productions as an essayist, literature will be the gainer by journalism's loss."

Another view of Mr. Godkin is expressed by the following from *The Mirror*, St. Louis:

"He was a jaundiced, exclusive, hypercritical, unsympathetic

publicist. He was always against whatever appealed most to the common people. He saw little but the deficiencies of popular government, rarely its great merits. He had high ideals, but they were frosty. He was so pertinaciously critical of things American as to be almost entitled to the epithet of un-American. He had brains, but his character as a publicist was repellent. His brilliancy was practically nullified by his acerbity. But he made some people think. For twenty years at least, he and the men who worked with him on his papers did the thinking on public questions for nine tenths of the editors of daily newspapers in the United States. Editorials in papers of one political persuasion or another were largely devoted to amplifying and approving, or traversing and condemning the utterances of Mr. Godkin. He furnished ideas on all public subjects for the molders of public opinion all over the land. Those who used his thoughts disliked him for his contemptuous aloofness. He was one of the few American journalists who had what could truly be called a style, a style dry and hard, bitter and ungenial even in sportiveness. Bile overbalanced his brain. His intellectualism took little account of toleration for human frailty. He was a polite and graceful Thersites, as stupendously wrong-headed in his leanings toward the exclusive's view as was his great antagonist, Charles A. Dana, in mocking and perverse support of men like Tweed."

Who Is the Owner of a Speech?—Mr. John Lane, who lately published a book of speeches by the Earl of Rosebery, has been restrained from sale of the work by an injunction obtained by the London *Times* on the ground that some of the speeches were taken from copyright reports in the great English journal. The question now arises: Who is the owner of the speeches? Lord Rosebery had not copyrighted them. Could a reporter become the owner by merely taking them down? Could he [the reporter] sell his right? Mr. Justice North, who granted the injunction, sided with *The Times*; but the court of appeal rejected his decision. We summarize the opinion of the Master of the Rolls as follows:

Lord Rosebery, tho he could have done so, failed to obtain copyright. There is no evidence that he transferred his right to acquire copyright to *The Times*. Mr. Justice North took the view that altho a reporter had no copyright in the speech or address he reported, he had a copyright in his verbatim report. But the reporter is not the author, and to hold that he has a copyright in his own report would be to stretch the language of the act of 1842 to an extent which it would not bear. The act was only intended to protect authors. Perhaps reporters should also be protected, but it by no means follows that Parliament could place reporters and their employers in the same position as authors.

The Times has given notice of its intention to appeal to the House of Lords. It bases its case upon the claim that there can be no verbatim report of any speech, for all reports are more or less abridged and edited by the reporter, whose skill should therefore be protected by the law. *The Daily Chronicle*, on the other hand, finds the decision fair. It is not prepared to say, however, that the proprietor of a newspaper should have no protection whatever for accurate accounts of public events produced with special intelligence and at considerable cost.

NOTES.

STEPHEN CRANE'S new book of short tales is called "The Monster and Other Stories." The title story is an interesting study in hysteria and sinister terror. It is thought to be one of his strongest and most dramatic efforts.

It is reported on good authority that Irving's daily profit in the United States this season has been \$3,240, and that when this record-breaking engagement of twenty weeks is completed he will have realized nearly \$100,000. A supplementary season of two weeks will probably be given in New York later.

A SEQUEL to Mr. J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" is promised, the first instalment to appear in January number of *Scribner's*. A sequel was almost imperative, but admirers of Barrie will await the result with some anxiety, for sequels are proverbially disappointing. The title of the new story is to be "Tommy and Grizzel."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE STELLAR UNIVERSE FINITE?

AN article on this subject from a French source was recently presented in these columns. Another treatment of it is given by Gavin J. Burns, writing in *Knowledge* (London, November 1). Mr. Burns believes that the number of stars is finite, because, as he says, observation tends to show that faint or telescopic stars are less numerous than they would be if the stars were uniformly distributed through space. In other words, the stars seem to "thin out" as they get farther from the sun. There appear to be four possible hypotheses, says Mr. Burns, as to the probable cause of this reduction in number:

1. Absorption of light by the luminiferous ether.
2. Absorption of light by a gas filling interstellar space.
3. Absorption of light by cosmical dust.
4. A progressive decrease in the density of stellar aggregation as the distance from the sun increases.

The author examines each of the first three hypotheses in detail and rejects them. As to the first, he says, we have no experimental evidence that it is possible, and, besides, it is contrary to the law of the conservation of energy. The second he denies on the ground that the extreme cold of space would congeal any known gas. The third he regards as impossible because, altho cosmical dust exists and must absorb some light, gravitation would in the course of ages concentrate it in masses, and it can not now be uniformly scattered through space. There remains, then, only the fourth hypothesis, which is advocated by the author as "the only natural and obvious one." He says:

"On the supposition that the stars are infinite in number, it follows that a straight line drawn in any direction from the eye of an observer on the earth will ultimately meet a star. Now, it is a well-known law in optics that the brightness of a body is independent of the distance, and that the quantity of light received from a sphere of constant brightness only depends on the area of its apparent disk; consequently the total light received from a number of stars is proportional to the total area of their apparent disks; but, if the number of stars were infinite, this area would be simply that of the whole sky; hence we should have the whole sky one blaze of light! Therefore the number of stars must be finite.

"It does not, however, absolutely follow that the stellar universe is finite. We may escape from this conclusion by imagining that outside the luminous stars there is an infinite number of dark bodies that are never seen, and that the visible universe is bounded by clouds of cosmical dust which conceals everything beyond; but this is unsupported by evidence.

"A reference to popular works on astronomy will show that there is a great reluctance to adopt the view here presented. 'We can not imagine such a thing to be possible' is the argument put forward. What any person thinks possible or impossible depends on his mental constitution.

"Granting that the universe is finite in space, it follows that it is finite in time, for the quantity of matter and of energy it contains are both finite; the energy is being steadily dissipated in the form of radiant heat; this constant loss of heat can not have persisted for an infinity of time past, and it must end in the future."

The author admits that his conclusion gives us still a good many hard nuts to crack. He goes on to say:

"What, for instance, is the destination of 1613 Groombridge, with its velocity of two hundred and thirty miles per second? It has been calculated that this star must pass out of the stellar universe altogether, there being no known force sufficient to restrain it. Are there other universes constructed on different principles from ours? Is the ether finite? and what becomes of the heat constantly radiated into space? Perhaps the real solution of the difficulties thus presented by a finite universe is metaphysical. The human intellect is so framed that it can only conceive space as infinite, and yet can form no conception of infinite space. Possibly space without limit is a mental illusion."

In a note at the conclusion of Mr. Burns's article, the editor of *Knowledge*, E. Walter Maunder, takes occasion to differ with him. Says Mr. Maunder:

"We fear Mr. Burns's handling of this subject is scarcely conclusive. We have no means for experimenting on the first of his four hypotheses. Mr. Burns's second argument proves too much. It would follow that the existence of matter in the gaseous state is impossible in interstellar space, a conclusion which the existence of gaseous nebulae of enormous tenuity and extent appears to controvert. Under the third head he supposes that the particles of cosmical dust would all soon fall in to some attracting body; whereas they would revolve round it in nearly all cases. While the assumption that if the stars were infinite in number, 'the whole sky would be one blaze of light,' supposes something as to their distribution. We see that the earth is small as compared with its distance from the nearest other planet, and that the solar system is small as compared with the distance separating it from the nearest star. If the same rule prevails on the larger scale; if the dimensions of star systems are small as compared with the distances between them, then 'a straight line drawn in any direction from the eye of an observer on the earth will,' in most cases, never 'meet a star.'"

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SOME CARD-TRICKS.

THE sleight-of-hand performer, it appears, must also be a psychologist. He must be able, at a desired moment, to turn the spectator's attention by controlling his mind and will. M. Henri Coupin calls attention to this fact, and sees in the success of the prestidigitator the best of proof of the rarity of free will. M. Coupin writes in *La Nature* (Paris, November 25) by way of introduction to a report of the investigations made on this subject by the eminent French psychologist, M. Binet, and described by the latter in a recent issue of the *Année Psychologique*. M. Coupin's report runs as follows:

"He [Binet] first takes up the 'forcing' of a card. This consists in obliging a spectator, before whom a card-trick is being performed, to draw from the pack a card designated in advance, without doubting that he is making a free selection.

"When a card is to be forced, the first precaution is never to lose sight of it, so that it may not be confused with another. The card to be forced is put at the bottom of the pack, and is always kept in the same place, while the pack is apparently shuffled; then the pack is cut, which brings the card into the middle of it; this position is indispensable. The pack is not presented spread out in fan-shape, but closed. Not until the spectator reaches out his hand is the pack opened, and at the same time the cards are not held still; about a dozen of them are rapidly moved before the spectator's eyes, and in this dozen, which occupy the middle of the pack, is the card to be forced. The spectator, in this rapid succession of cards that is passed before him, has no time to choose, but he continues to extend his hand, with thumb and forefinger separated, to take a card. The performer follows his hand and holds his eye; the pack is gently advanced toward him and the card is placed between his fingers; the person mechanically closes them and takes the card.

"It is easy to analyze this trick psychologically: 1. The pack is presented closed to prevent the spectator from making his choice before the operator has spread the cards before him; 2. the dozen middle cards are moved about in order to indicate to him that he should choose from these alone; . . . 3. the cards are moved about incessantly, in the first place because this maneuver makes the spectator believe that several cards are offered for his selection, and also because the spectator can not fix his regard on any particular one. When we are on the point of choosing between several possible acts, no one of which has any particular interest, our choice is determined by facility of execution.

"There is another trick that depends on the same principle as that of the forced card; it is that of the 'thought-of card.' The trick consists in moving the cards so rapidly that only one of them can be seen distinctly, owing to its being slightly separated from the others; there are many chances to one that this card will be the one thought of. At the same time, the performer keeps

his eyes fixed on those of the person who is choosing. If he moves his eyes about uncertainly until the separated card comes before them, and at this instant fixes them on the card to the exclusion of the rest of the pack, he has surely thought of that card. But if his attention, his uncertainty, or his indifference are maintained until the last card is reached, he has made no choice, or his choice has been made from memory and not directly from the pack before him.

"Prestidigitators have wonderful skill in acting on the secret springs of the will. It appears that a person may be made to choose any desired number below ten by the way in which he is asked to choose. If we wish to make him select the number five, we run rapidly over the first numbers, dwelling a little on 'five,' and making a short pause so that the attention is directed to this number.

"There is a curious fact about this matter of the choice of numbers, that has been mentioned to M. Binet by several prestidigitators. When a person is invited to name a number lower than ten, all the numbers have not the same chance of being chosen. It has been noted that 'one' is never named, and that the one most often selected is 'seven.' M. Binet has made the experiment and finds that the magicians are not mistaken; the sevens were in the majority, having been chosen seventeen times in thirty-six. As to the number one, it was not named at all. Thus in psychology the calculus of probabilities loses its force."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TRAIN-LIGHTING FROM THE CAR-AXLE.

AN electrical method of lighting trains by means of a dynamo attached to one of the axles of each car and operated by the motion of the train itself, is attracting attention, being now successfully employed on one of the large lines running out of New York. A description is given in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (December 2). A small dynamo is carried on one of the car trucks and is driven by a friction pulley from the car-axle. The dynamo does its work with the car running at the speed of 15 miles an hour and upward. As there are very few trains, even fast expresses, that make no stops, a liberal reserve must be provided. This is furnished by two groups of light storage-batteries which are strapped under the car body and which have a capacity of twenty hours. In an ordinary passenger coach, there are no fewer than seventeen lamps, each with its porcelain reflector, distributed along the inner edge of the eaves, so that every passenger has an equal share of illumination. The 30-volt lamps have necessarily very short filaments, but are for that very reason little affected by the vibration of the car, and enjoy a long life. The system permits also, what no other illuminant does, the use of a lamp in the toilet-room, and another on the car platform. At the end of each car the controlling and switching mechanism is concentrated in a handsome little board, cased within a box with partial glass front. Says the writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*:

"Within the box are the automatic switches which govern the connection of the generator and the batteries, and the batteries with the lights. As the car starts, and the voltage of the generator current rises, one of the switches throws the machine in multiple with the batteries and the lamps. The dynamo then supplies current at a pressure of about 40 volts, so as to feed the batteries; but the lamp voltage does not rise above 30 volts, as a small resistance is cut into circuit at the same time; so that whether energized by the dynamo or by the batteries or both, the lamps are kept steadily at their normal pressure and candle-power. Should the dynamo, by the backing of the train or the change of direction of travel of the car, be reversed, an automatic pole-changing switch immediately reverses the dynamo connections, with reference to the battery, and thus obviates any short circuit. The reliability of the switching apparatus, concentrated at the box and all of it of easy access, is enhanced by the fact that its ingenious design enables it to break circuit at the times when no current is flowing, so that all arcs within the box are avoided.

"Nor is this all. If any car should get disabled from any of

the accidents liable to occur on a road, it can be plugged into the circuit of an adjacent car and thus supplied with light. Another feature is that the availability of current permits the use of fan motors, some of which are used with the system already, rendering it easy to shut out the cinders and dust and still be cooled and refreshed by a breeze. A few years ago this desideratum was noted by correspondents of this journal, among them medical practitioners, who said that if they could secure the use of electric fans they could often transport patients otherwise unable to endure the heat and dust of the journey."

We are told by the writer that storage-batteries used in this way last a very long time, as they can not be overcharged and all conditions are favorable to longevity. As regards cost, this is so small as to be difficult to estimate. The lamps will take, all burning, less than 2 horse-power per car. With the modern high-speed locomotive of 1,000 horse-power the total energy required to light the train of several cars is a fraction of one per cent. of the total load. The principal cost, therefore, comes out somewhere in depreciation, lamp breakage, and extra attendance, if any should be necessary. Moreover, there is the great advantage that even the insignificant effort required from the locomotive is not put upon it at the time when all its energy is needed in starting.

Several other advantages of the light are referred to, one of which, the freedom from fire in an accident, is too obvious to dwell upon.

A DEVICE FOR PREVENTING RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

A RAILWAY block system that works automatically, and so prevents collisions without the action of switchman or signal-operator, has just been perfected by a Pennsylvania firm. The system has been known, we are told, for six or seven years, but the patents on which it depends had not been placed on a safe basis until recently, so that no attempt was made during that time to develop the invention commercially. The following description of a model shown in the machinery division of the Philadelphia Bourse exhibition is taken from *The Manufacturer* (Philadelphia, December 1):

"The model in operation consists of a track of 'figure-eight' shape upon which are run two small electric engines. The demonstrator in charge runs these engines under the same conditions which prevail in nearly all accidents, and shows that where this system is used collisions are impossible. The open drawbridge, open switch, rear-end collision, head-on collision, grade-crossing accident, and a break-down of the signal system were all illustrated and in every case the model engines were brought to a standstill at a safe distance from one another.

"In this system the element of sight, hearing, and other human senses which are at times apt to fail their owners, is done away with entirely, and the trains, whether operated by electricity, steam, air, or any other power, are automatically brought to dead stop as soon as they come dangerously close to each other.

"In brief the system is as follows: Along the entire road, upon the telegraph poles, is placed a wire which at intervals is carried down the pole, through an insulated tube, to a brass or copper contact-plate placed alongside the track. Upon the poles are placed small electric boxes which operate the blocks automatically. In the form used on steam roads there is placed in the cab of the engine a completed circuit, the force of which is kept up by a very small dynamo; by the means of this complete circuit, a small armature is held up by a magnet.

"Fixed to the bottom of the engine there is a brush; when a train leaves the depot, as soon as the brush passes over the contact-plate it unlocks or breaks the circuit in the next block and the one ahead of that, so that there are two blocks ahead that are automatically set at danger, and as it passes over the road it continues to break two blocks ahead; in the same manner it keeps two blocks in the rear broken; but as it passes into the third block it releases the first block, and when in the fourth it releases the second; in other words, there are always two blocks ahead

and two in the rear of the train broken. If a train should approach in either direction to within the two-block limit, as soon as its brush touches the contact-plate it would find a broken circuit or ground, the electricity would run out, and the train would stop. This is brought about by the cutting out of the current which holds up the armature in the engine cab. The armature falls, and in doing so it lets steam into a cylinder arranged for the purpose, pushes up a piston, applies the air-brake, shuts off the steam, blows the whistle, and stops the train automatically, but as gently and gradually as it would be done by an engineer."

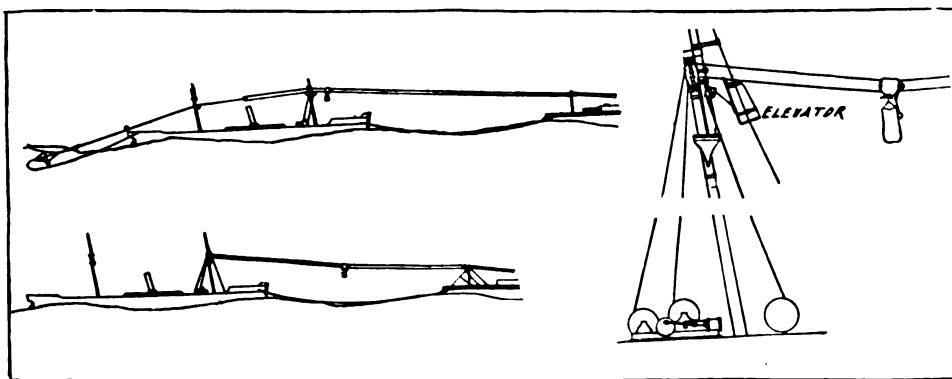
In this way a train is stopped not only when approaching another, but when there is an opening in the track, a misplaced switch, or a break-down of the signal system. Each section, moreover, is entirely independent, and an accident to one part does not affect the others. The construction of all the parts is very simple, and repairs are easy.

An actual test of the system was made, we are told, as early as 1892, on the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach road, which was equipped for two miles with the automatic blocks. It is said to have worked perfectly.

COALING SHIPS AT SEA BY A CABLE.

I NTERESTING experiments are now being made by United States war-ships, on the Miller conveyer, an invention for coaling ships at sea by the aid of an elevated cable. The device was proposed by the inventor in 1893, but has since been modified and improved. It was accepted by the authorities for use during the Spanish war, but was not ready in time. The following paragraphs and illustrations from a paper read by the inventor at a recent meeting of naval engineers, and printed in *The Marine Review* (November 23), will give an idea of the device and its method of working:

"It is proposed, with this device, for the war-ship to take the collier in tow, or the collier to tow the war-ship, leaving the distance between ships about 300 feet; this method of securing boats at sea is recognized as being safe. The war-ship to receive the coal will erect a pair of shear poles on its deck, which, secured by guys, will support a sheave wheel and a chute to receive the load. The collier is provided with a specially contrived engine located aft of the foremast, having two winding drums. A steel cable, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, leads from one drum to the top of the foremast, over a sheave, thence to the sheave on the war-ship, back to another sheave on the top of the foremast, thence to the other drum. This engine gives a reciprocating motion to the conveying rope, paying out one part under tension; a carriage secured to one of



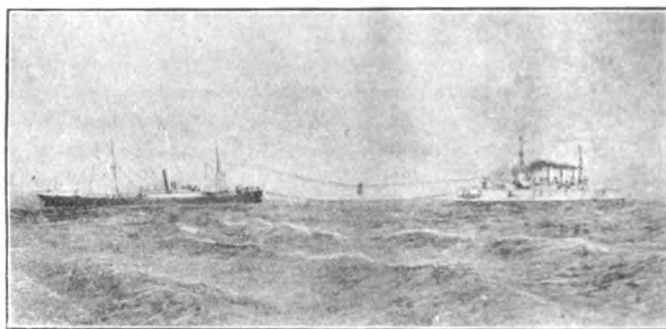
THE MILLER COAL-CONVEYER FOR COALING AT SEA.

the parts passes to and from the war-ship, its load clearing the water intervening.

"A carriage of special form is provided with wheels which roll on the lower part to the conveying cable, and grip slightly but sufficiently the upper part of the cable. This carriage will carry bags of coal 700 to 1,000 pounds."

When the carriage comes in contact with the rubber buffer on the sheave-block at the war-ship, a latch is pressed in, thereby

releasing the hook and its load. As soon as the bags are dropped, the direction of the rope is reversed, and the carriage returned to the collier. During the transit of the load an elevator-car descends to the deck, bags of coal placed thereon, suspended from a bale, and elevated again to the stops on the guides, so that when the carriage has returned to the collier, the pointed hook finds its way



COALING A WAR-SHIP AT SEA.

under the bale or hanger supporting the coal bags. The instant the load is hooked on, the direction of the ropes is again reversed, the carriage takes its load from the elevator and transfers it across the intervening space to the war-ship, and drops it again into the chute.

The engine is of peculiar construction. It runs practically all the time in one direction, its speed being varied by the use of the throttle. Through the cooperation of two drums with special friction mechanism, the conveying distance between the two boats is compensated for and a practically uniform tension sustained during the transit of the load. The speed of conveying is about 1,000 feet per minute, consequently the load will be taken from the collier and deposited in the war-ship in about twenty seconds. The total tension on the rope will never exceed, say, 8,000 pounds; furthermore, should the ships pull away from each other and the tow-line part, the only effect will be to unwind the rope from one of the drums, its end falling into the water, whereupon the other drum will wind in the other end of the rope and recover the carriage attached thereto.

Intellectual Capacity of Women.—Is woman less or more intelligent than man? Less so, decidedly, says Prof. Paolo Mantegazza; and this fact lies at the basis of the whole so-called "woman question." Professor Mantegazza sets forth his views in an article in *The Humanitarian* (London, December). His general conclusions are set forth in the closing paragraphs, which run as follows:

"Woman has always been, is now, and will always be less intelligent than man, and the general characteristic of her mind is that of being infantile. In the long road of intellectual evolution she always stops at the stations nearest to the point of departure. Of course, with a better education, she will be able in the future to make a greater contribution to literature, to science, and to the fine arts; but I believe that the distance which separates her from us will be always the same, since the progress of man will keep pace with that of woman, each sex preserving all the while his or her own brain, and the peculiar idiosyncrasies of the intellect. The oppression in which woman has been held until now is not sufficient to explain her inferiority. Oppression by the strong can only originate from surprise, but it can never last a long time. Those who stand high above others are placed there by the right, the hateful right of might, which, if not the most just

and lawful ideal, is yet the most natural and logical. Among savage tribes, woman is subjected to man because she is physically weaker; in civilized states, because she is intellectually weaker. Were she to become stronger to-morrow, she would occupy the first place, without any need of new doctrines or of new laws."

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

AN account of the world's submarine telegraphs has been prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of our Treasury Department, and is published by the United States Government (Washington, 1899). The account gives in brief a vivid picture of the rapid growth and present importance of telegraphic communication, and is specially interesting in its bearing on the proposed Pacific cable. The number of submarine cables, we are told, is now 1,500, with an aggregate length of 170,000 miles. Their cost is estimated at \$250,000,000, and the number of messages transmitted 6,000,000 a year. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected. "Darkest Africa now converses daily with enlightened Europe or America, and the great events of the morning are known in the evening throughout the inhabited world." Adding to the submarine lines the land-telegraph systems, and we have 835,000 miles of telegraph lines. The length of their single wires or conductors is 3,500,000 miles, and the number of messages annually sent over them 365,000,000, an average of 1,000,000 messages each day. We quote further from the Bureau's account:

"In the short half-century since the practicability of submarine telegraphy was demonstrated, the electric wires have invaded every ocean except the Pacific. Nearly a score of wires have been laid across the Atlantic, of which no less than thirteen now successfully operate between the United States and Europe, while three others span the comparatively short distance between South America and the African and south European coast lines. Throughout the Indian Ocean, lines connect the far East with Europe and America by way of the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the western coast of Europe, and the great transatlantic lines. The Mediterranean is crossed and recrossed in its entire length and breadth by numerous cable lines, and the 'Mediterranean of America,' the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea, is traversed in all directions by lines which bring its islands and colonies into speaking relations with each other and with South America, Central America, the United States, and thence with Europe, Africa, Asia—the whole world. Along the eastern coast of Asia, cable lines loop from port to port and island to island, receiving messages overland from eastern Europe by way of the Russia-Siberian land lines and forwarding them to Japan, China, Australia, New Zealand, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, and the Philippines, and receiving others in return. South America is skirted with cable lines along its entire border save the extreme south, where they are brought into intercommunication by land lines. Along the entire coast of Africa, cables loop from place to place and from colony to colony, stretching along the entire circumference and penetrating the interior by land lines at various points."

The art of constructing, laying, and operating ocean cables has, of course, kept pace with their use. Says the writer further:

"From a mere gutta-percha-coated wire, the submarine conductor of electricity has developed in a half-century into a great cable having a central copper core surrounded by numerous layers of non-conducting material and protected by steel wire wound spirally about it, and in turn further protected by waterproof and insect-proof wrappings. From a steamer-towed open barge, the facilities for laying have developed to a fleet of nearly fifty steam-vessels, with every facility for laying, picking up, splicing, and repairing the cable lines. From a speed rate of three words per minute, which was made on the first transatlantic cables, the speed of transmission has been accelerated to fifty words per minute, and even more than that with the automatic transmitters now coming into use with cable lines, while by the duplexing of the cables their carrying capacity is doubled. From a cost to the

sender of \$100 per message, which was originally charged on the first transatlantic cables, the rate from New York to London and the great cities on the continent of Europe has fallen to 25 cents per word. From several hours required for the transmission of a message and receipt of a response, the time has been so reduced that messages from the Executive Mansion to the battle-field at Santiago were sent and a response received within 12 minutes, while a message sent from the House of Representatives in Washington to the House of Parliament in London in the chess match of 1898 was transmitted and the reply received in 13½ seconds."

Science and the British War Department.—We quoted recently an expression of opinion that scientific and mechanical appliances were to play a great part in the South African war. *Nature* (London) takes a different view. It despairs of ever getting a British Government department to care for anything scientific. Speaking of the failure to utilize wireless telegraphy in the war it says:

"Science, and especially the latest developments of science, are the last things to interest our Government and the Government departments; they do not believe in science, they care to know very little about it, and the scientific spirit is absent from too many of their plans and doings. Hence we have now to be thankful that they have reached the level of the pigeon post, which has been the only official means, and that on the part of one or two birds, to keep us in touch with our beleaguered forces. It is stated that even the commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, has expressed some surprise that the so-called 'Intelligence Department' of the army allowed the Ladysmith force to go to the front with mountain guns against a Boer force which they should have known might be armed with Schneider-Canet cannons of large caliber; and it would seem that probably a terrible disaster has been prevented, not by our Intelligence Department, not by the outfit of our army, but by the apparently accidental arrival of naval guns and *personnel* at the last moment. Why is there not a scientific committee to do what it can in advising the military authorities? If they could do nothing, nobody would be the worse, but they might be able to do much to the nation's advantage."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

WHAT the author describes as "the growth of a discharge" between points connected with the poles of an induction-coil has been studied photographically by Herr Walter, a German investigator. "It would seem," says *The Electrical World*, "that the final discharge only occurs after having been preceded by about five preliminary attempts, each of which succeeded in piercing the air a little farther than its predecessor. In other words, the spark only leaps the full distance after having first bored a hole in the air—rock-drill fashion—by successive increasing attempts."

"FROM time to time," says *Electricity*, "startling and wonderful electrical devices are brought out, probably the latest being an arrangement for automatically feeding a horse, invented by an enterprising resident of Youngstown, O. The arrangement, according to reports, consists of an alarm clock connected by wire to a hopper in the horse's manger. The alarm clock is set at any desired hour, the hopper filled with oats, and at the appointed time the alarm clock, by means of an electric apparatus connected with it, releases the oats in the hopper and out rolls the breakfast under the astonished horse's nose."

"THE scarcity of rubber," says *The Evening Post* in a recent number, "is a matter that attracts the attention of so many different people, in so many lines of applied science, that some facts from one of the United States consular reports bearing on the subject will not be amiss. The principal reason advanced to explain the lack of rubber is the great difficulty in securing enough men to go into the forests along the Amazon and tap the trees. There is no immediate danger of any great shortage in the supply of rubber, but conservative opinion in the Amazon district holds that there is sure to be a steady diminution of the output for two very cogent reasons; first, the trees growing near the banks of the river are naturally the first to be tapped, and as a result are now becoming exhausted, the milk becoming poorer every year; second, the river banks have all been worked inland for a distance of about three miles from their banks, and in order to reach the fresh untouched rubber-trees deeper in the forest, a much longer time and a very much larger number of men will be required. The finest rubber forests are now said to be along the Purus River, one of the large tributaries of the Amazon from the south."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NATIVITY IN CHRISTIAN AND PAGAN ART.

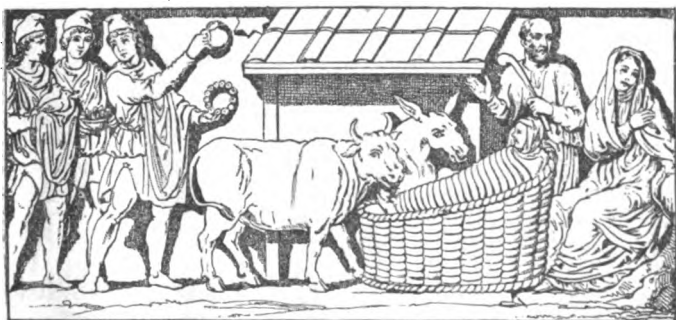
THE interrelations of Christianity, Mazdaism, and Buddhism in their doctrines, rites, and legends always furnish an instructive subject of investigation. Dr. Paul Carus, editor of *The Open Court*, traces a number of these parallelisms in the stories of the nativity of Mithras, Christ, and Buddha. He says (in the December issue) :

"That the idea of the Star of Bethlehem is due to Persian influence can not be doubted, because the Apocryphal Gospels state that the Magi had watched for the constellation of the Savior, according to a prophecy of Zoroaster (Zerdusht). We read in the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy (chapter vii.) the following account :

"And it came to pass when the Lord Jesus was born at Bethlehem of Judah in the time of Herod the King, behold Magi came from the East to Jerusalem, as Zerdusht had predicted; and they had with them gifts, gold, incense, and myrrh; and they worshiped Him and offered unto Him their gifts. Then Lady Mary took one of His swaddling bands and gave it them for a little reward, and they received it from her with great honor. And the same hour there appeared unto them an angel in the form of the star which had been the guide of their way before; and following the leading of its light they departed, until they reached their own country."

It is interesting to note, in connection with the star "which went before" the wise men, that in the ancient Iranian religion the stars were regarded as divine beings or archangels, with the power of motion. Says Dr. Carus :

"The Zoroastrian prophecy expressly connects the Star of Bethlehem with the constellation of the Virgin; and it appears that the constellation received its name from the very fact that its rise indicated the birth of the new sun at the winter solstice. Mr. Nork quotes a temple inscription of Sais which directly calls the Virgin the 'Mother of the Sun' (Procl. in Tim. i. 1) and Eratosthenes of Alexandria identifies her with Isis, the mother of Horus. Scaliger describes her as a beautiful virgin with full hair, ears of corn in her hand, and nursing a boy baby. The same author,



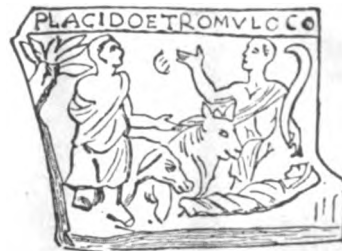
THE NATIVITY OF MITHRAS (alleged).

Reproduced by Nork in Scheible's "Kloster," vol. vii, part 1, p. 50.
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

Mr. Nork, quotes Albertus Magnus as having known that with the rise of the constellation of the Virgin our Lord Jesus Christ was born, and adds that he may have had a source which is now lost; but the item is interesting, and seems to verify the other statements connected with the legends of the Nativity. Roger Bacon, the learned monk of the thirteenth century, is another important witness. He places the birth of the Blessed Virgin herself at the time when the sun stood in the constellation of the Virgin, being the emblem of her, while nursing the infant Jesus Christ.

"St. Paul says nothing about the birth of Christ, and we know that the early Christians were little concerned with the details of the life of the Savior. They clung to His doctrines and to the belief in His resurrection. The legends of the Nativity were formed under the influence of other religions which possessed aspirations similar to Christianity.

"The similarity between the doctrines of the ancient Mazdaism and Christianity is well established. The followers of Zoroaster believed in a virgin-born savior, later on identified with Mithras, whose arrival on earth would usher in a millennium of peace and happiness. The dead would rise and the world would be renewed; and the daily prayer was for the speedy coming of the kingdom. Mithras is called the God that comes from the rocks (*ὁ θεὸς ἐκπέτρας*) and is represented as a child emerging from a rough stone. This name may have given rise to the idea that He was born in a cave, which would be the more probable, as the cave plays an important part in Mithras worship.



THE EARLIEST KNOWN REPRESENTATION OF THE NATIVITY OF CHRIST.

From a sarcophagus of 343 A.D.
Courtesy of *The Open Court*.

"Mithras worship was almost in possession of the world when Christianity came to the front and overthrew it. Judging from monuments discovered in France, on the Rhine, and on the Danube, the entire north of the Roman empire was strongly addicted to the cult of Mithras. The influence of Mithras worship on Christianity is well established. We mention especially the rites of baptism, the Eucharist, facing the Orient in prayer, the sanctification of the day of the sun, and the celebration of the winter solstice as the birthday of the Savior."

The fact that all these legends—Buddhistic, Mithraistic, Greek, and Christian—have a common source, will not, says Dr. Carus, prove a death-blow to Christianity as an ethical and religious system :

"Our knowledge of the origin of Christian legends neither establishes nor destroys Christianity; it only helps us to understand its mission better and learn to appreciate its place in the evolution of religious thought. Christianity is a new phase in the history of mankind, but it could be acceptable to the people of the age in which it originated only by literally coming as a fulfilment of the ancient religions which it replaced. Thus the fabric of its legends will appear to the historians as a new combination of older traditions; and the light of its main ideas is a collection of the scattered rays of many more ancient notions which were then focused into systematic form.

"The legends of Christianity were undoubtedly believed by many early Christians, and their religious faith was not at once freed from the pagan conceptions of pre-Christian traditions. In fact, many of these pagan conceptions continue till to-day, and it is the duty of the present generation to sift truth from error and to understand religion better than did our ancestors. The history of mankind is not yet concluded, and least of all the chapter of the development of man's spiritual aspirations, his religious ideals, and the hopes of the faith that is in him."

Zangwill's Play and the "True Judaism."—"The Children of the Ghetto" has found some admirers among Zangwill's own people; but the majority of critics who express themselves in the Jewish press regard the play as an offensive exaggeration of the merely grotesque types of the Ghetto, and as an effort to represent Judaism as tied hand and foot to an egregiously absurd formalism. Rabbi Samuel Schulman, writing in *The Menorah Monthly* (December), says :

"We do not criticize the artist, we only deplore the unfortunate abuse of the genius of the Jew. It is not merely a question of realism, it is more a question of honor. It is not our province to lay down canons for the construction of plays, but it becomes our duty, jealous as we are of the sacred name of Jew and Judaism, to say a word against one-sided portrayals of them, which necessarily become caricatures. When it is published broadcast as an advertisement that the Jewish communal organ said that this play is a 'Triumph of Jewish Law—A Magnificent Vindication,' we are compelled to speak out what is in the hearts of many Jews, that while the author may have given some touches of the beauty

and self-sacrifice, and even sublimity of Jewish life, in the main, his play, through dramatic necessity, becomes a triumph of Jewish letter-worship and slavish legalism. And as to its being a magnificent vindication—shades of Lessing and George Eliot—we would desecrate your memories if we accepted such a pitiable defense at the hands of one of our own, from whom we had a right to expect much, when we possess as free gifts of your sympathetic genius the immortal creations of Nathan and Mordecai. A few more such vindications as the Zangwill play would only impress upon the masses that the average Christian theologian's view of Judaism is correct—'In the household of Israel the spirit is always sacrificed to the letter.' . . . It is making Judaism repulsive to say that a rabbi did not know that a mock marriage is not binding. It is said that Mr. Zangwill claims a similar incident actually happened in the Ghetto of London. We are sorry for the dense ignorance that must have prevailed some forty years ago in that Ghetto."

Zangwill has misrepresented Judaism, says Rabbi Schulman, because he has no sympathy with the enlightened movement of spiritual emancipation carried on by the leaders of modern reform—the movement which has freed woman and made her the equal of her brother and her husband in the synagogue.

CANON KNOX LITTLE ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND "CRISIS."

WHAT is still termed in the English press "the church crisis," arising from the conflict of views between "ritualists" and "anti-ritualists," seems to have been, on the whole, somewhat allayed by the recent ruling of the archbishops adverse to the use of processional lights and incense. The sea, however, still runs high, and there are indications that the ritualists are gathering their forces for renewed efforts to set aside the ruling or to secure its withdrawal. The Very Rev. W. J. Knox Little, for many years one of the most prominent of the ritualists, asserts that the ruling is distinctly unfair, and that, from the non-ecclesiastical nature of the court that delivered it, it is not binding upon the consciences of the English clergy. In *The Contemporary Review* (November) he speaks of the agitation that was aroused by Sir William Vernon Harcourt and others as excited "by various persons (of no weight ecclesiastical or spiritual), and apparently from different motives." The Archbishop of Canterbury's offer to hear cases where there had been doubts and disagreements was acquiesced in by some of the ritualists on the understanding that the decision was to be given without reference to secular rulings. Yet when it came, it was found that it rested "upon a strict interpretation—and that in one particular—of what was felt to be an obsolete and unworkable act of Parliament, passed some three hundred years ago."

The major portion of Canon Little's article is devoted to a rather technical consideration of this parliamentary act of uniformity of 1559, by which the crown aimed to define and limit the ceremonies and rites of the Church. The question at issue is how far the Church of England is bound by this statute at the present day. Canon Little is of the opinion that the act in the first place never took away from the Church power to decree rites and ceremonies for itself, and, in the second place, that its application was limited to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This would of course take from the crown in this period any power to punish members of the clergy for their alleged ritual excesses, and would make the only form of ceremonial usage an official decree of the whole English Church assembled in council. He continues:

"Various reasons are suggested in the 'opinion' for the omission of incense and other ceremonies of the Church, as tending to bring our usages more into conformity with Scriptural teachings and arrangements. It is difficult to subscribe to these reasons. Indeed, they can not but cause astonishment. Scarcely any part, for instance, of the ceremonies of the original institution of Holy

Communion seems to remain in any part of the Church except the words and acts of consecration. But besides that, it is assigned as a reason that there was a desire to 'put prominently forward the supremacy of the Bible.' Now few things seem to be more prominent in the Bible than the use of incense in divine worship. Almighty God has deigned to give very careful directions on the subject, and many Christian teachers believe that, by the last of the prophets (Malachi ii. 11), God Himself has commanded its use in connection with the Eucharistic sacrifice. There would appear, then, to be a danger that to follow this 'opinion,' far from putting 'prominently forward the supremacy of the Bible,' might be to lead men to disregard plain Bible teaching."

"It is to be hoped that the archbishops will see the mistake they have made, and that no further attempt will be made to enforce a decision which has been shown by many experts, and they, too, with wide knowledge of the question, to be so mistaken. The attempt to narrow the borders of the English Church is disastrous."

The opinion can not stand, says Canon Knox Little, for its inaccuracies and mistakes are every day becoming more evident. Some of the bishops have acted with restraint, but others "have seemed to rush headlong to 'register the decree' with a haste which can only be compared to the hurry of some members of the Roman episcopate after the Vatican Council." He continues:

"The great body who are affected are loyal and hard-working priests of the Church of England. Some of them who have used incense have been so anxious, and naturally and rightly, to acquiesce in the wishes of their bishops that they have tried to modify or abandon the use for the present, to the annoyance, and very natural annoyance, of their congregations, and to their own perplexity in appearing to be unfaithful to principle; others have found themselves unable to acquiesce, feeling that they can not set the wishes of the bishop, now any more than in the past, above the authority of Catholic and primitive usage, by which bishops as well as priests are bound."

"A very large number have not been in a position to use incense, yet *they* are affected. Like all faithful churchmen, it is not for incense in itself (beautiful, Scriptural, excellent as it is) that they care, but for principle. It is impossible for them tamely to be, in any way, sharers in such an interpretation of the Church's rules. . . . The English priests are anxious, indeed, to be with their bishops; one can not but hope that their bishops will stand by them on Catholic principles. There can be but one way of escape from what might prove disastrous consequences of this unhappy 'opinion,' viz., to use Dr. Temple's words, by 'the widest possible toleration,' or—to employ the language of the address quoted above—by 'a distinctly avowed policy of toleration and forbearance on the part of our ecclesiastical superiors in dealing with questions of ritual,' as 'demanded alike by justice and by the best interests of religion.'"

Recent Activity of "The Catholic Apostolic Church."—The rise of the "Catholic Apostolic Church"—or, as it is more often called, the "Irvingite"—movement is one of the most curious of the many singular religious phenomena of the century. Its founder, the Rev. Edward Irving, the friend of Coleridge and Carlyle, and the most eloquent preacher of his day, taking advantage of the "prophetic movement" which stirred England so deeply between 1825 and 1840, announced a new revelation and established a hierarchy and ritual system which in elaborateness could be compared with those of the Roman Catholic Church. The New York *Sun* gives the following description of the "Irvingite" church edifice in New York, and of the startling announcements of the speedy second coming of Christ which this otherwise sedate organization has been making.

"The interior has much in common with the early Christian basilicas. Its seating capacity does not exceed four hundred. Just inside the door the visitor finds a bénitier with holy water built into the wall. The low pulpit stands in the nave, while the chancel has many prie-dieux. The seats are high-backed. Seven small incense-burners are suspended in a line from the



1. Raphael (1483-1520).—*Italian.*

4. C. von Bodenhausen.—*German.*

7. Dagnan-Bouveret (1852-).—*French.*

2. Barabino (1833-).—*Italian.*

5. Defregger (1835-).—*German.*

3. Bouguereau (1825-).—*French.*

6. Murillo (1617-1682).—*Spanish.*

8. Dangerfield.—*American.* (Copyright by C. Klackner, 1897.)

SOME MADONNAS OLD AND NEW.

ceiling over the front part of the church, and a large glimmering lamp burns with a soft light over the simple altar.

"The Irvingites refuse to be placed in the same class as the Adventists and similar sects, because they do not pretend to know the hour and day of the Lord's coming. No man can know more than that the hour is drawing near. But they have not lived up to these teachings. Robert Baxter, their first male prophet, who later recanted, prophesied in 1832 that the Lord would come in three and a half years to gather up His witnesses. On July 14, 1875, when the fortieth anniversary of the institution of the new apostleship was celebrated, more than one thousand communicants assembled in their cathedral in Gordon Square, London, because some prophet had figured out that the Lord would return on that day. The present activity, which has resulted in the despatching of six evangelists to this country, seems to have been caused by the expectation that Christ's promise to His first apostles must be fulfilled before the last member of the second apostleship passes away."

DR. DE COSTA A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

DR. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA, who after resigning from the ministry and membership of the Protestant Episcopal Church last September, was received into the Roman Catholic Church on December 3, gives as his chief reasons for the step the increasing spirit of rationalism in the Protestant denominations and his belief that the Roman communion is alone capable of defending the Christian Scriptures in their integrity and of reuniting Christendom. This is no new opinion, he says, but one toward which he has long been tending. In a statement which he gave out to the press on December 6, he says:

"The sad, fallen estate of post-Reformation belief has forced upon me a reconsideration of principles, the result of reconsideration being the conviction that the Reformation was not based upon any true foundation.

"The issue precipitated in connection with the Biblical criticism forms only one of many difficulties of the Protestant situation, and I came to recognize the Reformation of the sixteenth century as, theologically at least, a monumental failure, a revolution, in fact, against the Catholic and Apostolic Church. . . .

"The moribund theologian may not be aware of the state of modern thought, yet, nevertheless, when the curtain of the twentieth century rises, men of alert sense and ingenuous minds will recognize a new world. Living men among non-Catholics are even now somewhat conscious of the actual religious conditions. This is one explanation of the 'Higher Criticism,' which has discovered that the whole Reformation system is in peril, proposing to meet the emergency by the use of a reconstructive criticism which forms simply a sop to the Cerberus of unbelief, strengthening the appetite it would appease, creating a demand for still more preposterous propositions, and piling difficulty upon difficulty.

"I do not, however, propose to offer any apology for entering the Catholic Church. Standing in the midst of modern religious systems toppling to their fall like columns in the Temple of Karnak, no defense need be offered for accepting a firm and unshaken Catholic faith. I shall not enter upon argument, or seek to detail reasons for rendering allegiance to Rome, but will speak in a general way on one branch of the general subject, namely: 'The Position of the Holy Scriptures in the Teaching System of the Catholic Church.'

"The Church of Rome stands before English-speaking people and Protestants everywhere as the unique and solitary defender of the Bible in its integrity and entirety."

The Independent (undenom., December 7) takes issue with Dr. De Costa's statement that Protestantism has proved a failure:

"Looked at in the largest way it seems to us that Protestantism has made abler, mightier, more advanced nations than has Catholicism; that it has done more for learning during these last three centuries; that its influence has been nobler for liberty and progress, and that it is rapidly outstripping its rival in numbers and in the control of the world. We think we see a good reason for it in the independence and liberty of thought which Protestantism encourages in the search for truth. Nor do we find that Protes-

tantism has at all failed in producing saintly men and women, in elevating the conscience of the people, and in the work of converting the world.

"But Dr. De Costa leaves the Protestant fold because it ceases to provide any defense for the Bible. What has provoked him beyond endurance is the admission of Professor Briggs to the priesthood in the Episcopal Church. But there is no reason why the Catholic Church should not admit Professor Briggs if he should some time wish to join it, as people have surmised he might. The Catholic Church has no doctrine of Holy Scripture that forbids the acceptance of the conclusions of the Higher Criticism, and Catholic scholars, like Lenormant, have been among its brilliant advocates. Dr. De Costa might very possibly find himself in the very sort of company which he has fled from. There is absolutely nothing in the creeds and catechisms of the Catholic Church which would antagonize the positions which Professor Briggs lays down in the articles we publish from his pen this week and last. Indeed that Church depends not on the authority or inspiration of Scripture, but on the pronouncements of the Church. To illustrate its relation to the Scriptures we take up the Baltimore Catechism, and its 'Explanation,' approved by the whole row of American archbishops and bishops, and we find in the index 'Holy Days,' 'Holy Oils,' and 'Holy Water,' but no Holy Scripture, nor any chapter, section, or sentence given to any teaching about the Bible in the 393 pages of the volume. Dr. De Costa has perfect liberty in that Church to hold that Judith is Bible, or with Lenormant that it is all a pious novelet, or with Mivart that the Genesis story of creation is unhistorical. Nevertheless he has gone where we think he properly belongs, and we wish him all the surcease of sorrow which comes from putting one's thinking machinery under the mastership of an infallible authority."

The Rev. John Scully, a well-known Jesuit scholar, thus accounts for Dr. De Costa's change of faith (in *The North American*, Philadelphia, December 5):

"Why did he leave his church? Because it has been shown by time that the Bible is not what the Church has always said it could not possibly be, the sole rule of faith. Because, in the disputes between schools of criticism, the inspiration of the Bible has begun to be doubted and the faith of those who have been the teachers of the Protestant masses has been so shaken that there is no certainty anywhere, and in the most of this uncertainty there is no authority outside the Church to settle these doubts as they arise. Consequently, we have the chaos we see outside our Church.

"We Catholics say with St. Augustine that we not only would not, but simply could not, believe the Bible to be the inspired Word of God, unless we had the authority of the Church for it. But we not only say that, but also that, as Dr. De Costa said yesterday in his profession of faith, we believe in 'the authority . . . of the Holy Scriptures, which we must interpret and understand only in the sense which our holy mother, the Catholic Church, has held and does hold.' We can not conceive how God could make a revelation and leave it to be interpreted according to the whim of every self-appointed critic, any more than we could understand how a book of statutes could be submitted by the law-making power to the private interpretation of each individual citizen. The one is as much destructive of all coherency and common sense in the spiritual order as the other would be in the social order.

"Thus the very learned and intellectual Dr. De Costa has been taught by sad experience what Catholic faith teaches the little child who is studying its catechism. His adhesion now is the more valuable because he has been one of the most bitter enemies our Church has had in this country."

The Living Church (Prot. Episc., December 9) says:

"Tho we regard his recent sweeping attack upon the Church as unjustifiable, applying as it did tests which no working theory of a visible Church could stand in the light of history, nevertheless the secession of a man of such learning and scholarship is a real loss to the Church, and one which we can not regard as balanced by the accession of quite a different type of scholar at the opposite extreme. It is to be hoped Dr. De Costa will find in his new relations freedom from the difficulties which have troubled him. But if all accounts are true, Higher Criticism has its advocates

even in the bosom of Rome. In fact, it originated in that Communion. Every scholar knows that it was Richard Simon, a priest of the Oratory, 1678 to 1689, from whose works the Germans of the eighteenth century drew the weapons of their critical warfare. So far as we are aware, his works were not condemned, at least when they appeared. It was the French Catholic, Astruc, also, who began the criticism of the Pentateuch. Dr. Briggs has asserted that his work on the Bible, which has been received with so much question among ourselves, was warmly indorsed by certain Roman professors."

THE METHODIST CHURCH CONGRESS AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

NO feature of the Methodist Church Congress which met at St. Louis during the end of November attracted so much newspaper attention and comment as the attitude of members of that body toward Biblical criticism. From a despatch to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* we quote the following abstract of the discussion:

"The Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson, of Sing Sing, N. Y., was the first speaker, and his theme was 'The Opportunity Secured to Evangelical Thought by Modern Theological Method.'

"The first part of the address was devoted to emphasizing the importance of having a theological method that was strictly up to date, and that met the demands of the age. In reference to Biblical criticism, the speaker said that it was time to stop re-creation and look the question squarely in the face; that the higher critics deserved commendation for their industry and honesty of purpose. He then took up at length the position of higher criticism as to the multiform character of the Book of Genesis, also of subsequent books, calling attention to certain inaccuracies of statement.

"Further, it was stated that the ethics of God as displayed in the Old Testament differed from that in the New Testament, and the declaration was made that 'an absolutely infallible Scripture is unreasonable and impossible in the very nature of things.'

"The second speaker on the general topic was Prof. H. C. Sheldon, of Boston, who spoke on 'Popular Biblical Teaching by the Church.' His paper awakened more than usual interest, and was frequently applauded. Professor Sheldon said in part:

"Formal discourse respecting the Bible is of secondary importance. A theory about the Bible, however good, is not armed with any special regenerating efficacy. A label can not fulfil the function of the goods to which it is attached. No great amount of nourishment can be gotten out of the label. Man's inner life is nourished only by appropriation of high and ethical and religious truth. What the people need is a message from God, not a message about the message or supposed message.

"Still an occasional message about the Bible has its place, chiefly in inciting to a more helpful study of the book. No one will deny that the normal view of the Bible makes it not an end in itself, but an instrument subservient to the great end of lifting men into communion with God. Like the Sabbath, it was made for man, and not man for the Bible.

"Again, no one will deny that a normal view of the Bible takes account of the human factors which wrought with the divine in its production, and, excluding all arbitrary assumption, keeps within the warrant of the sum total of accessible facts. In an uncritical age this position would hardly be considered, but in an age like the present, an overreaching theory is likely to be a mischievous investment."

The Outlook (undenom., December 2) remarks that there was a remarkable unanimity of opinion among the speakers in the direction of liberalism:

"These statements certainly do not hark back to a hidebound traditionalism, but they are by no means symptomatic of a declining faith. Instead of any surrender of Christianity, they are the aggressive, persistent forms of the real Christianity which adapts itself to every age. Its defenders would carry it, not only from the unthinking to the unthinking, but from men of brains to men of brains. Methodism and all other forms of Christianity

will be the larger and richer by an admixture of the 'higher criticism.'"

The *New York Sun* takes precisely the opposite view, and says that the speakers from whom we have quoted have "departed from religious faith":

"Since 'they can not formulate dogmatic finalities,' they refuse to believe in them; in other words, to believe that the Church has any 'message' for them. The scientific proof they demand would eliminate the supernatural from religion.

"That this agnostic exposition should have been made in so notable a Methodist assembly was very significant of a declining faith. It provoked dissent, of course, but it was not received with the alarm and indignation which so complete a surrender of the Christian position would once have aroused. Can that sort of 'culture' kindle the fire of faith which becomes a consuming flame in great religious revivals?"

A Substitute for "The One-Man Ministry."—The plan prevailing in most of the evangelical churches in English-speaking countries of having one minister to a church, whose most important function is to appear, as has been said, "twice in the same day, in the same place, and go through exactly the same order of service," is almost unknown in the Greek and Latin churches, and among the Protestant churches of the Continent. *The Evangelist* (Presb., December 7) says that common sense and the new conditions of the age are against it, and that "the times seem ripening for a radical change in the method and distribution of work in our churches."

"The system of 'the one-man ministry' should be changed for the sake of the ministers themselves. It imposes burdens on them that save in exceptional cases must soon wear them out in mind or body, if not in both. The number of clerical breakdowns, with all the damage involved to the interests of congregations, and of suffering to the families of ministers, is continually increasing.

"The system should cease for the sake of the congregations. Restlessness is the most marked characteristic of the people of to-day. They can not be satisfied with one thing at a time. Few would be attracted to a concert where there was to be an hour and a half of one singer, even tho of the first class. The very atmosphere of present-day life is against a system which 'gives to a congregation, through all its services, nothing but the sound of one voice, and the product of one brain, and that brain too often weary and overtaxed.'

"In place of the system prevailing among us to-day, we would suggest a grouping of churches and a partnership of their ministers. In a town where there are four or five Presbyterian churches, or in a section of a large city like New York, where there are the same number, these churches might enter into a definite union of ministry, of finance, of everything. Thus, in that town, or in that section of the city, there would be simply one Presbyterian church with various buildings in which to carry on its operations. The results of such a change could not but be highly beneficial to the cause of religion."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE resignation of Dr. Schell, secretary of the Epworth League, has finally been brought about, chiefly through the instrumentality of *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc.). The *Springfield Republican* calls it a "victory for morality and religion" without which the Epworth League "could not have remained a useful organization."

THE late Major-General Sir William Penn Symonds, killed in the South African war, was what may be called a religious cosmopolitan. By descent and faith he was a Jew, but he was named after a Quaker, and a mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated by the Pope. Such evidence of faint religious barriers to sympathy would hardly have been possible a hundred years ago.

THE Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, states authoritatively that no organic union of Unitarianism and Universalism has been proposed, as has been asserted by a number of writers, including Dr. Edwin C. Sweetser, of the Universalist Church. What is proposed is a closer cooperation and fellowship, especially in Christian work.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

WHEN ENGLAND HAS CONQUERED SOUTH AFRICA.

LIBERAL papers in England continue to criticize the Government for allowing the nation to drift into war, and here and there a continental publication speculates on the possibility of peace if Chamberlain were used as a political Jonah. Indeed, it is hinted that the British Government acknowledged the belligerency of the South African Republic in order to have a chance for peace negotiations. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"The decision of the British Government to withdraw its former contention that no war but only the suppression of a rebellion is being carried on, must have far-reaching consequences. Not only are the powers now in a position to send officially Red Cross divisions, but also military *attachés* to the Boer camp. There is now also a justification for intervention when the moment seems fitting. Sir Redvers Buller's position is not easy, for the Cape Boers are more and more coming to the assistance of their compatriots, and England will be forced to make peace. This assures the independence of the Republics."

In England, however, nobody will listen as yet to talk of Boer independence. "All South Africa must be made British" is the cry, and the only point of disagreement between Liberals and Conservatives is the degree of liberty to be granted to the Boers when that end is accomplished. *The Spectator* says "let them vote." It adds:

"No doubt if we tried to rule South Africa from Downing Street we should soon find ourselves face to face with a Boer rising, but we shall do nothing of the kind. We shall place the Government in the hands of the majority of the inhabitants, and in the case of the Transvaal, as soon as the refugees have returned and the new influx of white people has taken place, the majority will be of a kind with which it will be perfectly possible for us to work. When men have votes and are allowed to use them freely, they may talk a good deal of rebellion, but they seldom act up to their talk. They prefer the arbitrament of the ballot-box to that of the rifle. Depend upon it, if President Kruger had given the vote to the Uitlanders there would have been no war, even if the Uitlanders had found that the vote did not give them quite all they wanted or expected. The Dutch in the Transvaal may grumble, as they have grumbled at the Cape for the last fifty years, but they will not act as long as they can vote."

The same ideas are set forth by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, who is confident that the British section of the Transvaal would be overwhelmingly in the majority, and that therefore no coercion is needed to keep the Boers quiet, once the country is conquered. The London *Daily News* says:

"Not British domination, but self-government, must be established. We have embarked on our present enterprise not to reduce the area of self-government in South Africa, but to extend it. The old *régime* in the Transvaal was intolerable not because the country governed itself, but because it did not. Mr. Gladstone thought he was giving in 1881, and intended to give, self-government to all the inhabitants of the Transvaal. It is that which we must establish and guarantee as one result of the war."

Other papers, mostly those which figured out an enormous British majority in the Transvaal before the war, now point out that the Dutch are numerically much the stronger element throughout South Africa, and that in the Cape Colony they know well how to handle their vote. Hence they must be ruled as subjects, or there must be a distribution of seats which makes it impossible for them to gain a majority. *The Westminster Gazette* does not like such plans. It says:

"Not a few British South African newspapers are already writing as if the settlement they desire is one in which there shall be everywhere a British *racial* ascendancy. The new boundaries, it is suggested, must be so laid down as to secure a British ma-

jority in each area. Against all proposals of this kind, and against any proposal which will inflict unnecessary humiliation or conflict with loyal cooperation and legitimate rivalry, the Liberal Party will have to fight together and fight hard. It will be no easy task and we shall need every man."

The Globe thinks there will not be over-many Dutch voters when General Buller has pacified South Africa; but on no account may the republics remain independent. It says:

"The Afrikaner states will be treated with justice; there need be no fear on that point. But justice itself—justice to South Africa and the empire—requires that their independence shall cease. There can henceforth be but one flag in South Africa, and that the sign of British dominion. This inevitable rearrangement will not be altered, but it may be made more difficult, by such utterances as those of Lord Ripon and Mr. Bryce. At the present moment, it is the duty of every patriotic Englishman not only to support the Government in carrying on the war, but to avoid any word which can be misconstrued by the enemy as implying want of unity in resolution that the objects of the war shall be effectually secured."

Lord Methuen's supposed successes aroused some exaggerated hopes in the breasts of many Englishmen, and *The Standard*, Lord Salisbury's mouthpiece, published a rumor that the Boers would give up the struggle. It promised that the Boers should not be refused quarter if they submitted, but their independence can not be restored. It added:

"If the authorities of the republics have come to the wise conclusion that they may as well make the inevitable surrender before their complete military collapse, their submission, we take it, would not be rejected. But there must be no mistake as to its character. It must be complete and uncompromising. The Boers need not believe that the status of the republics can remain unchanged after the war. The outbreak of hostilities, and a campaign which must end in the absolute triumph of British arms, have revolutionized the situation; and it must be clearly understood that no settlement will be entertained which would expose us again to the risk of further political trouble or military danger from Pretoria or Bloemfontein. On that point there can positively be no room for doubt."

The Saturday Review says:

"Provided the British flag flies at Pretoria and at Bloemfontein, we care not what form of municipal autonomy be conceded. But the Government should be pinned to Mr. Balfour's words that 'once for all we must not only show that we mean to have our own way, but must take our precautions that that way shall not be interfered with.' We quite agree with Mr. Balfour that war, with all its suffering, has its compensation. The present war has called out a vast amount of latent patriotism, and has excited a very noble generosity, not so much in the wealthy as in the middle class—but that is another story."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* is very bitter in its criticism of the expressions of some of the English papers. It says:

"The London *Times* declares that the Boers can not vote unless they swear fealty to the Queen. The London *Times* was the very paper which demanded that Englishmen should vote in the Transvaal without taking the oath of allegiance to the Republican Government. . . . Good government for the Transvaal! Oh yes, we know what that means. Cheap labor! The natives, who under the 'yoke' of the Boer were free to work where they pleased, must be enslaved as in Kimberley. That is what the 'tyrant oligarchy' in the Transvaal has prevented. The rich capitalists who own mines must be enabled to reduce the price of white and black labor."

In France, Leroy Beaulieu points out that England would make the gravest mistake by an attempt to subjugate the Boers. "Great Britain," he argues in the *Journal des Débats*, "may be able to win her way to Pretoria. She should then be content to annex the Johannesburg district. To prolong the war for the sake of destroying the independence of the republics means that England risks her entire empire."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ENGLAND AND THE FOREIGN CARTOONISTS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S recent speech at Leicester, in which he predicted serious consequences if the French cartoonists were not kept within bounds, had reference, apparently, to certain obscene caricatures of the Queen published in the "yellow" press of Paris. Other cartoons, tho not obscene, have been sufficiently galling. One of these, entitled "Tralala! Tralala! The English are coming, *saute qui peut!*" shows a procession: first a typical English dam-major, with a short pipe between his teeth; then a squad of Salvation Army girls beating drums; next, as representatives of British civilization, a squad of music-hall girls; then follows flag with inscriptions referring to incidents, such as the burning of Jeanne d'Arc, the bombardment of Copenhagen in a time of peace, etc.; then the missionary, with Bibles, gunpowder, and trading goods; then John Bull, with a rifle and a bag of money; last, a figure representing the plague. In the distance are telegraph poles, adorned with the bodies of natives. Another cartoon shows Queen Victoria at the feet of Kruger, who says: "Ris, madame, it is only in the esteem of honest folk that you are dethroned."

Following Mr. Chamberlain's lead, the London *Sun* says:

"This is the third warning of a definite character that has been given to the yellow press of France, and it is to be hoped that it will be taken. The gratuitously mendacious statements of the French press would be almost humorous but for the evident ill-will by which they are inspired, and when this ill-will is paraded in such an open manner the French people can scarcely be surprised if we hold them at arms' length. Let them look to their Exhibition."

The Spectator, however, thinks it is best to ignore such things. It says:

"There is an old story of an Austrian archduke which Englishmen will do well to bear in mind. While on a visit to Paris, a Frenchman who had some grievance against his Imperial Highness trod on his foot in a drawing-room. The archduke took out his handkerchief, brushed his boot of the dust, and remarked to his host, 'What an awkward person that is.' He was too highly placed in Europe to acknowledge the possibility of intentional insult. . . . A mud-storm may choke people in the streets, it can not smirch the snow on the hills. We should regret deeply to see



"SPLENDID ISOLATION!"

—Jugend, Munich.

any official notice taken of any caricaturist, however base. When the boys in the gutter throw mud, the dignified course for the coachman is to drive on unheeding."

The St. James's Gazette sees in the attitude of the French press evidence of the possibility, "that the fire which has begun round the borders of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State may yet encircle the world." It quotes a French paper, the *Rapport*, as follows: "Whatever may prove the outcome of the present struggle, it is already apparent that an anti-British combination is inevitable in the near future." *The St. James's Gazette* comments: "There is a considerable excess of smoke over fire in it all, but there is fire, too. Given a little more opportunity and a timely breeze to fan the flames, and it would be rash to rely upon it that we shall not find ourselves confronted by a considerable blaze."

The threat in Mr. Chamberlain's speech seems a little out of place just now even to jingo papers. "Serious consequences" is a somewhat awkward diplomatic phrase, at least for the days of the old diplomacy, says the London *Outlook*. A Canadian paper, the *Ottawa Free Press*, threatens France with the wrath of the German emperor. It says:

"These people are evidently no friends of France. Are they sowing the wind which will grow into a tornado? 'Vae victis,' if it be so. The grandson of Queen Victoria and the great-grandson of Queen Louisa may have to be reckoned with as well as Britain. What Satanic influence can be moving the once chivalrous France?"

The Germans, however, are far from troubling themselves about the matter. The Berlin *Tageblatt*, referring to the con-



"Tralala! Tralala! The English are coming. Save himself who can!"
—From a French Paper.

tinued insult and abuse heaped in recent times by the English upon the Kaiser, says that Germany gives protection against that sort of thing, but only in case the Government which complains is willing to reciprocate, which England never does. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says:

"Mr. Chamberlain's complaint sounds pretty indeed! Here we have a cabinet minister who in his official speeches personally abused the President of the South African Republic, then a friendly state, who ridiculed Mr. Kruger, accused him of corruption and grand larceny. Yet he complains about a few caricatures! Does he forget the abuse and insults to which the German Emperor has been subjected for years? The most 'respectable' Tory organs never mentioned the Kaiser by his name, but always used some insulting epithet. Far be it from us to approve of this caricaturing of Queen Victoria, even if she is to be regarded as the personification of the English people. The funny papers may use the responsible Ministers, tho they may not always serve the purpose as well. But who would notice these attacks if Chamberlain did not draw attention to them, he and—others who wish to cause trouble?"

The Paris *Journal des Débats* does not like insulting cartoons, wherever published, but believes that in reality the English only wish to pick another quarrel. After paying homage to the Queen as a sovereign and a woman, this paper says:

"The civilized nations should respect each other in the persons of their highest representatives, but this respect must be mutual. . . . We know that the President of France receives no consideration from England in such cases. . . . Still, the law of 1893 guarantees protection to the heads of foreign nations, but only in case these do not personally prefer to preserve a dignified silence. Her British Majesty must complain through her Embassy in Paris. . . . We would also ask the British press to examine themselves ere they throw the first stone at us. Our army, our courts, our public men, have been most wantonly attacked. If one is so thin-skinned, one must be less brutal to other people. But our neighbors across the Channel are not given to fair play; their idea is that they can do no wrong and we can do no right."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SUGGESTED COMBINATIONS AGAINST RUSSIA FOR CHINA'S DEFENSE.

IT has long since been discovered by British publicists that British India's defense against the Great North Bear is much assisted by diversions that occur in the far East, and all sorts of combinations are suggested, ostensibly to preserve equal trade rights for all nations in China. Yet these plans have hardly matured as yet. The writer of an excellent series of articles on this subject in the Japan *Celestial Empire* expresses himself in the main as follows:

Russia, if her conduct be not very careful, may turn British rivalry into enmity, and Japanese jealousy into war. But these two nations do not stand alone in the matter. Germany must expect to be opposed by Russia. Germany does not use a "policy of pin-pricks" in dealing with other nations, but she is an accomplished poacher on other nations' preserves, as in the case of Shantung, a province regarded as peculiarly fitted for Muscovite dominion by the St. Petersburg authorities. Yet Germany planted her colony there without asking anybody's leave. Germany will not wantonly provoke a struggle; but neither does she fear it, for however much she may outwardly respect Russia's paper armaments, she knows well enough that Russia is no match for her. On the other hand, Russia knows that the terms would be dictated in St. Petersburg, and this renders a rupture unlikely. More improbable even is a quarrel between the United States and Russia. Yet the Americans are beginning to think that their trade in China ought to be defended. In short, a time will come when, as the rivalry between the two sides of the Pacific becomes acute, and the Union-Pacific finds that the Siberian-Pacific is beginning to get the whip-hand of the position, the United States will object as strongly as Great Britain does now to the arbitrary curtailment of their trade in the interests of their rivals. They will demand with no uncertain voice that the manufacturers of their goods, and the growers of their produce shall not be refused admission to Chinese ports because they do not wear the fur cap of Russia or speak the Gallic tongue. The English argument will be adopted in its entirety: "Your absorption of Chinese territory may not be resented too violently; but don't interfere with our trade."

Even France may be induced to join a coalition against Russia when it becomes necessary. The Slavs and the Anglo-Saxons have a right to hope that they will rule the world; but the unprolific Gaul can hardly hope for world dominion. Besides, his merchants are at one with ours in deprecating differential tariffs which do not favor them. France has got surprisingly little out of her Russian alliance. She has lent her money, her influence, her name, and got nothing in return. All the kicks and none of the halfpence have fallen to her share, and if when once more she "comes to herself" she finds that most of the gilt has gone from the gingerbread, no one need be surprised, certainly not Russia.

That other rumored combination, an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, and China for the defense of the integrity of the latter empire, is described by some of the papers in England as an excellent diversion from the South African war; but the general opinion is that it would not be wise at the present time to go beyond asserting claims on paper. The London *St. James's Gazette* says:

"Suppose the United States has really formed the resolution to defend China against further dismemberment, some facts have to be taken into account. The policy, being our policy, is naturally acceptable to us. The integrity of China and the open door are all we ask for. But, of course, there are others to be considered, and their acts may be influenced in a variety of ways by the discovery that the United States are resolved to take effectual measures to defend the integrity of the 'yellow corpse.' The most satisfactory result would be that they should see in it a sufficient reason for resigning all hopes of securing 'compensation' in those regions, if not in every other. That would be a result of the informal but genuine Anglo-American alliance, which is much to be desired. But, on the other hand, the result might be different. It is, at any rate, just conceivable that powers which have designs of their own in China, incompatible with the integrity of that country and with the open door, might be brought to see the

necessity of acting at once, by the discovery that America would be their enemy when they do act. Suppressing the struggle to be inevitable between these incompatible policies, and the Anglo-American alliance also certain, there might be reasons for beginning when England is engaged, and the tates are not ready."

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* hinks it very characteristic that the Americans, who seek to exclude all foreign manufactures from their own country, should even talk of "free trade" in China. On the whole, the German papers suggest no catch-word policy. They reiterate in this as in other questions that their Government must remain free to act on occasion as German interests demand. The Berlin *Nation* says:

"The preponderance of international politics is still in Europe, and as long as this remains so there are no points of friction between ourselves and the Czar's empire. This does not mean that we intend to be drawn into a policy of open enmity to England. It simply means that we occupy a position of benevolent neutrality with regard to Russia, for as long as Russia and Germany are on good terms others are not likely to seriously disturb the peace of the world."

In this case as in others, the blunt speaking of the English newspapers and press agencies in regard to everything other nations do has produced an unwillingness to work with England. The fact that the "Central News" reported troubles on the frontier of Kiao-Chow when one had occurred, giving the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* as its source when that paper had nothing to do with the invention, has created a very bad impression in Germany.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE OPENING OF THE SUDAN.

WHEN the Khalifa escaped after the battle of Omdurman, it was feared that he would retire to the center of Kordofan until he could prepare himself for a more adequate defense against the Anglo-Egyptian army. These fears have not been realized. During the latter part of November he met his foe at Gèdid in his accustomed manner. His followers fought with their old bravery, but once again it was shown that any number of men foolish enough to advance in mass across an open plain can be killed by modern engines of war before they reach the enemy. The best part of the Khalifa's army was destroyed, and 9,000—including women and children—were captured. Lord Kitchener, therefore, has been justified in declaring the Sudan "open to civilization." The incident gave much pleasure to England. Recent reports had led her people to believe that the crack regiments commanded by Lord Methuen had at last impressed the Boers with an adequate idea of England's strength, and the old hopes of an all-British Africa from the Cape to Cairo revived. "England has a long arm," said the London *Telegraph*, "as the defenders of Bloemfontein will discover to their cost—how long an arm let the northeast region of Africa testify, where in the Sudan the Sirdar reports that Ahmed Fedil and his Dervishes have just suffered a crushing reverse at the hands of Sir Francis Wingate."

The *Globe* remarks:

"The victory is all the more notable and gratifying because of its being won by native troops alone, without any British stiffening, other than its handful of English officers. For these troops utterly to rout and destroy a picked Dervish force, with hardly any loss to themselves, must produce as excellent a moral effect in the Sudan as Lord Methuen's brilliant victory is likely to do in South Africa."

The *St. James's Gazette* rejoices in the destruction of Mohammedan power, so far at least as England's possessions in Africa are concerned, and says:

"If the fight between Europe and martial Mohammedanism is to go on at all, the burden must be transferred from us and from

Egypt to the French and Central Africa. So far as we are concerned the work is done. But apart from the repulse given to the revival of Mohammedanism, we have made good another step in the process of establishing a general superiority over Eastern Africa. The Sudan was reconquered for Egypt and England at the stricken field of Omurman, and this other stricken field only completes the process. It comes at the right time to remind us that the struggle with the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, tho an important matter in itself, is after all only a part of a much greater business."

Not all Britons, however, are sure that the Dervishes were as bad as they are painted in popular British journals. A writer in the *Edinburgh Review* expresses himself to the following effect:

Much has been said and written about the wickedness of the Arab. But we must not forget that the Arabs found the country in an utterly demoralized condition. It is really the Egyptian and Turkish *regime*, which is now nominally reestablished by Great Britain. The Mahdi was cruel, but not as cruel as the Turk.

Continental papers, however, acknowledge that English rule is better than that which has just been supplanted, tho the *Amsterdam Handelsblad* remarks that it is not yet necessary to deny to other than white races the right of existence. This paper occupies a front rank in the journalism of Europe, and to its efforts is due, in a large measure, the considerate treatment of the colored races in the Dutch possessions. It points out that slavery, tyranny, oppression, cruelty, mean different things among different nationalities, and says:

"The Khalifa himself was a slave boy in his youth, belonging to Zobéir. By his ability he became later a rich slave-dealer. The Mahdi then asked him to offer up his riches to 'follow the Lord.' Abdullah 'got religion,' and was promised that he should be the Mahdi's successor. He stood by the prophet, and informed the Khedive and Great Britain officially of his ascendancy to the throne when the Mahdi died. The answer was conveyed to him by Lord Kitchener at Khartoum and Omdurman."

In justice to England, it is acknowledged by many Continental papers that her yoke, however intolerable to a more fierce race, is welcomed as a relief by the Egyptian fellaheen. The men whose superior arms managed to crush the rest of the Dervishes were native Egyptians, a race almost as gentle as the Hindus. "The English do not rob them directly," says the *Aegyptische Courier*, "and their lot is not much worse than that of a European laborer. True, every Englishman expects to be treated as a superior being by them, but they do not mind that. They are used to fawn upon their masters." It is, too, of such unpromising material that Lord Kitchener has formed the force which fought England's battles in Northern Africa.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE German Rear-Admiral von Valois in a recent work on sea-power, declares that the United States, if it continues its colonial policy, must sooner or later come into conflict with Great Britain. As Germany must also find herself opposed by the British empire, von Valois believes that it would be of advantage if Germany were to be allied with us. Without such alliance, neither country could successfully oppose British sea-power; but a combination of two small but excellent navies would command respect.

THE condition of Crete seems to be far from satisfactory. The Mohammedans refuse to live under Christian rule and they are all emigrating. "As they are the hardest workers, the country loses its best people," says a correspondent of the *Rome Tribune*. "British capitalists buy their land, and try to work it with Italian laborers; but this does not furnish a prosperous, strong peasantry. There is a large deficit, and the Greek officials with whom Prince George has surrounded himself are not very honest or capable."

THE death of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt has attracted attention to the fact that our millionaires do not, generally speaking, interest themselves personally in politics. It is admitted, however, that the millionaires of ancient Rome did not, and those of modern England do not benefit their country by their interference. The *London Spectator* says: "Mr. Vanderbilt, tho an excellent business man, was not a man of intellectual force; he had no particular objects, and he worked every day and all day with the assiduity of a London barrister just beginning to rise. He never cheated anybody, not even his shareholders, managing his railways so as to pay regular and good dividends, and, indeed, was in all respects very like a hundred thousand other men. The old Roman millionaires were hardly so useful in their generation, but they led bigger lives."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GERMAN WOMAN'S INDICTMENT OF THE "NEW WOMAN."

A NEW work, by Laura Marholm, a German author, has lately been translated into English. The book is a severe and elaborate indictment of what is known as the political, social, and economic emancipation of woman. It is a defense of the past, an arraignment of the present. In studying the changes in woman's position and rôle in society, Frau Marholm finds a "thread running along from the great upheaval of the Reformation to the present day." She finds that only Protestant and Freethinking women are detached, torn away from their roots, while the Catholic women still possess "the connection with nature and the power of emotional expansion, both of which are indispensable to the woman." The emancipated, the progressive woman is abnormal—ill, according to the author. "The emancipation of woman is nothing but woman's despair of herself as woman." To quote what may be considered the keynote of "The Psychology of Woman":

"Woman has become but half-woman, and this most absurd of all intermediate stages we seek by all accepted means, moral and educational, in the home and school, to maintain and make permanent. The woman of our day has no longer respect for man, no longer respect for herself as a productive organism; in other words, she has no veneration for the mystery of her existence. She is stupidly wise—unnatural. At most the woman of to-day has only fear of man."

Frau Marholm draws a sharp line of division between the women who married in the fifties, "who held the categorical imperative in high honor," and the women of the present generation, "who have already a touch of anarchism," who demand happiness and freedom and repudiate duty, who look upon themselves as disguised martyrs if they perform their marital obligations. The women of to-day are classified under these categories: the *détraquée*, the *grande amoureuse*, and the *cérébrale*. As for men, two types comprise the majority of them—the barbarians and the decadents, while some present the union of these types and are barbarian-decadents. The author describes these various kinds of women as follows:

The *cérébrale* is the woman who tries, as well as she can, to think with her own brain. Why does she do this? Because she has no man with whose brain she could think. Or because she deems herself above the man whom she has. In consequence, love has become less and less a blind instinct, and is no longer a compelling force. The cultivated woman is saturated with all sorts of man's ideas, and has imbibed men's criticisms of their fellows. On the other hand, the *détraquée* is hysterical, unbalanced, wantonly curious, cold but *piquante*. She has a fascination for men, but she is incapable of giving happiness. In marriage she is restless, dissatisfied, and rebellious. The *grande amoureuse* is passive, faithful, ardent, and devoted; but the modern men are not attracted by her.

The woman-movement, according to the author, has everywhere an economic basis. It springs from the necessity of woman's providing for herself. Women who achieve independence generally remain single. They renounce offspring and family life. They live as men, and with the result that in the labor market wages are depreciated and the middle class still more impoverished. The author continues:

"We now stand upon the verge of a displacement of men by women workers in the so-called higher occupations also, occupations where there existed already a monstrous oversupply of masculine laborers. As soon as the woman enters these occupations, she will at once effect there also a fall in wages. Hence the woman, if she would open new fields of occupation for herself, must work for man's destruction. When man is no longer the supporter of woman, she must become his oppressor. The two

parallel appearances, emancipation and prostitution, must undermine the man physically, materially, and mentally."

Meantime woman's innermost nature, her enthusiasm, her devotion, her emotions, lie fallow. The remedy, according to Frau Marholm, is in doing away with the most unnatural of all struggles, that of women against men for bread. Woman must return to her sphere, motherhood and family, while those who do not marry must devote themselves to unselfish, altruistic work, in which there is no competition—nursing, education, elevation of the poor—in fine, the service of others.

THE BOERS AND THE HUMORISTS.

MARK TWAIN and Mr. Dooley have been turning their attention to the tempting target offered by the peculiar customs and personal appearance of the Boers. Mark's observations have been recorded in "More Tramps Abroad," and the London *Academy* makes some timely selections therefrom. For one thing, he makes calculations as to the number of soldiers England needs to conquer the Boers. In the four battles fought in 1881 and the two fought by Jameson, the British loss, says Mark, was about 1,300 and the Boer loss 30. The reason for this, he concludes, lay in the nature of British methods of fighting. If these methods are to be persevered in, then the British will always need thirty times as many soldiers as the Boers, and Jameson should have taken along 240,000 men. But there are better methods, and here they are:

"If I could get the management of one of those campaigns, I would know what to do, for I have studied the Boer. He values the Bible above every other thing. The most delicious edible in South Africa is 'biltong.' You will have seen it mentioned in Olive Schreiner's books. It is what our plainmen call 'jerked beef.' It is the Boer's main stand-by. He has a passion for it, and he is right.

"If I had the command of the campaign I would go with rifles only, no cumbersome Maxims and cannons to spoil good rocks with. I would move surreptitiously by night to a point about a quarter of a mile from the Boer camp, and there I would build up a pyramid of biltong and Bibles fifty feet high, and then conceal my men all about. In the morning the Boers would send spies, and then the rest would come with a rush. I would surround them, and they would have to fight my men on equal terms, in the open. There wouldn't be any Amajuba results."

Mr. Dooley's discourse on the Transvaal war (in *Harper's Weekly*) is after this illuminating fashion:

"An' what's it all about?" demanded Mr. Hennessy. "I can't make head nor tail iv it at all, at all."

"Well, ye see, 'tis this way," said Mr. Dooley. "Ye see, th' Boers is a simple, pasthral people that goes about their business in their own way, raisin' hell with ivrybody. They was bor-ern with an aversion to society, an' whin th' English come they lit out before thim, not likin' their looks. Th' English kept comin' an' the Boers kept movin', till they cuddent move anny further without bumpin' into Kitchener's ar-rmy, an' thin they settled down an' says they, "This far shall we go." says they, bein' a religjus people, "an' divvle th' sthep further." An' they killed off th' irreligjus naygurs an' started in f'r to raise cattle. An' at night they'd set outside iv their dorps—which, Hinnissy, is Dutch f'r two-story brick house an' lot—an' sip their la-ager an' swap horses an' match texts fr'm th' Bible f'r th' seegars, while th' childher played marbles with di'mon's as big as th' end iv ye'er thumb.

"Well, th' English heerd they was goold be th' bucket in ivry cellar fr'm Ooopencoff to Doozledorf—which, Hinnissy, is like New York an' San Francisco, bein' th' exthreme p'nts in th' counthry—an' they come on in gr-reat hordes, sturdy Anglo-Saxons fr'm Saxony—the Einsteins an' Heidlebacks an' Werners; an' whin they'd took out goold enough so's they needed raycreation, they wanted to vote. "An'," says Joe Chamberlain, he says, "be hivins, they shall vote," he says."

Here is Mr. Dooley's thumb-nail ske'h of President Kruger:

"Kruger, that's th' main guy iv th' Dutch, a fine man, Hinnissy, that looks like Casey's goat an' has manny iv th' same pecularityties."

CORRESPONDENTS CORNER.

Who Believes the Doctrins of Calvin?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: When perusing THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 4, we were astonished to read the sweeping statements of the Rev. Dr. Percival about the repudiation of the faith held by the Reformers. With pleasure we note the protest of a Lutheran clergyman against what was said of Lutheranism. Permit us to do something similar for Calvinism.

Without speaking for the men and women who to-day in the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of our land locally uphold the standards of their churches, we would like to say in answer to the question "Who to-day believes the doctrines of Calvin on reprobation" etc.? that the entire Christian Reformed Church in North America, with perchance a few individual exceptions among the laity, heartily accepts them, unreservedly, as promulgated by the Synod of Dordrecht. The same can be said of the imposing body called the Reformed Churches of the Netherlands. And, far from these dogmas being extinct as the dod, Calvinism is very much alive to day, and spreads out its wing farther than ever, as can be seen in the important works of theologians like Drs. Kuper and Bavinck of Holland, not to mention stanch Calvinist scholars in our own country. The truth above all!

HENRY BEETS,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Pastor Fourth Christian Reformed Church.

Objections to The Literary Digest.

AFTER reading some of the letters which have come to the office of THE LITERARY DIGEST in the last few days, we are almost ready to question the well-known law of space that a body can not at one and the same time occupy two different positions. These letters to which we refer are letters of complaint, and from them we learn that this journal is both imperialistic and anti-imperialistic, pro-English and anti-English, biased in favor of the Republican Party and biased against it, just as, a short time ago, we published letters showing that we were grossly unfair to the Roman Catholic Church and yet so very favorable to it as to compel the conclusion that we are Jesuits.

We publish extracts from these letters, but inasmuch as they were written to the business department and not for publication, we do not feel at liberty to use the names of the writers.

A letter from Norfolk, Nebr., contains the following statements:

"I want to state most frankly that I don't want your paper again, and am anything but pleased with it, for the following reasons. You claim to be non-partizan, yet I have noticed with growing concern that every issue leans more strongly toward the side of imperialism, the gold standard, and all that is Republican. This does not set well with one expecting an unbiased review. But above all this, you are rapidly taking up the Anglo-American alliance and pushing the case of England. This is the last straw; please strike my name from your list at once."

On the heels of that comes this from the same State, Syracuse, Nebr.:

"I can not do so [renew subscription] for the reason that being a political partizan, I am opposed to your system of digesting so many articles inimical to the Administration, and so few favorable to it. If they were evenly distributed I could read that portion of your DIGEST with more equanimity, but I am in favor of standing by this country, in every hour of trial, no matter what political party may be in power. Sentiments of patriotism on your part, it would seem, ought to suggest that even a "Digest" had better teach loyalty to its readers than to breed distrust in our institutions."

And from Walkerton, Ontario, comes a letter from a kind but grieved reader objecting to our anti-British attitude:

"I read the DIGEST carefully and am very much pleased with it; but notwithstanding what you say in your circular, I can not help remarking that I consider it shows a considerable anti-British bias, especially in the matter of the present South African troubles. I mean in your own summary of the result of the different newspaper articles. I do not pretend that a "Britisher" is a very lovable human being. No person who is pugnacious (and to be a progressive one has to be so) is a very amiable character, but at the same time I think as a whole they are entitled to the credit of being straightforward in their dealings and honest in their intentions."

The Yankee Christmas Club.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: Possibly some of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST instead of destroying current issues, as read, desire to pass them on to worthy "Shut-Ins," those who would appreciate, but who on account of long-continued sickness become impoverished and therefore unable to subscribe. It is the work of "Yankee Christmas Club" to supply, as far as funds permit, our "Shut-Ins" with yearly subscriptions; but "not running a mint," we are unable to supply the demand. If subscribers anywhere are willing to regularly mail their copy of THE DIGEST when through with it, it being still current, to an appreciative "Shut-In," will send me a stamped and addressed envelope I will place them in receipt of names and addresses of "Shut-Ins" from Maine to California, and also of soldiers in the Philippines, who will more than appreciate their weekly service.

WILLIAM T. TOTTEN,

1106 GREEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Secretary.

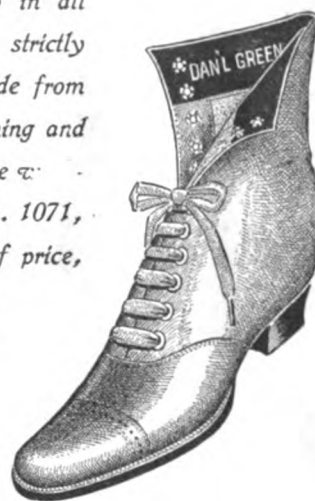
FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

There are no American-made shoes on sale in this consular district, writes Consul Le Bert from Ghent, Belgium, nor can I learn that there ever has been an effort made to introduce them. True, the inducement in the past has not been of such a nature as to warrant much expense in endeavoring to establish a market. Of late years, the conditions are becoming more favorable for the leather-shoe industry, as this shoe is gaining in popularity and is gradually taking the place of the wooden shoe. The wooden shoe is still in general use among the laboring class and farmers, being worn alike by men, women, and children. It is very cheap, a pair costing from 8 to 20 cents. On Sundays and holidays, the greater number wear very cheap shoes, costing from 75 cents to \$1.25 per pair, or slippers made of cloth and of leather costing from 25 to 75 cents. The middle class wear a cheap ready- or custom-made shoe, running in price from \$2 to \$3.50 per pair. The upper classes wear custom-made shoes, costing from \$4.50 to \$6 per pair. Among this class there is a strong prejudice against ready-made shoes; but this feeling can readily be accounted for, as there are no fine ready-made shoes to be had. There are few boots worn, except by army officers. A few custom shops turn out a fair-looking shoe, but they all lack the style and finish of the American fine ready-made shoe. There are no shoe factories located at Ghent; but at Iseghem, in this consular district, there are three establishments, two of them quite extensive. There are also several other large factories in Belgium. The stocks of ready-made shoes are all of Belgian make with the exception of that of one house, which carries the goods of a Glasgow firm. These are of a cheap grade, with no shape, very coarse and clumsy. In former years, German and French exporters found a market here, but the home competition has driven them entirely out of the market. I venture to say that if the American shoe were properly introduced, it would soon gain favor. In order to be successful from the start, the effort should be made cautiously. A competent salesman, familiar with the language of the country, should visit the city to obtain a full knowledge of what is required by the trade. If a display in a large show window could be made, it would materially assist in the introduction and sale of the shoe. It should be borne in mind that this would require a full stock of several varieties and styles. The city of Ghent and suburban towns have a population of 200,000. Duty on boots and shoes is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. American leathers—sole, calf, glazed kid, and tan as well as other varieties—sell quite readily, and are kept in stock by all leather dealers. In both price and quality they compare

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favorably with those from other countries, as well as Belgian productions. Shoemakers are well satisfied with American leather. The glazed kid, which formerly was imported exclusively from France, has found a strong competitor in the American product, which is cheaper and equal in quality and is preferred by many. The Belgian army uses exclusively a leather from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. It is said the leather is stronger and gives better wear than that of any other country. Great quantities of this leather are consumed. There are no hides exported from this consular district.

When, some time ago, American competition in iron and steel was talked of in the German press, many of the technical and trade journals made light of the news. Quite different, however, is the expert opinion of the chamber of commerce of Bochum, which comprises leading manufacturers from this prominent iron and steel district of Germany. In its annual report for 1898 this body speaks as follows:

"American competition, which in 1897 arose in the continental markets, has made further progress during 1898. Pig iron exported to Germany has increased 16 per cent. as compared with the imports of the year previous, fine cast iron and wrought iron 28 per cent., and common ironware 75 per cent., while the import of bicycles and parts gained 106 per cent. The value of these American articles imported into Germany in 1897 amounted to 10,100,000 marks; in 1898, to 15,800,000 marks (\$2,380,000 to \$3,570,000). This extraordinary increase in so short a time gives cause for very serious concern, especially when it is considered that the demand in the United States has advanced enormously, so that no large stocks were available for foreign export. Consequently, we have to reckon with certainty that the import of American iron and steel will continue to increase; to prevent it will require strenuous exertions on the part of German works. Above all, we must have lower freight rates. Without these it will be impossible for the Rhenish Prussian iron manufacturers to compete in future with American goods, which gain great advantage from the astoundingly low rates of railroad freights."

Greater trade interests are being developed between Turkey and the United States. Through the activity of the United States consul-general at Constantinople, a steamer line has been established by Messrs. Barber & Co., to ply between the American and Turkish ports. Aly Ferrouh Bey, Ottoman minister at Washington for the past five years, has been working to establish better relations between the two countries. Three months ago, it was reported by the newspapers here that Ferrouh Bey's mission was to obtain the appointment of Caleb Witheat at the post of



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general director of Turkish industry. There is also attributed to him the application made to the American Minister of Agriculture, asking that two professors, one an engineer and the other a manufacturer of much experience, should be sent to Turkey to establish agricultural schools. The fact is that Mr. Witeheat will be director of a factory, which, under the superintendency of the Turkish Minister of Agriculture, will prepare (or make) agricultural machines and implements. It is not a question of opening agricultural schools, but it seems desirable to invite men who can teach the people of Asia Minor how to handle the best agricultural machines and implements. It has not, however, been decided yet that the Americans shall have the preference in this work. A few days ago Dr. Herman Schoenfeldt, a German-American, was appointed Turkish consul-general at Washington, and that appointment was made with the view of further developing the relations between the two industrial countries. He does not accept the idea of those that maintain that closer relations between Turkey and the United States may prejudice the German interests. Aly Ferrouh Bey is a great friend of the Germans, whose activity in Asia Minor contributes much to the development of the country. The United States may compete with Germany in some things, but it is entirely certain that the industrial strength of Turkey will develop still more the Turkish-German commerce.

PERSONALS.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S CAREER.—Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, First Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, Victoria Cross, Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, Grand Commander of the Bath, and the holder of many other orders and decorations, is known to Tommy Atkins—as readers of Kipling are aware—just as “Bobs.”

General Roberts was born at Cawnpore, India, September 30, 1832. He was only nineteen years old when he entered the Bengal artillery as a lieutenant, and went to Hindustan to serve the company. He took active part in the Indian mutiny, and was with Sir Colin Campbell at the relief of Lucknow.

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When the relieving army got close to the rebel lines outside Lucknow, Sir Colin, wishing to let Outram know of his progress, wanted a flag raised on the mess-house. Within plain view of the mutineers Lieutenant Roberts climbed to the top of the building, and, amid a rain of shot, raised the flag on the turret nearest to the foe. It was shot away, and he replaced it. Again it was shot away, and he raised it again. But it was not for this deed that Roberts won his Victoria Cross. That was done at Khodagunge, January 2, 1858. He saw in the distance two sepoys going away with a standard. Putting spurs to his horse, he overtook them. They turned and presented their muskets at him, and one of the men pulled the trigger. It snapped, missing fire, and the sepoy was cut down by Roberts's sword. The other mutineer rode away, and the young lieutenant brought the standard back to camp. The same day he rescued a wounded comrade under almost similar circumstances.

In the years that followed the mutiny Roberts saw almost continual service. He was at Umbeyla, in the frontier campaign, in 1863; in 1867 he had charge of the embarkation of the force for the Abyssinian campaign. In 1871 and 1872 he was the senior staff officer in the Lushai campaign, and from 1875 to 1878 he was quartermaster-general. All his promotions were “for merit.”

It was toward the end of 1878 that the great opportunity of General Roberts's career came to him. The Ameer of Afghanistan rebelled against the authority of Great Britain, and Roberts was sent at the head of the army to subdue him. He carried the enemy's stronghold at Peiwar Kotah with a splendid rush at odds of almost ten to one. The next year the news of Sir Louis Cavagnari's murder in Kabul horrified all England, and Roberts was called upon to lead another avenging force. With 6,000 men he cut his way straight through the hostile land, and in thirty days placed the British flag above the citadel of Kabul, after routing the Afghan army, which outnumbered the British by twelve to one. Then, after reinforcements had been sent to him, he began one of the most famous marches in history—over towering mountain ranges and through hostile territory, straight from Kabul to Kandahar—300 miles in twenty days. At the end of the march he crushed Ayoub Khan, and the whole empire rang with the praises of the man who a few months before had been almost unknown.

Since then Roberts has advanced, slowly and always “for merit,” to the position of commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland. He was put in command at Madras, then in command of the army in Burma, and then was made commander-in-chief of the British army in India. In the last-named capacity he did work the value of which only soldiers can appreciate properly. He fortified the northern frontier of Hindustan with a chain of fortresses from end to end; he made both the British and native troops far more effective than ever before; he obtained better rations for the men, and he secured better equipments.

It is for this quiet work of organization that Roberts is known to the rank and file as “Bobs,” and it is doubtless because of his ability in this direction he has been selected to drag victory out of defeat in South Africa.

LORD KITCHENER'S RECORD.—The exploit which gave Lord Kitchener his peerage is of recent date, and the details of the story of the campaign against the Sudanese dervishes of last year are still familiar. When the war with the Boers broke out he is said to have urgently requested the War Office to allow him to take part in it, but he was not successful.

Horatio Herbert Kitchener, first Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, was born in 1850. He is the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. H. H. Kitchener, and was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1871, and first obtained notice for his management of the Egyptian cavalry in the campaigns of the

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early eighties. In 1890 he was appointed Sirdar of the Egyptian army.

DURING my three years' residence at the Transvaal, says Mrs. F. W. Jewell in the Boston *Herald*, I became acquainted with President and Mrs. Kruger and several members of their family, and I must say that a more delightful old couple than Oom Paul and his wife I have seldom had the pleasure of meeting. There is no absurd ostentation about them. They are simplicity itself in their dignified courteousness, and whoever is the authority for the statement that they are deficient in refinement or that their house lacks appointments consonant with the dignity of their position is either wilfully misrepresenting or absolutely ignorant of the real condition of affairs. Moreover, I sincerely believe that instead of rushing into war President Kruger did all in his power to avert war, until he became convinced that bloodshed was inevitable.

I also met Mrs. Kruger, and a more pleasant old lady you would not want to see. We had a delightful chat, through an interpreter who spoke German. I have also seen the old couple on other occasions, and my first favorable opinion has been strengthened by what I have since seen of them.

Here is a little story of Mrs. Kruger, and it illustrates the kind-heartedness of the woman: Plans were being prepared to build a monument to the president, and when the drawings were completed they were shown to Mrs. Kruger. She was very much pleased with them and expressed her admiration to the architects. "But there is one thing I would like to suggest to you," she said. "The design is beautiful and the whole plan pleases me very much, but there is one thing I would like, if you can arrange it without a sacrifice to art, and that is that when you design the president's hat you will leave a little hollow in the top from which the birds can drink." This is a small thing, but it illustrates the woman's kindness of heart.

BRAVERY in a military officer, says the *Youth's Companion*, is a commonplace virtue, since no man is fit to be an officer unless he possesses it. But presence of mind in great danger is a rarer quality, and the officer who possesses it needs only opportunity to bring him distinction.

General de Gallifet, the French Minister of War, and the most eminent living French general, possesses presence of mind in a high degree. During the war of the Commune, Gallifet once found himself at the Bergeries bridge, Paris, surrounded on three sides by the insurgent national guard. He was accompanied by a lieutenant only, Bernard d'Harcourt by name. Escape was impossible. Three thousand national guards had their guns aimed at the two officers. "We shall never get out of this alive!" said the lieutenant. "Well," said Gallifet, "perhaps not, but I think we shall. Follow me!"

Gallifet proceeded to ride at a slow trot directly toward the insurgents. Presently the Communist commander, a man with a white beard, evidently not a soldier by occupation, stepped out and called: "What do you want?" Then Gallifet proceeded to make a speech in a somewhat grandiloquent manner. He pretended that he had come from President Thiers.

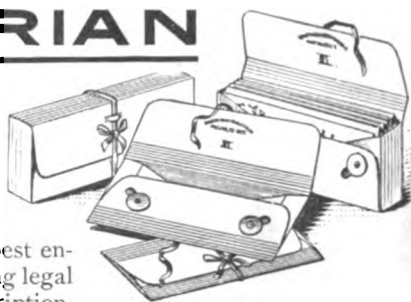
"Frenchmen," he said, "listen! Shall it be peace or war between Paris and Versailles? Shall we not have peace? Lay down your arms and all will be well. If you persist, it is war to death! Frenchmen, choose!"

A great clamor rose among the insurgents. The Communist leader spoke up. "Go back to President Thiers," he shouted, "and tell him it is war!"

"I go," said Gallifet. He wanted nothing better, as his "mission" was a pure accident, and he was as good as a prisoner. He and the lieutenant rode away. The lieutenant's horse struck into a gallop. "Hold on!" called Gallifet. "Don't let them think we are in a hurry—they'll know what's up." So the two officers walked their horses out of range of the insurgent rifles, and rejoined their command. Two months later the gray-bearded Communist commander fell into the hands of Gallifet, who gave him his liberty in agreeable remembrance of the incident.

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WILLIAM II., King of Prussia and German Emperor, says *The Verdict*, has a post-office of his own for his exclusive use, with officials detailed especially to handle the voluminous postal matter that comes every day addressed to him. All his letters are classified under the three heads, "Private," "Official," and "Immediate." Private letters are handed over to the Emperor unopened; those marked "Official" land in the civil cabinet of the Kaiser if they contain petitions by civilians, while those of a military character go to the military cabinet. Chiefs of these two departments make all the necessary inquiries regarding the communications, and then prepare the answers in accordance with the regulations for official letters. These answers are taken to the Emperor, who expresses his approval by affixing his signature. Answers are then despatched by special messengers to their destination. The messengers used in this postal service are the most trustworthy men who can be found.

THE following little story, told by the London *Chronicle* and illustrative of Mr. Gladstone's courtesy, is fresh to us. It comes to us from an old resident of Llanfairfechan. The incident occurred at Penmaenmawr, in the summer of 1890. About twelve hundred feet up the mountain is a small farmstead, Pen Penmaen, at which resided an old woman over seventy years old, who brought her weekly stock of provisions in a large basket up the steep ascent from Llanfairfechan village. One hot Saturday, soon after beginning her upward climb, she sat down to rest. Mr. Gladstone, seeing her, entered into conversation. She chatted freely, and detailed the contents of her basket. He lifted it, and, finding it heavy, offered to carry it for her. The offer was accepted, and the veteran statesman bore the basket load to the whitewashed farm cottage, near the summit. A party of tourists approaching from the Druid's Circle path respectfully saluted Mr. Gladstone, who, having set the heavy load down at the old woman's door, strode vigorously across the mountain path to Penmaenmawr. "Did you

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know that was Mr. Gladstone who carried your basket for you?" inquired one of the party. "No, indeed; I don't know Mr. Gladstone," replied the old woman, "but I know that he is a kind gentleman, whoever he is."

JOWETT and Johnson, says the London *Saturday Review*, had truly many striking points of difference, but they were superficial, or related to those habits which are the result of circumstance rather than an expression of character. Dr. Johnson was a slovenly Bohemian, idle, and often intemperate. Dr. Jowett detested Bohemianism and eccentricity of all kinds, was a model of neatness in his dress, and a pattern of precision in his hours. Johnson bawled, and Jowett chirped; but the mental attitude of the two men toward the world and their fellow creatures was the same. Both had the virtue or the vice of incredulity, and the Master of Balliol hesitated as little as the Sage of Fleet Street to give the lie direct to any one whom he disbelieved. The pendant to Johnson's, "Sir, don't tell that story again: you can't think how poor a figure you make in telling it," was Jowett's favorite comment, "there's a great deal of hard lying in the world, especially among people whose character it is impossible to suspect." Both moralists had a hearty contempt for the *cui bono* school of philosophy, and a perhaps exaggerated admiration for those who, in Johnson's words, are helping to drive on the system of the world. In the presence of both intellectual pretension stood abashed, and loose talk was repressed. Both practised conversation, not merely as an art, but as a duty, and both influenced their generation a great deal more by their spoken than by their written words. We doubt, for instance, whether any one ever rose a stronger or a wiser man from reading a number of the *Rambler* or a page of "Rasselas"; but we are quite sure that no one left Dr. Johnson's company without feeling that his moral constitution had been braced up. Dr. Jowett's translations of Plato and Thucydides are models of what a crib should be, for they manage

to preserve the spirit of Greek and the style of English. But tho their public may be increased by the spread of middle-class education, it is not on those works that the fame of their author rested, or ever will rest. Jowett's influence was derived from his talk, at his own table, in his study, in the Balliol quadrangle, in his rambles round the Malvern hills, with undergraduates and with men of the world. He had as shrewd an eye for an undergraduate as a Yorkshireman has for a horse.

THE HON. CUSHMAN is a representative-at-large from the State of Washington, a circumstance which has already inspired a good joke. During his campaign Cushman stopped at a farm-house to get a drink of water. "What's the political feeling 'round here?" he asked of the farmer's wife. "I dunno," replied the good woman; "I don't go to political meetin's. They say there's a Congressman at large, and I think the safest thing for me to do is to stay at home!"

THE homeliest man in Congress is Mr. Eddy, of Minnesota, and he rather prides himself on this fact. Some of his political adversaries once accused him of deceitfulness and hypocrisy, but he rose to the occasion. "They say I am two-faced," said Mr. Eddy. "Now, gentlemen," looking mournful and homelier than usual, "do you believe that, if I had two faces, I would be wearing this one?" This did up all his critics.

TOM L. JOHNSON, the millionaire single-tax enthusiast, made his start in life as an office boy in the old Central Passenger railway office of Louisville, Ky. He was one of the first men in this country to see the value of street railways.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Worse.—"Do you think Congressman Roberts is guilty of bigamy, Aunt Melissa?" "Bigamy? He's guilty of trigonometry."—*Chicago Record*.

A Saving.—"Did ye save the country, Pat?" "How's that?" "Be your vote?" "No, begorry. But I saved the rent."—*Philadelphia North American*.

Nearly Correct.—TEACHER: "What's the meaning of 'elocation,' Harold?" PUPIL: "It's the way people are put to death in some States."—*Puck*.

An Explanation.—"You referred to your friend as a dead game sportsman?" "Yes; he always buys his birds in the market. Dead game is his specialty."—*Washington Star*.

Naturally Adapted.—BOBBS: "What has become of that stenographer you used to have—the one who took your dictation so well?"

DOBBS: "She does the dictating now—I married her."—*Exchange*.

A New Definition.—TEACHER (to class): "What is an octopus?"

SMALL BOY (who has just commenced to take Latin, eagerly): "Please, sir, I know, sir; it's an eight-sided cat."—*Life*.

Perspiration.—TEACHER: "How do you account for the phenomenon of dew?"

BOY: "Well, you see, the earth revolves on its axis every twenty-four hours, and in consequence of this tremendous pace it perspires freely."—*Titts*.

Capital Punishment.—BRIDE (throwing her arms about the bridegroom's neck): "You are my prisoner for life."

BRIDEGROOM: "It's not imprisonment for life,

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love: it's capital punishment."—*Sidney Town and Country Journal*.

His Disappearance Accounted For.—MANAGER: "Where's the living skeleton? It's his turn to go on."

THE GENERAL UTILITY BOY: "Please, sir, he slipped while he was a-washing his hands an' went down th' waste-pipe."—*Tit-Bits*.

Character.—HE: "Don't you think Mrs. Van Squillerton is interesting?"

SHE: "Very! She seems like a woman who has suffered."

HE: "She has. Almost every night at her house they have chafing-dish parties."—*Puck*.

A South African Problem.—"What puzzles me," murmured Chollie, as he found the other fellow had reached the house of the adored one ahead of him and was monopolizing her attention,—"what troubles me is the question whether I am this evening more of an outlander than a bore."—*Indianapolis Journal*.

There Were Some Drawbacks.—"Did you have a good passage?" was asked of a recent traveler. "Fair; but I couldn't sleep. The first three nights I couldn't tell whether to shut the porthole and go to bed, or to close the bed and go to the porthole. And the last three I spent in reading the customs laws."—*Life*.

The Real Thing.—CAPTAIN OF THE FOOTBALL TEAM: "That man Subbs is the best tackler on the team; we discovered him in Lonesomehurst only a week ago."

FRIEND (astounded): "Why, how did he get his training?"

CAPTAIN: "Catching trains."—*The Freshman*.

No Help for It.—He was a speculator, and for a year past nothing had been coming his way but expenses. One day his daughter informed him in an unfeeling manner that if he did not give her a diamond bracelet worth at least £150 she would elope with the coachman.

"Come to my arms, my darling child," he exclaimed, as the tears course down his wrinkled cheeks; "come to my arms!"

"But shall I get the bracelet?" she asked hesitatingly.

"Of course not," he smiled delightedly. "You get the coachman. I owe him eight months' wages."

That ended it.—*Tit-Bits*.

Not Appropriate.—"I never saw such an exhibition of poor taste in my life as was shown at the funeral of poor Bingsley." "Why, what happened?" "You know he had been doortender at the Follies Theatre for the last twenty years. Well, right over his coffin they had a magnificent floral piece representing 'The Gates Ajar.'"—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

Current Events.

Monday, December 11.

—A despatch from Pretoria states that 672 British prisoners were taken at Stormberg; there is fear in London of a further uprising in Cape Colony.

—The American military and naval forces occupy the naval station of Olongapo and the town of Subig, on Subig Bay.

—In the Senate, Mr. Mason speaks in advocacy of his resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers.

—The Department of Agriculture estimates the cotton crop of the current season at 8,900,000 bales.

—The nineteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is opened in Detroit, and the annual address of the president, Samuel Gompers, is read.

Tuesday, December 12.

—General White, in a sortie from Ladysmith,

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captures and destroys a howitzer gun; on the way back to camp he loses an officer and eleven men.

—The disintegrated Filipino army scatters throughout Luzon; General Lawton occupies San Miguel.

—In the House the currency debate continues; several Democrats express their intention of voting for the gold standard.

—Delegations arrive in Washington to work in behalf of various cities which desire to secure the Republican national convention.

—Conditions in Puerto Rico are discussed at the Cabinet meeting; the Roberts committee continues in session.

—Boston elects Republican Mayor Hart.

Wednesday, December 13.

—General Methuen's army, advancing toward Kimberley, encounters the Boer forces, and is repulsed with great loss; the list of British casualties amounts to 833.

—Notable successes attend the American campaign in Luzon; the province of Cagayan is surrendered to Captain McCalla.

—The President appoints Gen. Leonard Wood military governor of Cuba.

—Ex-Senator W. V. Allen is appointed United States Senator from Nebraska, to succeed the late Senator Hayward.

Thursday, December 14.

—General Gatacre, attacking Kimberley, is led into an ambush and suffers heavy losses.

—The one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington is generally observed; at Mount Vernon an address is delivered by President McKinley; Senator Depew speaks in Washington.

—The text of the treaty between the United States, Germany, and Great Britain for the partition of Samoa is made public.

—For violating an injunction restraining them from interfering with non-union workmen, five members of the United Metal Workers' Association are sent to jail at Chicago.

Friday, December 15.

—General Buller reports a serious reverse in an attempt to force the passage of Tugela River. He loses 1,000 men and eleven guns.

—General Pando, the successful Bolivian revolutionist, is elected president of the republic.

A Matter of Taste.

If a man really prefers to wear a collar that cost 25 cts. or even 15 cts. and pays a laundry to transform it into a hideous thing of torment and tatters, he can do it of course. But think of it! A linen collar will stand the average laundry from one to three times. If it endures three times, that makes it wearable four times in all. Suppose it costs 15 cts.—a low price—when new, the three launderings at 15 cts. each brings the cost of four times wearing to about 5 cts. a time. Meantime it has shrunk or stretched or acquired a saw-tooth edge, or the button holes have torn out and much anguish of spirit has resulted. Four "Linene" collars would have looked as well, felt better, and cost just half as much, to say nothing of saving in trouble. "Linene" collars and cuffs are sold by leading dealers and are made by the Reversible Collar Co., of Boston, Mass.

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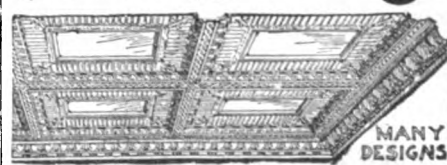
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—The Republican national committee decide to hold the national convention of the party in Philadelphia on June 19.

—In the House, the general debate on the currency bill is closed; Mr. Bailey (Dem.), of Texas, speaks against the bill, Mr. Scudder (Dem.) for it.

—The Government statistician makes the total wheat crop of the United States 547,300,000 bushels.

Saturday, December 16.

—There is renewed shelling of the Boers at Magersfontein by General Methuen; Lieutenant Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, dies as the result of wounds received at Tugela River.

—Maj. Peyton C. March abandons the pursuit of Aguinaldo and reaches Bagnen, in Luzon.

—As a result of the Squire Company failure in Boston, the Broadway National Bank of that city goes into the hands of a receiver; the failure of another packing firm is announced.

—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, the newly appointed military governor of Cuba, sails for Havana.

Sunday, December 17.

—Lord Roberts is appointed to the chief command of the British forces in South Africa, with Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum as his chief of staff; arrangements are made to send 100,000 additional men to the Transvaal.

—The battle-ship *Texas* arrives at Havana to receive the disinterred bodies of the victims of the Maine disaster.

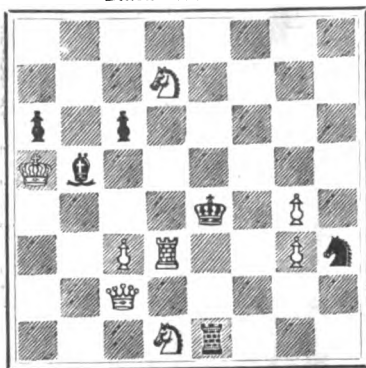
—Lieut. T. H. Brumly, flag lieutenant of Admiral Dewey, dies of typhoid fever at Washington.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 438.

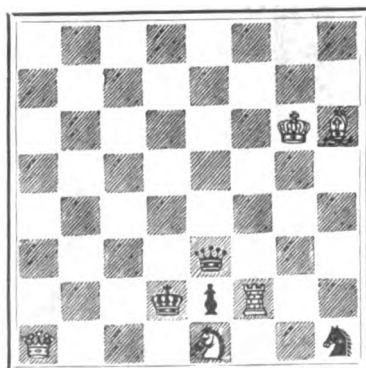
BY MAX KARSTEDT.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

Problem 439.

BY PILLSBURY.
Finishing Touches by Reichelm.
Black—Four Pieces.



• White—Five Pieces.
White mates in three moves.

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FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

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A Pawn-Ending.

Herr Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, calls this "A Wrinkle in Pawn-Play":

WHITE (4 pieces): K on K Kt 3; Ps on Q B 4, Q Kt 6, Q K 7.

BLACK (4 pieces): K on Q R sq; Ps on Q 3, K Kt 5, K R 4.

White to play and win.

Solution of Problems.

No. 434.

Key-move, R—Q 5.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieher, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; R. E. Brigham, Schuyler, N. Y.; the Rev. A. J. Dysterheft, St. Clair, Minn.; J. T. Cahill, Philadelphia; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; D. W. Leet, Milwaukee.

Comments: "Highly ingenious"—M. W. H.; "Composed in a very happy vein"—I. W. B.; "Very ingenious"—C. R. O.; "Good"—F. H. J.; "It has no superior"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful problem"—M. M.; "Intricate"—W. R. C.; "A fine specimen"—C. D. S.; "A puzzler"—T. R. D.; "A beautiful piece of work with a handsome finish"—A. K.; "Splendid"—R. E. B.; "Simple, but well-constructed"—J. F. C.

T. R. D. got 431; D. W. Leet, 433; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., 432 and 433; C. C. Leet, Milwaukee, 432.

"THE REFINEMENT OF A MOVE."

The first move is K—R 6. The mate must be given by Kt—B 7. If White makes any other first move than K—R 6, Black is able to force a stalemate.

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The Kolisch Memorial Tournaments.

In 1889, Baron Kolisch left a fund to the Vienna Chess-Club for the purpose of providing prizes for annual national tournaments. Only one of these tournaments (1890-1891) was held, as the Baroness Kolisch objected to the use of the money for this purpose. The Baroness has changed her mind, for it is announced that a "Kolisch Memorial Tournament" is to be held in Vienna, beginning on December 17th. It is limited to sixteen players in Austria.

Lasker and Pillsbury.

Victory or defeat does not seem to have any effect on Lasker's subsequent play. He always plays about the same strength and the same style, nor does he change his tactics. This is not the case with Pillsbury. If he loses, a game or two, he is too eager to make up for his loss. He is apt to be too aggressive, or he may rely on over-conservative lines of play.—EMIL KEMENY, in *The Press*, Philadelphia.

Our Correspondence Tourney.

TWENTY-FIFTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Centre Gambit.

O. E. WIGGERS. J. B. TROW- BRIDGE.	O. E. WIGGERS. J. B. TROW- BRIDGE.
White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 P-Q4	P x P
3 B-B4	B-Kt5 ch
4 P-QB3	P x P
5 P x P	B-K2
6 Q-Q5	Kt-KR3
7 B x Kt	Castles
8 B-K3	P-Q3
9 Kt-Q2	P-QB3
10 Q-KR5	Kt-Q2
11 Q-Qsq	Kt-K4
12 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt5
13 B-K2	B-B3
14 Kt x Kt	B x B
15 Q x B	B x Kt
16 O4	R-Ksq
17 Castles	P-O4
18 B x B	R x B
19 P-KB4	R-K2
20 P-K5	Q-B2
21 Q-Kt4	R-KBsq
22 Kt-K3	P-KB4
23 P x P	R x P
24 P-B5	R-K5
25 Q-R5	R-K6
26 P-KR3	Q-B2
27 Q-Kt5	R-Ksq
28 R-RKsq	R x R ch
29 R x R	P-KR3
30 Q-B4	R x P
31 Q-Kt8 ch	K-R2
32 Q x R P	Q-B3
33 Q x P	Q x P
34 Q-Kt sq	P-Kt3
35 Kt-K5	P-R4
36 Kt-Q3	P-B4
37 R-K7 ch	K-R3
38 Q-Bsq ch	Q x Q ch
39 Kt x Q	R-B5
40 Kt-Q3	R-QR5
41 Kt x P	R x P
42 Kt-Kt3	R-Kt7
43 R-K3	K-Kt4
44 R-Kt3	R-Kt8 ch
45 K-R2	R-8
46 Kt-B5	R-Ksq
47 R-Q3	R-K4
48 Kt-K7	R-B4
49 Kt-Kt6	K-B5
50 R x P	R x R
51 Kt x R ch	K-Kt4
52 P-Kt3	K-B4
53 Kt-Kt2	K-K4
54 Kt-K3	K-K5
55 K-B2	Resigns.

This game was not played well by either player. Black's 3d move is almost an absurdity. It is not only a lost move, but it gives White a speedy development, and leads to a position compelling Black to lose a piece. After this, in several instances Black had the best of the position, and while he may not have been able to have won, he might have drawn.

Blindfold Chess.

A fine specimen of Pillsbury's blindfold play is the game he won recently, in Brooklyn, from Dr. S. T. King, E. Davis, and C. Scott, in consultation.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY.	ALLIES.
White.	Black.
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Q-Kt-B3	K-Kt-B3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 P-K3	Castles
6 Kt-B3	P-QKt3
7 P x P	P x P
8 Q-R-Bsq	B-Kt2
9 B-Q3	Q-Kt-Q2
10 Castles	R-QBsq

The Black allies appear to have a general knowledge of routine moves, but not the more

special knowledge of the order in which they should be played. Kt-K5 is the best move at this point in this form of defense.

11 Kt-QKt5	P-QR4
12 Kt-R7	R-Rsq
13 Kt-B6	B x Kt

Pillsbury has now one of La Bourdonnais' "little positions," which, in the hand of a master, is tantamount to a win.

14 R x B	Kt-K5
----------	-------

A break for a possible counter attack. It's a bad move.

15 B x B	Q x B
16 R x B P	P-B3

To prevent Kt-K5.

17 B-Kt5	Q R-Q4
18 Q-R4	R-B2
19 K R-QBsq	Q-K3
20 K R-B6	Kt-Q;
21 R-R7	P-KR3
22 K R-B7	Kt x 3
23 Q x Kt	R-K2

The allies have now some experience of the grinding process in Chess.

24 R-B6	Q-B2
25 P-KR3	K-Rsq
26 R-Q6	Q-Ksq
27 Q x Q P	Q-B2
28 Q x Q	R x Q
29 P-Q5	Kt-Kt sq
30 Kt-Q4	Kt-Bsq
31 R x R	R x R
32 Kt-K6	R-KB2
33 P-Q6	P-KKt4
34 P-Q7	P-R4
35 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
36 R x R ch	K x R
37 P queens, ch and wins.	

The remarkable feature of above game is the accuracy of White's play. No one would suspect from its moves that this and eleven other games were being conducted simultaneously blindfolded. As Staunton once said of a similar performance by Morphy, "It makes one's brains ache to think of the strain."—Comments by Reicheim in *The Times*, Philadelphia.

Lasker and Pillsbury.

Lasker has played, all in all, eleven games with Pillsbury, and the World's Champion is just one game ahead. This score would indicate about even strength, and it may be added that luck somewhat favored Lasker, for the very last game played between these two experts was won by him, tho Pillsbury could have drawn it quite readily. The games played between these two experts were all of a very high standard, and they show the respective merits of the players. As far as enterprising play and deep and brilliant combinations are concerned the American seems to have the upper hand, which, however, is counterbalanced by the conservative tactics and most artistic end-play of Lasker.

In individual contests the two players seem to be evenly matched, and a decisive contest between them would be most interesting. As far as tourney-play is concerned, it is pretty satisfactorily established that the method adopted by Lasker is the more successful.—EMIL KEMENY, in *The Press*, Philadelphia.

Professional Chess.

"It has been argued that the professional element is a bad thing in Chess, as it undoubtedly is

ORIGINAL BEEF.

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in some other pastimes. That is not true. Chess—the best Chess, the Chess that attracts the student of the game—is rarely fathered by amateurs. It is the work of masters, men who devote their entire time to the cultivation of those natural talents which produce the subtle combinations and the brilliant tactics that ultimately find their place in the classical literature of the game. If Chess is good enough to be encouraged in Europe, it is good enough to be encouraged in America, where we have native players who can hold their own with the best.”—*The Brooklyn Eagle*.

The Johnston-Marshall Match.

Sydney P. Johnston, the Champion of the Chicago Chess-Club and probably the strongest player in the Western States, and Frank J. Marshall, the young Brooklyn Champion, who took first prize in the minor tournament at the London Congress, have begun their match for \$100 a side, first seven games, Draws not counting. All the games are to be played in Chicago.

The Manhattan C. C. Tourney.

Twelve players are contesting for the Championship of the Manhattan Chess-Club, New York City, among whom are the well-known experts, Baird, Delmar, Halpern, Marshall. Hanham wins the first place, with 9½ to 1½, and Delmar second. Hanham must play a supplementary match for the Martinez prize.

Lasker and Janowski.

It would be difficult to imagine two men more unlike than Lasker and Janowski. Nothing affects Lasker's equanimity. His linen and clothes cause him no concern. Is he hungry, he goes to the counter and comes back with a roll; he munches and continues playing. His legs are in his way, he flings them over the arm of his chair and goes on playing, smoking a strong cigar the while, and, whenever cogitation is profoundly deep, blowing the smoke with characteristic gesture through his mustache. Janowski, on the contrary, is correctness personified. Seated at the Chess-board he remains almost perfectly still; with linen dazzling white, with dainty Turkish cigarette, with iced lemon squash, to be sucked through a straw, he is the refined player, the sensitive player *par excellence*, the Sybarite, for whose loss of a game the crumbling of a roseleaf is a sufficient cause.”—*La Strategie, Paris*.

Blackburne's Games.

Mr. Blackburne, the English Champion, has lately published a book giving 400 of his games. These games are fine studies and reveal the characteristic brilliancy of the British master. The following specimens with notes by Mr. Blackburne are very interesting:

Evans Gambit.

One of eight games played blindfold at the West End Club, London, in 1876:

BLACKBURNE, MAJ. MARTIN.		BLACKBURNE, MAJ. MARTIN.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	13 Q-R4	B-Kt2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 Q-R-Qsq	B-Kt3
3 B-B4	B-B4	15 B-Q3	P-B4
4 P-QKt4	B x P	16 P x P	Q x P
5 P-P3	B-R4	17 K-R-Ksq	K-Qsq (a)
6 P-Q4	P x P	18 Kt x R P	R-Ksq
7 Castles	P x P	19 Q-K Kt4	Kt-Q5
8 Q-Kt3	Q-B3	(b)	
9 P-K5	Q-Kt3	20 B-Kt2	Kt x Kt ch (c)
10 Kt x P	K Kt-K2	21 P x Kt	Q x B
11 B-R3	P-Kt4	22 Q x P ch	K x Q
12 Kt x P	R-Q Kt sq	23 B-Kt5	mate

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" Undervests	34-44	2.00 "	" Undervests	26-40	2.00 "
		Ladies' Short Underskirts	24-32 waist	\$2.50	

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- (a) Castling would have spoiled the brilliancy.
(b) Not quite sound, but I could not resist the temptation to play for a sacrifice of the Queen, which I actually obtained. B-K won easily.
(c) He swallows the bait without suspicion. B x Kt would have lent the game a different aspect.

Scotch Opening.

Played in the Divan Tournament in 1876:

BLACKBURNE, MACDONNELL.		BLACKBURNE, MACDONNELL.	
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 Q-B3	Q x P
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-B6	B-K3
3 P-Q4	P x P	19 P-B4	P-Kt5
4 Kt x P	B-B4	20 P-B5	B-Q4 (d)
5 Kt-Kt3 (a)	B-Kt3	21 R-B2	Q-K5
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3 (b)	22 K-Q B sq	P-R4 (c)
7 B-K Kt5	P-K R3	23 Kt-Q2	Q-Ksq
8 B-R4	Q-K2	24 P-Kt4 (f)	R-Q2
9 B-Q3	P-Kt4	25 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt sq
10 B-Kt3	P-Q4	26 Q x Kt P	Q-Qsq (g)
11 Castles	B-Kt5	27 Q-R5	R-Ksq
12 Q-Q2	Castles (Q R)	28 P-Kt6	Q-RK2
13 P x Kt	Kt x P	29 P x P	R-K8 ch
14 B-B5 ch (c)	B x B	30 R-Bsq	R x R ch
15 Kt x Kt	Q-K5	31 Kt x R	Resigns
16 Kt x B ch	R P x Kt		

- (a) A suggestion of mine and played occasionally, but not so good as the usual B-K3.
(b) Zukertort played K K-Kt2.
(c) This loses a Pawn. Kt x Kt was better.
(d) The capture of the Knight was quite safe.
(e) Again, B x Kt gives Black an advantage.
(f) White now establishes a crushing attack.
(g) Nothing better. If B-B3; 27 P x B, P x Q; 28 P x R dbl. ch, K x P; 29 R-B7 ch, K-Qsq; 30 Kt-Bsq, P-R5; 31 R-Q2 ch, Kt-Q2; 32 B-B4, followed by R x P, etc.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAWTON.

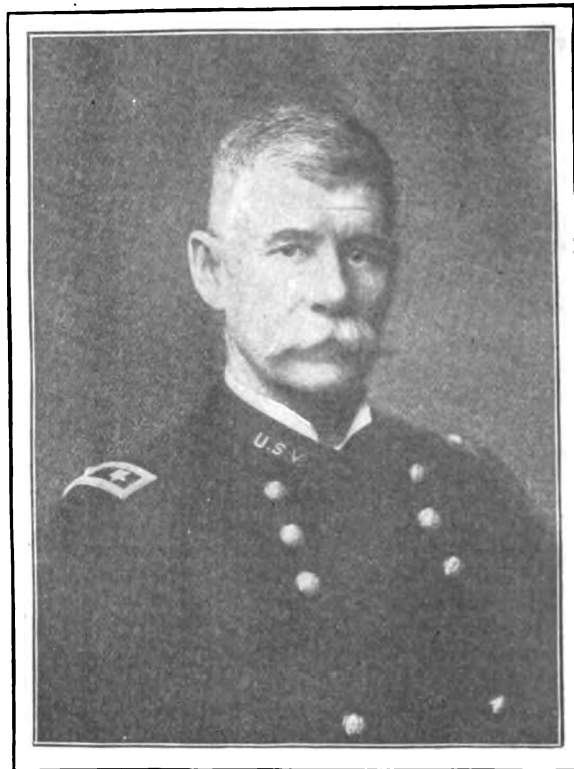
NOT since the war with Spain began has the death of any American soldier caused such a sense of national loss as that caused by the death of Major-General Henry W. Lawton. President McKinley, in a cablegram to General Otis, said: "One of the most gallant officers of the army has fallen." Admiral Dewey, when informed of General Lawton's death, said: "I knew him and loved him; he was the bravest of the brave." Referring to the fact that the general was killed by a bullet through the heart while in an exposed position at the head of his troops, Secretary Root said, in a despatch to General Otis: "It was the ideal death of a soldier, as his splendid courage and devotion to duty have met the ideal of a soldier's life." General Otis says he feels as if he had lost his right arm.

The press voice similar sentiments. The *Baltimore Herald* says: "General Lawton is the most conspicuous victim yet demanded either by the war with Spain or the campaign to establish American supremacy in the East." "He had no superior among the generals in service at the time of his death," says the *Chicago Record*, "and, in some respects, no equal." The Filipinos themselves, the *New York Journal* believes, will suffer by his death: "The loss of General Lawton will be felt as much in peace as in war. He understood the Filipinos, sympathized with them, and could have helped them to build up their institutions under our flag. The man that killed him did as ill a turn to his people as Wilkes Booth did to the South." The anti-expansion press pay as warm tributes as those of opposite faith. "The entire Philippines," says the *Philadelphia Ledger*, "are not worth the death of such a man."

When Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, was in the Philippines last spring he campaigned with General Lawton several weeks, and was struck with his apparent indifference to danger. In an interview the day after General Lawton was killed, the Senator said that he once spoke to him about his strange unconsciousness

or peril. "You are certain to be killed sooner or later," said the Senator. General Lawton replied, in a simple, matter-of-fact way: "I suppose I shall be. I have worked out the law of averages as applied to my case, and the chances of my being killed every time I go into action are now very many as against the single chance of my escape. But this is a part of the soldier's profession. We who go to be soldiers of the Republic understand this thoroughly."

General Lawton's services in the Civil War, the Indian troubles, the war with Spain, and the Philippine uprising cover a period of many changes and furnish a text for much newspaper



MAJ.-GEN. HENRY W. LAWTON.

comment. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* points out that Lawton and McKinley were both carrying muskets in '61, and says: "Their later careers show the greatness of American opportunities to youth of sterling character." The *New York Press*, however, recalls the fact that General Lawton was a major-general in the volunteer army only, and that in the regular army, after nearly forty years of gallant service, he was only a colonel. "It is the old, old story of the regular," says *The Press*. Even the fact that he was about to be made a brigadier-general, thinks *The Press*, was but scant recognition of his services. General Lawton's property, it is said, consisted of a house with a mortgage on it; but a subscription fund is being raised for his widow and family, and a bill has been introduced in each branch of Congress granting Mrs. Lawton a pension of \$2,000 a year.

His Career.—"Trained in a hard school, he had learned all its lessons. A sergeant in 1861, he rose in three months to a commission, and fought his way up rank by rank, until he was a lieutenant at twenty-two years of age. He entered the regular army

in 1866 with its lowest commission, and again he passed from grade to grade, doing more fighting in peace than most men do in war, and in war giving all his days to the battle-field and the firing line.

"Tall, powerful, keeping his splendid physical powers to the very end, never sparing himself and sparing others as little, he drove straight forward over all obstacles. As an Indian fighter he had no superior. His tireless chase of the Chiricahua Apache had every element of peril, every phase of hardship, and every atom of endurance which Indian warfare can possess. His dogged pursuit of the mountain Indian of the Southwest was matched by his dash and daring in the warfare of the plains Indian to the North, and when the Spanish war opened he was a man from whom men expected much, and expected no more than he gave.

"It was the burden of Indian warfare that its daring, its hardship, and its bloodshed brought no military rewards and earned no popular glory. To General Lawton, a man who knew what the Indian defense of a cañon might be, El Caney must have seemed a strangely overrated fight; but the public eye was on this feat of arms, and it was carried out with a gallantry, a skill, and a full discharge of the duties of a commanding officer which won instant and universal recognition.

"But his real work as a soldier was done in the Philippines. He had there a task beset with every difficulty. In a tropical climate, in rainy season and dry, in a region seamed with streams and cut by dike and ditch, pursuing an elusive foe, hampered by the wise necessities of a clement policy, with green troops and with unacclimated men, he showed that no obstacle was too great for men led by a man like him. With his more fortunate associates who remain to receive the rewards and recognition of the Republic, he swept the island in a single campaign and broke the military forces of the enemy into wandering bands.

"In the very hour of victory from one of these he met his death, falling where he had shared so many crowded hours of glorious life—on the fighting line. Two years ago, if he had died after displaying a valor as great and an energy as extraordinary, he would have died scarcely known by the country he served. It is one of the fortunate results of the new chapter in the nation's history that, at last, it knows its heroes, rejoices in their life, and mourns their death."—*The Philadelphia Press*.

The Lesson of His Life.—"In these days of self-seeking, it is well that we should study the lives of men who will go where they are sent and do what they are told to do, without a thought of their own interests or personal ease or safety. Any one can be loyal and faithful when the times are propitious and the skies are clear. But true loyalty and faithfulness involve the willingness to forget self, and to subordinate everything to the service of the cause to which one's allegiance is pledged. This is above all the lesson of Lawton's life. He never looked for an easy task, never hoped for promotion except as he earned it. He knew only his country and its flag, and he died, as he would have liked to die,

while serving the one and following the other. Thus his life and death ought to be an inspiration to all of us. To every man comes the opportunity to serve the country, and to sacrifice himself in its behalf. We can not all win fame for gallant actions, nor is it given to many men to die gloriously on the field of battle. But the main thing is the service, and not the circumstances under which it is performed. It is, in the true sense, as proud a distinction to be faithful in small things as in large. Men can be honest, loyal, and self-sacrificing, even if they can not be great in the world's eyes. Thus, tho we all lament the death of the gallant Indiana soldier, who has passed to his reward, we can all be proud of his great career, and, best of all, we can resolve at least to make the attempt to follow in his footsteps. He was a great soldier, a great citizen, and a great man. His memory will be tenderly cherished by every man that loves truth, honor, bravery, and an humble and unostentatious performance of duty."—*The Indianapolis News*.

An Anti-Imperialistic View.—"Only a few days before Lawton was killed, the Filipinos lost a general. This was Gregorio del Pilar. The cold despatches told of his being found dead behind the works he had been defending, with a diary on his person in which he had just been writing. There was the record that he expected death—as he knew his little force would be overwhelmed—but that he exulted in giving his life for his country's independence and in resistance to the alien oppressor. Del Pilar was one of the educated young Filipinos who are the hope of his people, if they have any hope. Of university training and bright prospects, he left all for his country's service, as did that other hero and martyr of the Filipinos, Rizal. The Spanish killed the latter; we have killed Del Pilar. We sympathize with the natives in their commemoration of the martyrdom of Rizal; when we find them hereafter observing a memorial day in honor of Del Pilar, will even our most heartless imperialists dare to say to them: 'Fudge! Your hero died as the fool dieth'?

"These two deaths ought to make the imperialists willing to take at least two minutes off from their high enterprises to stop and really think what we are doing in the Philippines. We are not arguing with them; we are only telling them. We are sacrificing our best. We are killing the Filipinos' best. Now, this may be lofty statesmanship and a beautiful illustration of the way in which states are made great and strong; but it must be admitted that it looked uncommonly like the blundering work of little minds trying to stretch themselves to fit a great empire."—*The New York Evening Post*.

DEATH OF DWIGHT L. MOODY.

IN the death of Dwight L. Moody it is universally conceded that the world has lost its greatest Christian evangelist. The press comments on his life and character, while in some cases deprecating the sensationalism of his earlier "revivals," unite in tribute to his honesty of purpose and his zeal for righteousness. His co-worker, Ira D. Sankey, says of him:

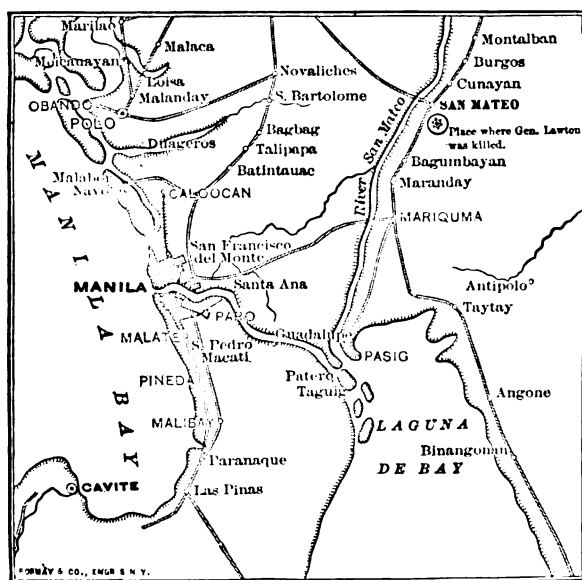
"The news of his death will be received in England with as great sorrow as in America. His name will be held in everlasting remembrance by thousands of the best people in the world."

John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, declares that he was one of the greatest men of the century. At a memorial meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott said:

"The world has lost its greatest leader. His marvelous energy and kindly spirit made friends for religion by the tens of thousands."

The following sketch and appreciation of Moody appear in the *Philadelphia Ledger*:

"Dwight Lyman Moody was born in Northfield, Mass., February 5, 1837. He received a limited education, and worked on a farm till he was seventeen, and then became a clerk in a Boston shoe-store. In 1856 he went to Chicago, and there began his Christian work in a very simple way at first, and entirely among the poor; but his zeal was already manifest, and he soon had a Sunday-school of over one thousand pupils. During the Civil War he was interested in the Christian Commission, and after-



SCENE OF GENERAL LAWTON'S LAST FIGHT.

The star marks the place where he was killed, near San Mateo.

ward in the Young Men's Christian Association. It was in 1875 that he visited England in company with Mr. Sankey, and held those great meetings in which Henry Drummond became so interested, and with which he later identified himself. Similar meetings were instituted in the United States in 1875, and since then from time to time cities and towns have been awakened by the noble, fearless preaching of this true-hearted Christian. Aside from his so-called revival services, Mr. Moody's great works have been in Chicago, where he built an institute for the education of young men and women in Christian work, which, under the Rev. Mr. Torrey, is still doing a wonderful service, and in Northfield, the place of his birth and death, where he erected schools for boys and girls, and held yearly conferences for Christian workers. The 'summer schools' held in this quiet little town have made it famous all over the world, and have accomplished more than can easily be calculated for the growth of the Christian religion at home and abroad.

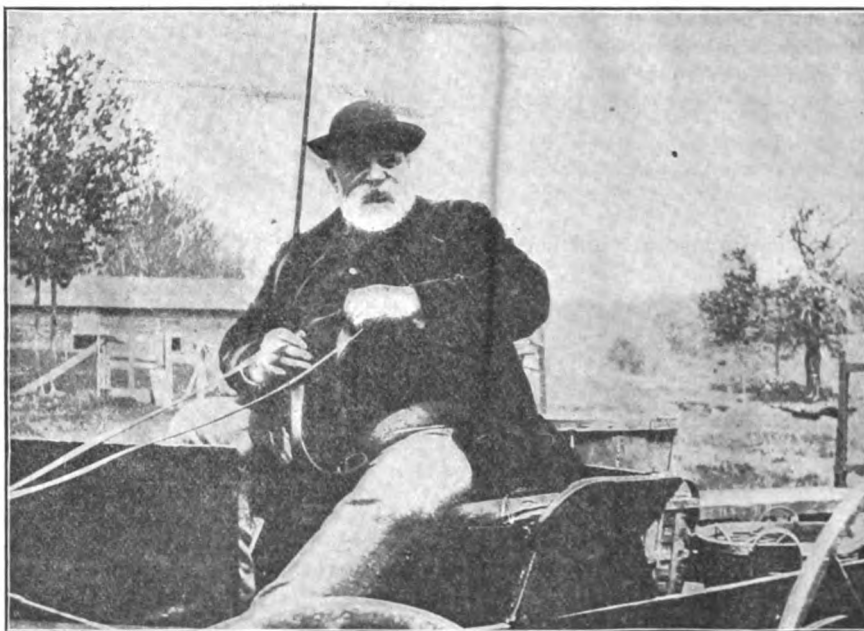
"Mr. Moody never received money for his services. It is said that a friend cared for his wants, and left him free to preach and work unhampered by the perplexing alliances which have often crippled aggressive workers. And so, fearless, and unbound by anything save the bonds of love for his Master, he labored on until the end."

Of his personal appearance the Springfield *Republican* says:

"He stood before his audiences, a stout man, with no graces of physique. His large head, with abundant hair, his always well trimmed brown beard, growing gray year by year; his bright tho not large eye, his swaying motion as he spoke, and his light, high-pitched, and harsh voice, will be brought before the memory of thousands as they read of his death. They will see him as ready as a bird to spring up at the right moment to call for the singing of a hymn; they will remember how cleverly he would cut short a long-winded or disputatious speaker by such an intervention as the audience was wearying; they will recall his earnest and downright talk when he felt that his moment had come. Indeed, nothing was more wonderful about Dwight Moody than his sure seizure of the occasion, and his domination thereof; it was the way in which he kept his meetings alive—for he could not allow any one to destroy by futile efforts, however well meant, the effect of the evangelizing spirit."

The elements in his character are thus described in *The Republican*:

"A mind more simple in its character, a nature more single in its aims, a soul more devoted and sincere, a personality more honest and attractive—these have seldom if ever been seen combined. His simplicity and earnestness, coupled with a magnificent executive capacity and a clear judgment of men, and inspired by a rare and tremendous energy of work, made him a master, and such a man as Carlyle might have made a hero of beside his Abbot Samson of 'Past and Present.' He had, in fact, many attributes which pertain to the great man; while it can not be allowed that he might have been a Napoleon, a Bismarck, a Gladstone, a Rothschild, or a Rockefeller, as one of his admirers has said—for he had very little in common with any of these, except in one instance—the moral purpose that called forth great sympathy with Gladstone—he was great in his singleness and purity of purpose and in his influence upon his fellow men."



MR. MOODY'S LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

Said by his friends to be the most characteristic. Taken near his home in Northfield, Mass.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF THE WALL STREET PANIC.

THE Boer riflemen, in addition to their other feats, seem to have brought down the American trust balloon. That, in a word, is the analysis of the immediate cause and the most important effect of the recent stock-market panic in Wall Street, as made by the economic writers of the daily press. To be more specific, "our unprecedented expansion in trade," the consequent advance in prices and wages, the failure of the currency to expand accordingly, the floating of trust stocks and bonds "aggregating fully \$1,500,000,000" and "conducted upon a wildly speculative basis," the "hoarding of gold by the Government," the cutting off of the \$7,500,000 monthly supply of gold from Africa, and the British struggle to provide funds for the war, as the *New York Journal of Commerce* points out, increased enormously the demand for money and at the same time decreased the supply. Everything was ready for a general unloading of securities to obtain money. Confidence in the trust stocks had long been growing

weaker. Then came a depression in the British money market, due to the disasters in South Africa, the New York market followed, a couple of failures added their weight, and the fall of prices began. Before the day was over the aggregate fall of values amounted to a hundred million dollars. The trust stocks suffered the worst, with the result that "it is pretty generally agreed," according to *The Journal of Commerce*, that the slump "will prove an effectual check upon the launching of new companies for some time to come." Had it not

been for the Boer war, it is remarked, the trust speculation might have gone farther, and the speculators fared worse in the final crash.

But while Britain's difficulties in South Africa provided the immediate cause of the panic, the newspapers agree that if it had not been for our inelastic currency system and the vast speculation in trusts, all might have gone well. "We could easily have escaped panic," says the *Philadelphia Times*, "if our stock market had not been overloaded with fictitious values." Some papers think that the shrinkage in trust stock values merely "squeezed out the water," and that it is better that it should happen when the commercial world is prosperous enough to stand it. This experience, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "is nothing to what is likely to happen when demand has been overtaken by supply, when factories are not running night and day, and when manufacturers cease to say that they have more orders than can be filled." The *Topeka Capital* believes that it was "President McKinley's courageous and statesmanlike words upon the trust question" that sent the "hundreds of big gamblers in trust stocks into the market to unload their watered stocks and bonds." The *Nashville American* finds in it all a useful lesson. It says:

"It is a warning to those who are bent on making money in a hurry. It shows them what the end is. There is only one safe and proper way to make money, and that is to earn it, to give in

work or goods value received for the money obtained. This is the invariable rule followed by all substantially successful men, and when a fortune is acquired in this way it is permanent and not evanescent."

The rigidity of our currency system comes in for its share of the blame. The currency, nearly every one admits, should be able to expand and contract according to the needs of the country. The present system supplies too much money when little is needed and too little when much is needed. Says the *New York Times*:

"We have all heard in the last two days the cry that there is 'not money enough,' and that there should be some easy way to get more when it is needed. But the real difficulty has been that when there was too much money there was no way of contracting it. When it was not in active use in the various parts of the country it flowed to the money centers, and especially to New York, and helped to promote the very speculation that has caused our present trouble. If the currency so congested in New York had been retired when it was no longer needed in exchanges throughout the country, the temptation to the inflation of credit that has taken place would have been far less. So far as the volume of the currency and its character are involved in the actual situation the lesson of that situation is that the currency should be made truly elastic. It should stretch to meet legitimate demands and it should shrink when these demands cease."

A correspondent of the *New York Mail and Express* says:

"Money, created for use, intended to do the work needed in the enterprises of the people, has been ruthlessly kept, like a 'dog in the manger,' in the vaults of the treasury, while business has been famishing for the need of it. Will this awful mistake of waiting until it was too late before relieving it serve as an adequate lesson in the future?"

Secretary Gage came to the relief of the money situation by depositing several millions in the New York banks. For weeks, if not months, however, the flow of gold had been in the other direction, from the banks to the federal treasury, thus causing the very stringency that the federal treasury had to relieve. The *Richmond Times* sees a great danger in this. It says:

"It is quite clear that it was in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to 'bear' the market for weeks by permitting the drain on the banks to continue and then to 'bull' the market by stopping the drain. This is a dangerous power for any man to have. A dangerous power for the Government to have. It all goes to show how necessary it is that we put the Government out of the

banking business and put it beyond the power of Government to control the money market."

The *Chicago Journal* takes a similar view. It says: "It is not necessary to be either a 'silver crank,' a 'goldbug,' or a 'fiatist' in order to discern the manifest impropriety of a treasury system which makes the Secretary the absolute arbiter of prices of stocks in Wall Street." The *New York Journal*, however, thinks that the bankers are gaining control of the federal treasury. "The gradual and constant drift of government finances into the hands of the bankers," it says, "is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. Again we call attention to the similarity between this policy and that of pouring water down a rat-hole." United States Treasurer Roberts said, as quoted in the *Louisville Commercial*:

"I do not see why the Government should rush to the rescue of a lot of speculators who have got their fingers burned in copper and other securities. The financial squeeze is not being felt by the mass of the people. Since the 10th of this month 170,000 people in this community have had their wages raised. Prosperity is evident on every hand. You do not hear the tradesman, the manufacturer, or the workingman complain."

The silver papers were quick to notice that the panic occurred on the very day that the gold-standard bill passed the House. "Such," says the *Atlanta Constitution*, "is the immediate response to currency legislation and the adoption of the gold standard by the Republican House of Representatives. . . . The gold-standard and panic conditions," continues *The Constitution*, "are twins." The silver papers remark that stringency is a natural result of confining our financial standard to one metal. The *Columbia State* declares that "there will be no permanent safety for business until we have as our standard of value something more than a metal so limited in supply that the prospective loss of one year's production of one country will breed terror and break prices." The *Indianapolis Sentinel*, while it does not go so far as to say that the gold-standard bill caused the panic, points out that it very evidently did not prevent it.

Nearly every comment on the panic ends with a cheering word about the general prosperity of the country. The stock flurry is considered a purely Wall-Street affair, interesting to study, but of little importance to the country at large. Says *Bradstreet's*:

"The money panic of 1899 is over, and while the individual sufferers are no doubt numerous, the financial and commercial community in general is none the worse for the recent speculative spasm. There is certainly not a bushel of wheat or a bale of cotton less in the country to-day as a result of the recent severe fall in stocks; our industries are active, our railroads are busier than ever before, there is more money in the hands of the general

public than at any previous time even if there is less invested in stocks, and the business community can get money enough for legitimate business purposes at fair interest rates."

The *New York Evening Post* says:

"The interior, already rich from its years of retrenchment, its series of profitable harvests, and its wholesale liquidation of debt, may look with a very unusual equanimity at the collapse in Wall



DO THEY NEED IT?
Senator Mason wants to sympathize with the Boers.
—The Minneapolis Tribune.

OOM PAUL IN CARICATURE.



TOO BAD.
MRS. KRUGER: "What's the matter, Paulchen; you look disappointed?"

OOM PAUL: "I just received word Buller will be unable to dine here Christmas."

—The New York Herald.

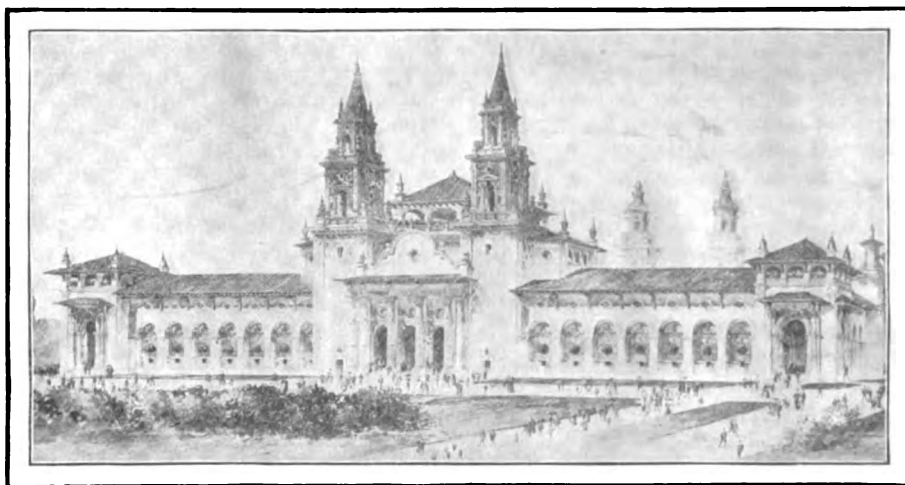
Street. The significance of this phase of the situation is far-reaching. It means that we shall not repeat the experience of 1890, when every Western borrower from the East was crippled by the sudden demands of his creditor, and certainly not of 1893, when the West was a dead weight on the whole struggling financial community. We may escape the falling commercial markets which so often follow a strain in Wall Street; for those industrial collapses have in the past been traceable largely to the pulling away of capital from the West. Possibly, after the turn of the year, we shall see New York relieving London's money-market distress, and the interior replenishing New York from its own resources—exactly as both West and East were lending money on the English and German markets at the opening of the year."

BUFFALO'S PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

WHAT was at first intended merely as a demonstration of Niagara's possibilities as a source of power has now grown to embrace the territory from Cape Horn to the Klondike, and is "designed to illustrate," as Marriion Wilcox says in *Harper's Weekly*, "the material progress of the New World in the nineteenth century, and to promote social and commercial relations between the United States and the other republics and colonies of the Western hemisphere." This rapid expansion of the scope of the Buffalo Exposition, which is to be held from May 1 to November 1, 1901, has been coincident with the similar expansion of the nation's rule. The idea, says Mr. Wilcox, "started 'a jar o' the clock' before the war with Spain, which liberated certain impulses; and since its formal title 'The Pan-American Exposition' was adopted, the term 'Pan-American,' has taken on a new significance." Hawaii and the Philippines will be reckoned as part of America at the Exposition.

The contrast between the old and the new will be brought out:

"With the object of illustrating progress in civilization and the industrial arts by a comparison of Americans of to-day with the aboriginal inhabitants, the several republics and colonies will be urged to bring to Buffalo a village of aborigines from their own territories, and place them on the grounds 'in a manner which will show their native habits of life, customs, occupations, and industries; their religious rites, their means of warfare and navigation, and such ethnological collections as shall connect the present with the prehistoric past.' Villages of the native tribes of North American Indians will also be shown."



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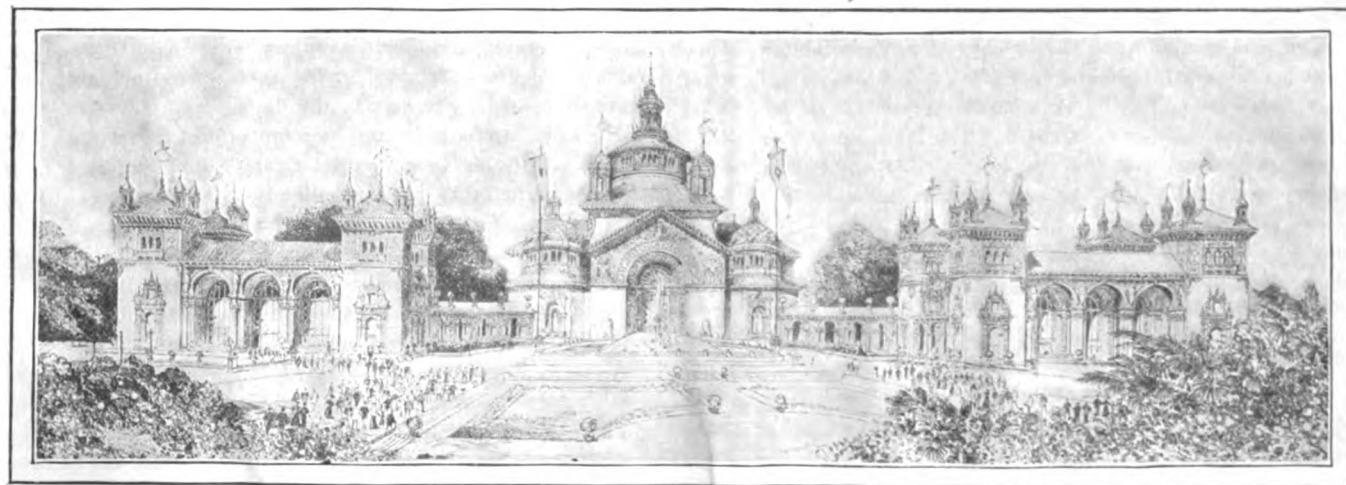
MACHINERY AND TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

Some of the reasons why Buffalo is the best place for the Western hemisphere's fair are summarized by Mr. Wilcox as follows:

"1. An exposition on a large scale, such as is now contemplated, as never yet been held within the borders of New York or the adjacent New England States. 2. Buffalo occupies a position so central and easy of access that more than one half of the population of the American Continent north of Mexico can reach the Exposition in a single day's journey. 3. The site of the Exposition is within forty minutes' ride of the falls of Niagara. 4. The climate of Buffalo during the summer months is especially agreeable, and the city is with very good reason regarded as one of the most healthful in the United States."

The accompanying illustrations give an idea of the style of architecture that will prevail. Mr. Wilcox gives the following forecast of the scene that will greet the visitor:

"The site actually chosen is a tract adjoining Delaware Park, lying immediately north of Buffalo's finest residence district, and including the park lake, with its islands and wooded banks. The natural features suggested the creation of beautiful and brilliant effects—a 'festive scene,' as one of those chiefly concerned has expressed it. Moreover, the view was accepted that monumental architecture, as exemplified at Chicago, Nashville, Omaha, and Atlanta, had been somewhat overdone, and the chairman of the advisory board declared, 'We decided that the buildings of the Pan-American, instead of being classical and monumental, should be treated in free renaissance.' At present the prevailing opinion seems to be that the management should have a special care for the entertainment, rather than the instruction, of all those who will come from far and near to the Fair enclosure, treating them as guests rather than as scholars, and trusting the American man-



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GRAPHIC ARTS, HORTICULTURE, AND FORESTRY BUILDINGS.

ufacturer to make his display of mowing-machines (let us say) sufficiently prominent. Already the committee on plans and the advisory board of architects have promised wonderful fountains, new 'enchanted lakes,' the use of all color possible in the treatment of exterior surfaces, a great deal of sculpture, a 'Midway,' a great stadium for the games and sports of the world, and such applications of electricity as the world has never seen. Electrical power generated at the Falls and carried over cables to the Exposition grounds is to work the miracles as well as do the drudgery. Instead of a severe 'white city,' then, we are to have an *ensemble* which will suggest the luxurious South in its rich coloring and free ornamentation, even while displaying the latest achievements of the strenuous North."

THE INVESTIGATION OF TAMMANY.

THE chief value of the report of Mr. Moss, the counsel of the Mazet committee which has been investigating New York City's government, is considered to lie in its recommendation of changes in the city's charter. His exposures of Tammany's corruption fail to elicit any expressions of surprise; and the fact that the committee did not investigate the Republican machine led even the independent Republican press to despair long ago of any really good results. "Owing to the character and control of the body which Mr. Moss has served," says the *New York Press* (Rep.), "his report will remain simply a treatise on crime in politics—something in the nature of Stead's 'Despairing Democracy; or, Satan's Invisible World Displayed.'"

Yet the importance of Mr. Moss's recommendations arises from the fact that they are aimed at the power of Mr. Croker, the ruler of rulers of the metropolis. Mr. Moss says in his report:

"All the abuses that have been discovered go back to the unofficial and unelected and unsworn ruler, and the problem is to take the government out of his hands and away from the irresponsible combination that he dominates, and to impose the responsibility for good government actually as well as theoretically or sentimentally upon a mayor who can be reached by the people."

The changes in the charter which Mr. Moss believes would, in a measure, restore popular government consist in giving the mayor power to remove the various commissioners at any time, and in shortening the mayor's term to two years, with eligibility for reelection. These changes, he thinks, would give the voters more power over their public servants, the officials. Mr. Moss also recommends that the charter of the Ramapo Water Company be repealed, that a law be passed prohibiting campaign contributions by judicial candidates, and that the city police be put under state control. These changes, says the *New York World* (Ind. Dem.), "ought to be made at the coming session of the legislature, without waiting for any commission." Mr. Moss shows that where it cost but \$68,000,000 to conduct all the public business in the various communities before they were consolidated, it now costs \$90,000,000 for Greater New York as a whole; and he found that there were no pay-rolls or itemized accounts available to show how all this vast sum is spent. The *New York Times* (Ind. Dem.) points out that this lax condition of affairs was also revealed by official admissions on the witness-stand:

"The loose, confused, and demoralized condition into which the city government has fallen under the actual system was amply shown by the mayor's own testimony and by the testimony of the various commissioners. It is simply impossible to tell from their own admissions who is accountable for the extravagance, imbecility, and jobbery that are shown to prevail."

The *New York Tribune* (Rep.), referring to a widespread belief that the whole investigation was planned by Platt as a blow at Croker, says:

"This Mazet investigation was designed to lay the foundation for a scheme of revenge, but intrinsically it was a confession of guilt. It has thus far failed to accomplish the original purpose

and happily has little chance of ultimate success in that line, but it will not have been wholly useless if, as it ought to do, it strengthens and prolongs in honest and reflecting minds remembrance of the agency to which this community owes the monstrous wrongs it suffers."

IS THE TWENTIETH CENTURY HERE, OR IS IT NOT?

THE recent appearance of the Emperor of Germany and the president of Wellesley College on one side of the controversy over the date of the beginning of the twentieth century, and the appearance of the Pope and the Czar on the other, do not augur well for the settlement of the dispute before the new century begins, whenever that may be. The Czar has decreed that Russia shall adopt the Gregorian calendar, thus getting into step with the rest of the world, and has decreed that this change shall be made on January 1, 1901, which he considers the first day of the new century. The views of Pope Leo, the successor of the authority who gave us our calendar, may be gathered from the following quotation from his recent decree. He says:

"Cum insuper media nocte postremæ diei mensis Decembris futuri anni præsens absolvatur sæculum novumque habeat initium; valde congruum est, ut pio quodam ac solemni ritu Deo gratiæ agantur pro acceptis hujus decursi sæculi beneficiis, et potiora impetrentur, urgente præsertim necessitate temporum, ad novum sæculum auspiciato ineundum."

"This," says the *New York Times*, "is clear, accurate, and explicit." Lest some may still be in doubt about the Pope's views, however, we quote the following translation of the passage, as given in *The Catholic Standard and Times*:

"Since, moreover, at midnight of the last day of December of the coming year the present century will come to an end and a new one begin, it is very appropriate that thanks be given to God by some pious and solemn ceremony for the benefits received during the course of the present century, and owing to the urgent necessities of the times that greater favors be implored in order to begin auspiciously the new era."

The Emperor of Germany, the despatches tell us, has ordered special exercises at the stroke of the bell ushering in the year 1900, to commemorate the new century's beginning. The German Postal Department, it is further announced, "will issue commemorative postal cards." The despatches fail to state what the loyal German Catholics, who wish to "fear God and honor the King" at the same time will do in this dilemma.

To overwhelm this resurgent question with the weight of educational authority, the *Boston Herald* opened its columns to a number of prominent college presidents, only to find more disagreement, no less an authority than the president of Wellesley College arguing that the new century begins with 1900. If in the midst of such counselors there is no safety for the doubtful mind, it would seem folly to turn to the daily press, where violent disagreements are the rule, and harmony almost unheard of. Yet it is here, in the arena of fiercest struggle and endless argument, that concord on this single question is found, and the old saying, that the only propositions that will never be disputed are those that involve neither money nor morals, is again illustrated. The *Chicago Times-Herald*, one of the papers owned by Mr. Kohl-saat, who claims the authorship of the currency plank in the Republican platform of 1896, alone insists, in long editorials, that the new century begins January 1, 1900; but as his other paper, the *Chicago Evening Post*, agrees with the rest of the American press that it begins one year later, it seems unlikely that the involved arguments on the currency will be further complicated in the 1900 campaign by a plank in regard to the new century.

The *Times-Herald* suggests that a simple way to solve the problem would be to begin at December 31, 1899, and count back-

ward to the beginning of the Christian era. While some one else is doing that we present the argument of the president of Wellesley, Miss Caroline Hazard, who sets forth the following reasons for her faith:

"According to my way of thinking, the twentieth century begins one second past midnight of December 31, 1899—January 1, 1900. Midnight marks the conclusion of the 1900th year of the Christian era. The 1900th year, understand, is different from the year 1900, because when we write 1900 we are not at the completion of the 1900 and first year, which we reach when we write 1901. But anything beyond midnight on the 1st of January of the coming year is time that must be reckoned in the 1901st year. The whole difficulty, it seems to me, is one of nomenclature. The first year is a different thing from the year 1. This year 1 can not be written until it is completed, when it ought actually to be the year 1 plus. But we leave out the plus and simply write the year 1. So in that way, whatever date we write—1899 for instance—it is 1899 plus eleven months and twenty-eight days, the day that I am writing upon. But these added months and days we do not reckon in ordinary usage until the whole year is completed, when we count the time by years, and go into the next year, which is 1900."

The idea of a year 0 (by which 1899 is made to complete 1900 years) has proved to be full of suggestion to the paragraphers. If there was a year 0, why not a century 000? Perhaps there are only 399 society leaders in the 400! Perhaps we should begin counting our ages one year later, making each of us a year younger than we supposed! To such a state of mind has this topic carried some of the disputants. The *New York Sun*, to dispel this idea of a year 0, presents the following "deadly parallel" sent in by one of its readers:

Kindergarten Teacher—Now children, let me hear you count.

The reply rational.

Children—One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, etc.

School Teacher—Tommy, what is a century?

Tommy—One hundred years.

Teacher—Give an example.

Tommy—From the first day of the first year to the last day of the one hundredth year.

Merchant—Mr. Jones, please arrange these cancelled checks in bundles of one hundred and file them away.

Mr. Jones does so, marking the bundles thus:

Nos. 1-100.

Nos. 101-200.

Nos. 201-300, etc.

Bank Customer—Will you be kind enough to let me have ones for this \$100 bill.

Cashier—With pleasure. (Counts out): One dollar, two dollars, three dollars, four dollars, five, six, seven, . . . ninety-nine and a hundred. Here you are, sir. (Customer goes away satisfied.)

The reply otherwise.

Children—Nothing, one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, etc.

Tommy—One hundred years.

Teacher—Give an example.

Tommy—From the first day of the year before the first to the last day of the year before the one hundredth.

Mr. Jones seems puzzled at not finding check number zero, so with many misgivings adds check number 100 to his first bundle and is amazed that his second one begins with number 101.

Cashier—With pleasure. (Lays first bill aside, murmuring: No dollar). Then: One dollar, two dollars, three dollars, four dollars, five, six, seven, . . . and ninety-nine. Here you are, sir. (Customer does not go away.)

One disquieting thought arises among all the "letters to the editor" declaring that the new century begins in 1900, and the patient daily replies of the press with diagrams, supposed cyclo-meters, piles of pennies, rows of apples, bricks, and matches, endless vistas of mile-posts, regiments of marching soldiers, and imaginary sheep, elephants, and grasshoppers jumping over imaginary fences. The disquieting thought is that in a hundred years it will all be forgotten, and some "letter to the editor" will start the whole whirl of pennies, apples, etc., going again.

A Conditional Pardons Act.—At the last session of the Virginia legislature a rather novel law was passed granting pardon under certain conditions to prisoners who showed by exemplary conduct and industrious habits that they were worthy of freedom. According to the *Richmond Dispatch*, about one hundred penitentiary convicts have already benefited by this act, and

the prison discipline has shown marked improvement. Says *The Dispatch*:

"So far not one of the men released by virtue of this act has been arrested for violating his pledge to observe the laws of this Commonwealth. That is a much better record than was expected. It justifies the law-making power in providing this incentive to reformation of character, and it shows that the board of directors of the penitentiary and Governor Tyler have exercised caution in bestowing pardons. The requirement of the board that each applicant who hopes for favorable action from it shall first secure employment on the outside has had much to do with this success. Prisoners who are eligible under the act are permitted to correspond with friends in order that they may find work to do when released. If they were turned out in a homeless and friendless condition, it is not to be doubted that many of them quickly would yield to temptation and become a charge upon the State again."

So successful has been the working of this law that it is intended to make its provisions even more liberal. One of the provisions of the act is that no one who has broken the prison rules is entitled to file his application for a pardon. *The Dispatch* claims that this rule is oppressive and often unjust:

"A man who comes to the prison under a long sentence is in desperate humor with the world, and is apt to think he has no future beyond the prison walls, but after a while he may change his mind, and begin to hope and work for release. If he should break the prison rules in some trifling respect in the first year of his residence there, yet be a good prisoner for years afterward, it is very hard that he should be excluded from the operations of the conditional-pardon act. Yet so it is. Hence the desirability of a change in the law.

"It argues well for the foresight and judgment of those who proposed and made this important innovation that after a trial of a good deal more than a year, the act should need no other amendment, and that its results should have proved as satisfactory as they have done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

"SHALL We Gather at the River" is not a popular song in London.—*The Omaha World-Herald*.

How would Great Britain like to trade General Buller for General Otis?—*The Cincinnati Enquirer*.

IT begins to look as if Cecil Rhodes were quite a costly luxury.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal*.

OOM PAUL can now boast of one of the largest collections of British officers ever seen in captivity.—*The Chicago News*.

LONDON says three columns are moving in South Africa, but no mention is made of the direction.—*The Kansas City Times*.

"How will young Hay rank in the State Department?" "He'll rank a long ways below pa."—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

TO say the least, it seems that the bulletins announcing the end of the Filipino war were not delayed in transmission.—*The Detroit News*.

PEOPLE who favored the Boer simply because he was the under dog will be obliged to transfer their sympathies to the Briton if this thing keeps on.—*The Chicago Record*.

WE will never realize the extent of the Philippine problem until the insurrection is quelled and the amigos begin to come in from the hills for their rations.—*The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

A POLYGAMOUS LETTER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, 1899.

Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,
Mrs. Brigham H. Roberts,

Salt Lake City, Utah.
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Salt Lake City, Utah.

My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday and am now being kept very
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday and am now being kept very
My Dear Wife—I arrived here yesterday and am now being kept very
busy explaining why I am so much
busy explaining why I am so much
busy explaining why I am so much

Your loving hubby
Your loving hubby
Your loving hubby

BRIG.
BRIG.
BRIG.

—*The Salt Lake Tribune*.

LETTERS AND ART.

ENGLISH DRAMATIC CRITICS AND THE AMERICAN STAGE.

TWO leading dramatic critics of England have been "saying things" about the American stage. On the whole, their remarks are not uncomplimentary, tho one of them, Mr. William Archer, has so disguised his compliments that some of them are received with the same sort of suspicion that attaches to the professions of friendship made by a Tagalog newly come within the American lines. Mr. Archer writes in *The Pall Mall Magazine* (November). The American stage, he remarks, if it were interesting in no other respect, becomes, by reason of the mere magnitude of the public to which it appeals, "a sociological phenomenon of real moment." The phrase sounds suspicious, but Mr. Archer hastens to add that it would be absurd to deny our stage an artistic interest as well. He continues his observations as follows:

"Never in the history of the world has there been such a gigantic audience for any dramatic literature as that which the Anglo-Saxon race to-day affords. For the moment, the immensity of the public is a source of bewilderment, of weakness; but it rests with us and with our sons to find in it a source of strength. The problem of the future is to make our Anglo-Saxon democracies the seed-plot of a spiritual aristocracy; and in that movement the theater is predestined to a leading part. Several cultivated Americans, taking the contemptuous or despairing view of the stage which is so common in England, have asked me, in effect, 'What came you out into the wilderness to see?' I might have replied, grandiloquently but truly, 'I came to look into the future of the English drama.' We have in America a nation of playgoers, unaffected in the main by the Puritanism or snobbery which for so long held the better part of the English people aloof from the theater. This nation of playgoers is enormously wealthy, and is advancing by leaps and bounds in culture and taste. What developments may we not look for in the American theater, and what reactions from America upon the stage of our own country!"

Mr. Archer, however, thinks the American playwright's position an unenviable one, inasmuch as the whole strength of the eight or ten persons or firms who control the dramatic output of America is concentrated upon classical revivals and adaptations from the French or German stage. Nevertheless, he thinks that the American playwright will win in the long run, just as the English playwright has won or is winning in his country. He congratulates us upon having English plays acted as well as in England, and in some cases—Pinero's "Comedietta," for instance—better than on the English stage. Our taste is more catholic, because more composite, than that of England, tho it shows (as in the success of "Zaza" last year) "a curious innocence or lack of moral discrimination" which is very disconcerting. "People tell you," he writes, "that the stage is dominated [in America] by 'the matinée girl.'" This, Mr. Archer adds cautiously, with an eye perhaps upon that "Anglo-American alliance" of Mr. Chamberlain's, is "in a certain sense" true. And this matinée girl accepts without blenching "the crudest, tawdriest French realism and humor of the most questionable quality."

Mr. Clement Scott, for his part, takes issue with Mr. Archer in his guarded intimations that the "matinée girl" (that is to say, "the half-educated young woman, shop assistant, typewriter, telephone girl, or what not") rules our stage, and that New York is a theatrical suburb of Paris. Mr. Scott's opinions on these points are thus summarized by the *Hartford Courant* (December 2):

"Mr. Scott has been in New York a little over a month. During that time he says he has seen four distinctly new and original plays, which have never been produced in London or Paris. They are 'Miss Hobbs,' by Jerome K. Jerome, 'a success for the author, and for the actress, Miss Annie Russell'; 'Barbara Freitchie,'

by Clyde Fitch, 'a fine piece of dramatic work, and a delightful surprise for the best admirers of Julia Marlowe'; 'Becky Sharp,' by Langdon Mitchell; and 'Sherlock Holmes,' by Conan Doyle and William Gillette, 'a triumph of adaptation, and a brilliant actor's great success.' Mr. Scott says enthusiastically that there is no audience in London that would not be proud to welcome one and all of these plays.

"He says, gallantly, that he considers the matinée girl of New York to be a highly intelligent young person, an ardent and enthusiastic playgoer, with the heart and sentiment and emotion of a warm and bright-plumaged bird. This is a noteworthy apostrophe, the last few words leading one to suppose that Mr. Scott has been sitting behind big hats in theaters, and yet has preserved his sweetness of disposition. He concludes his letter by saying that the matinée girl does not possess the bloodless characteristics of a glittering gold-fish. This is effective, altho we do not remember that Mr. Archer called her a gold-fish in his *Pall Mall Magazine* article."

HAS A GREAT DRAMATIC POET ARISEN IN ENGLAND?

POETIC drama of a high order is again possible in English, if we accept the almost unstinted praise with which most of the English reviewers greet Mr. Stephen Phillips's new play. The critic of *The Saturday Review* (December 9) says that this



MR. STEPHEN PHILLIPS.

production "unquestionably places Mr. Phillips in the first rank of modern dramatists and of modern poets. It does more: it proclaims his kinship with the aristocrats of his art, with Sophocles and Dante." The critic continues:

"Much might confidently have been expected from the author of 'The Wife' and of 'Marpessa,' but I must frankly own that magnificent as was the promise of these poems I was not prepared for such an achievement as the present work. If Mr. Phillips had, under the form of drama, given us a series of scenes, or pageants, sometimes pathetic, sometimes picturesque, sometimes richly fanciful, of fine poetic quality, recalling Dante and Milton here, recalling Keats or Coleridge there, I should not have been surprised. But he has given us a masterpiece of dramatic art which has at once the severe restraint of Sophoclean tragedy, the

plasticity, passion, and color of our own romantic tragedy, a noble poem to brood over in the study, a dramatic spectacle which can not fail to enthrall a popular audience and which would in mere stage effect have done credit to the dullest of modern playwrights. He has produced a work for which I have little doubt Mr. Alexander will have cause to thank him, and a work which would, I have as little doubt, have found favor with the judges who crowned the 'Antigone' and the 'Philoctetes.' "

The Daily Chronicle (December 1) calls the play a "live poem and a live drama, a thing of exquisite poetic form, yet tingling from first to last with intense dramatic life." "He has chosen a theme of pure passion and has steeped it in an atmosphere of pure poetry." The critic continues:

"I am easily reconciled to saying no word which shall appear to qualify my estimate of 'Paola and Francesca' as a thing unique in our day, a new and intimate blending of poetic sweetness with dramatic strength. At the lowest and least, it stands far as the poles apart from the ordinary blank-verse play of theatrical commerce. It is brief, poignant, rapid, vital, never lingering for a moment over empty rhetoric; and its verse has a delicate music of its own which will require almost a new art for its adequate rendering."

The *London Times* speaks of "the always melodious" and "sometimes extraordinary beauty" of the verse, and says that the story is developed "with perfect truth to nature" and "with a thoroughly artistic reserve."

Mr. Sydney Colvin, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (December), devotes a long article to the play. He says:

"To my mind the result, as it now lies before us, is a thing of surprising beauty and power, free from the shortcomings of the author's previous work, and testifying to his possession of quite unsuspected gifts. To the rich poetical production of the nineteenth century, it seems to me that Mr. Phillips has added that which was hitherto lacking, notwithstanding so many attempts made by famous men; namely, a poetical play of the highest quality, strictly designed for and expressly suited to the stage."

The Westminster Gazette (December 1) remarks that this is "high testimony from a sound critic, and we pay it great deference." *The Gazette* concedes that, judged merely by the standard of the minor poets, the play "easily earns all the epithets which are commonly lavished on the best products of that kind. Graceful, accomplished, subtle, touching, charming, and even beautiful it undoubtedly is." The critic is not quite ready, however, to admit that the drama is a great work of literature. He further says:

"There is much of Tennyson and a little of Shakespeare in Mr. Phillips's version, but we can find nothing of Dante. There is beauty, but not power. Again we grant Mr. Colvin the 'sustained and modulated emotion.' It is there and a great merit. But the very smoothness and accomplishment of the rhythm defeat in some measure the stress and force of the passion."

"Let us, however, not be misunderstood. This play is a remarkable achievement, both as a whole and in its parts. It abounds in beautiful passages and beautiful phrases. . . . A man who can write like this is clearly a force to be reckoned with. But we shall do him wrong if we praise indiscriminately. . . .

"Let us repeat that, if any of this sounds depreciatory, it is only by comparison with the high standard which is invited. Mr. Phillips's poem is the best that he has given us, and a work of high promise. We predict more and better. He is yet in the stage of anxious and careful technic—a most necessary and creditable stage. When he has perfected his instrument and moves more freely he will be able to take greater liberty. Then we shall look for finer quality, more originality, greater virility. A course of Browning and Meredith would, in the mean time, be no bad thing for him. But, also in the mean time, let us be grateful for a work which as a whole is sweet and pleasant, which is constructed with rare skill, and which, now and again, contains a gem of the purest water."

The Academy is inclined to take a view similar to that of *The Westminster Gazette*. Its principal criticism is that the play is

lacking in movement. Yet, making all allowances, it says, Mr. Phillips seems to have "produced a play of much beauty, of frequent power; a play which deserves admiration and respectful study, as it will certainly obtain them."

From the *London Times* (December 1) we quote the following abridgment of the play:

"The author has presented the story of the tragedy of the house of Malatesta in its simplest form, without the accessories which various commentators of the sixteenth century have added to the story as told by Dante. The incidents are historical; the only essential innovation is the character of the widowed and childless cousin of Giovanni, Lucrezia degli Onesti, who, bitterly jealous herself, fans the jealousy of the husband and actually plans the tragic end. Lucrezia's sudden outburst of grief and rage against her lonely fate is, poetically speaking, one of the finest passages in the play:

GIO. Lucrezia! this is that old bitterness.

LUC. Bitterness—am I bitter? Strange, oh, strange
How else? My husband dead and childless left,
My thwarted woman-thoughts have inward turned,
And that vain milk like acid in me eats.
Have I not in my thought trained little feet
To venture, and taught little lips to move
Until they shaped the wonder of a word?
I am long practised. Oh, those children, mine!
Mine, doubly mine; and yet I can not touch them,
I can not see them, hear them—Does great God
Expect I shall clasp air and kiss the wind
Forever? And the budding cometh on,
The burgeoning, the cruel flowering:
At night the quickening splash of rain, at dawn
That muffled call of babes how like to birds;
And I amid these sights and sounds must starve—
I, with so much to give, perish of thrift!
Omitted by His casual dew!

GIO.

Well, well,

You are spared much: children can wring the heart.
LUC. Spared! to be spare—what I was born to have!
I am a woman, and this very flesh
Demands its natural pangs, its rightful throes,
And I implore with vehemence these pains.
I know that children wound us, and surprise
Even to utter death, till we at last
Turn from a face to flowers: but this my heart
Was ready for these pangs, and had foreseen.
Oh! but I grudge the mother her last look
Upon the coined form—that pang is rich—
Envy the shivering cry when gravel falls,
And all these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts,
Eternal yearning, answered by the wind,
Have dried in me belief and love and fear.
I am become a danger and a menace,
A wandering fire, a disappointed force,
A peril—do you hear, Giovanni?—Oh!
It is such souls as mine that go to swell
The childless cavern cry of the barren sea,
Or make that human ending to night-wind.

"The struggles of Paolo against his destiny, the half-unconscious yielding of Francesca to what was at first a mere 'drawing of youth to youth,' and the central scene in the 'place of leaves' where the book of Lancelot and Guinevere proves to be 'the Galeotto, the go-between of the lovers'—all this is told with perfect truth to nature, with a thoroughly artistic reserve, and in verse that is always melodious and sometimes of extraordinary beauty. And here is the final speech of Paolo, before the two pass together to the room where happiness and death await them:

PAO. What can we fear, we two?

O God, Thou seest us Thy creatures bound
Together by that law which holds the stars
In palpitating cosmic passion bright;
By which the very sun enthralls the earth,
And all the waves of the world taint to the moon.
Even by such attraction we two rush
Together through the everlasting years.
Us, then, whose only pain can be to part,
How wilt Thou punish? For what ecstasy
Together to be blown about the globe!
What rapture in perpetual fire to burn
Together!—where we are is endless fire.
There centuries shall in a moment pass,
And all the cycles in one hour elapse!
Still, still together, even when faints Thy sun,
And past our souls Thy stars like ashes fall,
How wilt Thou punish us who can not part?

FRANC. I lie out on your arm and say your name—

"Paolo!" "Paolo!"

PAO.

"Francesca!"

Then follows the final scene, in which servants enter, bearing in Paola and Francesca dead upon a litter:

Luc. Ah! ah! ah!

Gio. Break not out in lamentation!

[A pause . . . The SERVANTS set down the litter.

Luc. (going to litter). I have borne one child, and she has died in youth!

Gio. (going to litter). Not easily have we three come to this, We three who now are dead. Unwillingly They loved, unwillingly I slew them. Now I kiss them on the forehead quietly.

[He bends over the bodies and kisses them on the forehead. He is shaken.]

Luc. What ails you now?

Gio. She takes away my strength.

I did not know the dead could have such hair.

Hide them! They look like children fast asleep!

[The bodies are reverently covered over.]

GREEK STUDY AND ITS RELATION TO ENGLISH.

SINCE Mr. Charles Francis Adams wrote "A College Fetish" some fifteen years ago, the question as to the proper place of Greek in the curriculum has been much discussed. Harvard's lead in dropping Greek from the requirements for the arts degree has been followed by Cornell and other institutions. There is a strong party now in favor of dropping Greek wholly from the high schools, leaving it to the colleges to offer (as has already been done at Cornell, Smith, and Oberlin) optional courses in beginning Greek for such students as desire it in preparation for special theological, scientific, or literary studies. Mr. W. F. Webster, principal of the East High School, Minneapolis, takes this position in *The Forum* (December). Greek is no longer essential to a liberal education, he says: the number of students electing it in the high schools is small; and to ask the public schools to maintain it at the expense of more important subjects such as English, science, history, and modern languages is unfair. He continues:

"If it were generally believed that the study of Greek had any such efficacy in the training of youth as is frequently claimed for it by its ardent defenders, no school could be found without it. The fact is, that in their hearts people do not believe it, and so are willing to try a chance without it. It must not be forgotten that conditions have entirely changed. When Greek was introduced into England, Dante and Chaucer had not been recognized; Shakespeare arrived just as it became established at Oxford; France and Germany had only a few wandering minstrels—barely the beginnings of a literature. At that time there was no other literature. To-day France, Germany, and England each has a literature equal to the Greek in form and far surpassing it in the criticism of life. . . .

"Now what is the fact concerning the statement that the study of the classics is the best training in English? I have no desire to say what Greek and Latin can do, for I do not know; but I have a right to say what I believe they have done. Aside from keeping English out of the schools on the ground that English can best be learned by studying some other language, the advocates of Greek and Latin are responsible for a large part of the poor English of to-day. I shall not take time to quote examples of the abominable stuff written by young men for entrance to college. Translation English has become a joke and a by-word. Its degrading influence has forced men eminent in school work to ask whether there be any compensation for it in the study of the classics. . . . English can not be learned by studying any other language than English. I do not say that English can not be learned while studying another language; but it is by looking to the English, not to the Latin or the Greek, that a pupil learns English while studying Greek and Latin. I have never been able to learn that the Greeks read the Zend-Avesta in order that they might learn to speak their own language; and I attribute a part of their perfection in language to the fact that they studied it only, and were not led to introduce into it idioms from any other language, however beautiful they may have been in their native setting. The Latin literature can not boast of any composition to match the work of Homer, Dante, or Shakespeare; and may not the reason be that they were poor mimics in literature? And

is the perfection of English inferior to the perfection of Greek? Shall we not be as proud of our inheritance from Tennyson, Chaucer, and Shakespeare as the youth who walks under the shadow of the Acropolis is that he babbles in the language of Homer and Plato? The great masters of English shall be our instructors; for the only sure way to learn to write English is to study English."

To the classicist's argument that modern literature is not fully intelligible without a knowledge of the ancient classics, Mr. Webster replies:

"Literature is above and beyond all; it has extracted the best from all; it embraces all. And down through all the broad stream of noble writing the fountains of Greece have poured their sweet waters. Our literature is full of allusions to the ancient classics; and unless the reader be somewhat familiar with the beginnings of literature, he can not hope to understand the literature of to-day. But the student does not get these elements of literature by reading classic texts. If he would know about ill-fated Troy, he reads it up in a dictionary of antiquities; if of sulky Achilles, in Smith's 'Classical Dictionary.' More of the rich life of the Greeks has been learned from the collateral readings and from history than has been gathered from the reading of classic texts. Suppose a person should read Scott's 'Marmion,' three of Burke's shorter orations, some of Landor's 'Conversations,' a hundred pages of Dickens's 'Child's History of England,' and a hundred pages of Boswell's 'Johnson,' would he then know the life and literature of the English people? And yet this is what the student of Greek does in amount and kind; and he is called a man acquainted with Greek life and literature."

ZOLA AS PSYCHOLOGIST AND MORALIST: A RUSSIAN JUDGMENT.

WHILE in England Zola's latest novel, "Fécondité," has been pronounced by many critics totally unfit for translation, and some have even denied it the right to be classed as literature, in Russia it has been translated without excision or abridgment and praised highly by the critics. Zola has always been almost as popular in Russia as in France, and in literary criticism and taste there is apparently little difference between French and Russian standards or points of view. The contrast between the treatment of "Fécondité" in Russian periodicals and its reception by English journals exemplifies the rôle of national peculiarities in literature.

F. Baulgakoff, in an elaborate review in the *Novoye Vremya*, expresses the opinion that Zola has rendered a timely service to France and to civilized society by his propaganda of the "cult of maternity" and of large families. What Rousseau did by his "Emile," Zola, as an artist-moralist, has tried to do in a newer form by his latest production. The interests of the family are identical with those of the state, and Zola has dealt with a problem which has for years challenged the attention of all earnest Frenchmen. The Russian critic, after making these general remarks, proceeds to say:

"To show how posterity is being destroyed, Zola takes representative families from the various classes of French society, and the result is a horrifying picture of perverted and violated human feelings. Naked, brutal egoism governs, and it shrinks from nothing low, vile, or criminal. It is a veritable hell which Zola paints, filled with unnatural fathers, mothers, lovers, physicians, nurses. All are greedy and eager for money and power, and for these they sacrifice born and unborn thousands. The evil emerges here in colossal proportions."

On the other hand, goodness is elevated by Zola into heroism, so the critic points out. To the filth and crime and lechery, Zola opposes the ideal life of a family which follows nature and human instincts, which quietly discharges the duties of existence and finds happiness in love and labor. This family grows, multiplies, and assumes truly gigantic proportions, but it conquers by virtue of its numbers and moral strength and health. The fate of the

"Malthusians" is terrible. They themselves perish and doom their miserable unwelcome offspring to wretchedness and destruction. The history of their extermination is related with the rigid precision of medical records. In regard to Zola's method and style, Baulgakoff says:

"As we know, Zola never was a psychologist. He has himself acknowledged that his purpose has been to study temperaments and characters, to depict personalities governed by their nerves and blood alone, possessing no free will, no souls, mere victims of their physical organization. But Zola studies even these personalities only in their manifestations, not in their origins. His characters are incapable of development; they always remain the same, from the first to the last pages. They are like tragic and comic masks, and their traits strike one as the fixed effects of a realistic photograph. The strongest never appear as real victors in life's struggle. They seem to rise to the top as if in spite of themselves, through the sheer force of fate. Nor are there any losers in Zola's works. The victims are not defeated; they are passive playthings of forces to which they do not oppose the slightest resistance."

The critic thinks it irrational to overlook the solid substance of the novel through the prejudice aroused by the excessive realism and the clinical nakedness of the analysis. Zola shows himself a true moralist, a lover of health, purity, and humanity. He preaches delight in living and in labor, love of nature and trust in her laws.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE RETURN OF PADEREWSKI.

IT used to be Patti who had only to come to New York to find the town at her feet; but now, as Mr. W. J. Henderson remarks, it is Ignace Jan Paderewski who comes to his own again when he comes to the American metropolis, and is the conqueror of hearts. Mr. Henderson gives the following account of the opening night of the great pianist at Carnegie Hall on December 12 (in the *New York Times*):

"There was the same apparently slight figure seated alone at the piano on the half-dark stage. There was the same pale, thoughtful face, with the nimbus of orange hair floating around it. There were the same graceful, sinewy hands and the same broad, powerful shoulders. There were the same manifestations of public absorption in the playing of this really remarkable man.

"There were the silent and bowed heads of the reverently musical listeners, and the staring eyes and open mouths of those who went to scoff and who tarried to be amazed. There were the same unmistakable evidences of masculine admiration and the equally unmistakable demonstrations of feminine emotion. The women rushed down to the stage at the end of the recital just as they used to in the bygone seasons and worshiped at the foot of the throne. And the pianist played the piano, not, perhaps, exactly as he used to, but always as one having authority and as one who had penetrated to the heart of the instrument and to the secret shrine of music herself.

"Taken altogether, it was a curious manifestation of the potency of a personality in that art in which personality finds its widest scope. If there are some who remain skeptical as to the real musical value of it all, they are not to be blamed, altho they are radically and hopelessly in the wrong. For, when all is said and done, when every possible discount is allowed for the easily overwrought feelings of the younger women who go to hear him, when all allowance is made for the squaring, the cubing of the emotional power of music by the reaction on it of concentrated hysteria, Paderewski is a great artist, a wonderful pianist, and a power not to be resisted. The reasons of this can be told, but the process seems cold-blooded, and it has been gone through with in this paper. Perchance there may be occasion to go over the ground again, but not just now. It is sufficient to record at the present writing that Mr. Paderewski is here, and that he played in the same influential manner as of old.

"We Americans are not accustomed to hearing Beethoven made so pretty, and we think that in Mr. Paderewski's reading we miss some of the austerity of the composer. But this is not a matter which the public will take seriously, and if Mr. Paderewski

knows how to sugar the nutritive pill, he will surely be forgiven.

"The Schumann fantasia was played in a manner which left nothing to be desired. The manner in which the great artist sang Schumann's poetic melodies through the instrument was simply matchless, while the breadth and dignity of his style were noble. The last movement was read with beautiful insight into its subtle content, and there was always that marvelous singing tone to send the composer's thoughts into every heart. As a Chopin player Mr. Paderewski is, in the opinion of the present writer, not equaled by any other pianist. No other certainly has shown such a wide sweep of style as he showed in his reading yesterday of the nocturne and the polonaise. As for the lace-work of the waltz of Strauss, it was wonderful in its clearness and crispness and in the beauty of the nuancing, while the playing of the octave repetitions in the rhapsody was enough to drive an ordinary pianist to despair."

The Evening Post draws an interesting lesson of the "potency of individual genius" in the contrast between the grand opera on that same evening—with its galaxy of stars, its big chorus and bigger orchestra, its three conductors, its scene-shifters, costumes, etc.—and Paderewski sitting all alone on the stage in Carnegie Hall, entertaining and delighting an audience of three thousand people, and, altho thus unaided, often bringing to his managers as much profit through the single power of his genius as the whole of that vast company in the Metropolitan Opera-House. The critic adds:

"An eminent musician remarked, after the concert: 'It was tremendous! All the things that other pianists do he does ten times better, with all his genius. If he were a little sandy man with pink eyes, let him play the way he does and the world would still go to hear him. It lifts piano-playing once more high up. And,' he added with a laugh, 'even *technically* the pianola wasn't 'in it.'"

OPENING OF THE OPERA SEASON.

THE opening of the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York on Monday, December 18, was marked by the usual enthusiasm and *éclat* of first nights at the grand opera, and on the whole it may be said that the year opened rather more triumphantly than ever before. The musical critics agree that the opera—Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette"—was finely sung, and that Mme. Eames, M. Edouard de Reszke, and M. Plançon were in as fine voice as could be wished. The absence of one great singer—M. Jean de Reszke—was, of course, one of the most noticeable features of the occasion, for it was he who first made Gounod's great opera popular in New York, and who has sung the part of "Romeo" in all former productions of this work. The principal event of the evening was the first appearance in New York of M. Albert Alvarez, the French tenor. The *New York Times* (December 19) says of him:

"First impressions of such artists as this are not always to be trusted, yet it seems safe to say that *Romeo* will prove not to be this gentleman's happiest achievement. A man of splendid presence, an actor of unsurpassed grace and much eloquence, an experienced *routinière*, and the possessor of a very fine voice, M. Alvarez was most effective in those scenes which permitted him to give full freedom to the volume of his tones.

"His vocal method will call for further discussion, but the first impression made by it is that it is decidedly unfavorable to the delivery of such repressed and refined music as that of the balcony scene. The duet was beautifully sung, but the soliloquies were neither noble in tone nor absolutely true to the pitch. In the duet scene M. Alvarez had his opportunity, and he sang with splendid power, arousing the audience to great enthusiasm. He was recalled many times."

The Evening Post says:

"He proved to be an interesting Romeo, yet he only confirmed the truth that there is only one Jean de Reszke, as there is only one Paderewski. *Noch ist Polen nicht verloren!* No doubt M. Alvarez has in him the material for a first-class tenor, but a faulty

vocal method has prevented his voice from being equally agreeable in all its parts. It is sometimes 'woolly' or forced, and many of the tones are produced with an effort. Luckily his shortcomings are least noticeable in the highest tones. These are clear and ringing, and these won the battle for him; for there is nothing that an audience loves more dearly than vibrant high tenor notes. Moreover, his singing improved from act to act, so that the general impression created was a favorable one."

The reappearance of Mme. Emma Calvé in her favorite part of *Carmen* on December 20 was also one of the events of the early part of the opera season. The general verdict is that Mme. Calvé not only looked this part but lived it for the hours during which the opera lasted. As one of the highest musical critics of America said: "Every action is charged with a subtle eloquence, and throws light upon the emotions of the woman. Every look is a speech, every gesture a revelation." Indeed, the general impression was that Mme. Calvé was more than herself upon this occasion, and she was greeted with royal welcome and appreciation.

A NEW FINE ART.

WOOD-CARVING has always occupied an honorable place among the arts, but within the past few months a new form of this craft has come into notice, so delicate in the high artistic effects of which it is susceptible that it is well worthy of



GROUP OF LIONS ON FUNGUS BY MISS MUSSELMAN
Courtesy of the New York Tribune.

being ranked with the distinctively fine arts. We had occasion before to allude briefly to this form of fungus-carving and to its inventor and developer, Miss Ida Musselman, of Somerest, Pa., whose work in water-colors and in black and white has been known for several years. Of the subjects which she has treated in this fungus-carving, and which are best known, are "Paul Revere," "Forgotten," "A Group of Lions in the Jungle," and "Pay Toll." The specimens now on exhibition in New York have attracted wide attention and comment from the art critics of the metropolitan papers and from those of Pittsburg and Philadelphia. From the *New York Tribune* (December 10) we reproduce the following description of the art, together with an illustration of the work:

"The fungus used for wood-carving is found on partially decayed oak- and maple-trees. It must be carefully removed in order to preserve the delicate and creamy surface, which is easily injured while in a fresh and moist state. It is also necessary to have the fungus properly cured and made as hard and durable as wood before it is worked upon.

"The selection of a subject requires careful study, as only certain pictures lend themselves to effective work. A dark object on a light background would simply be a hole with no relief—an intaglio instead of a cameo."

The subject, it appears, has to be a composite rendering of sev-

eral pictures, and this adds to the interest and unique character of the art. The artist herself says (in the *New York Tribune*):

"In arranging my work I get suggestions from several pictures, taking what I think will come out well, and then I form a complete picture, changing the light and shade to suit the material and working the background in a manner best to bring out the subject. As a false move is fatal, I must have a definite knowledge of the effect I wish to obtain before I begin to work. The peculiar shape of the fungus must also be studied and the objects grouped accordingly. Knots may sometimes be utilized in carving trees. One acquires only by experience the knack which gives character to the work."

The Doubleday-McClure Reorganization.—The most recent move in the New York publishing world, which has of late been full of surprises, apparently means the addition of a new and important firm to the already large list of American publishers located in the metropolis. It is announced that the S. S. McClure Company and the Doubleday & McClure Company, which have hitherto been closely allied in their organization and varied interests, are to be reorganized and placed upon a distinct basis. Mr. McClure, in discussing the new *régime*, thus outlines some of the proposed changes (we quote from the *New York Herald*, December 19):

"Several changes will take place early in the new year in the Doubleday & McClure Book Publishing Company, which will strengthen it in its rapidly growing business. Walter H. Page, formerly editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* and literary adviser to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will become a partner and devote himself to the literary work of the firm. T. L. Thompson, who has been business manager since the company was organized; Henry W. Lanier, son of the late Sidney Lanier, who has been connected with the house from the first, and S. A. Everitt, who has had charge of the manufacturing department, all will be admitted into partnership. Mr. James MacArthur, formerly assistant editor of *The Bookman*, is just sailing for England, to represent the house in London and have charge of its foreign interests.

"The name of the company, it is expected, will be changed eventually to Doubleday, Page & Co., and the business will remove to Union Square, having outgrown its present quarters in East Twenty-fifth Street, also occupied by the S. S. McClure Company. The latter company itself requires more space, by reason of the development of *McClure's Magazine* and other publishing enterprises."

NOTES.

"STALKY & CO" is selling like wildfire in London, and "David Harum" is steadily gaining a hold on the British heart.

THE war poets in England are evidently not all able to dispose of their products at Kiplingite rates. Says *The Westminster Gazette* (November 10): "An interesting offer comes to us this morning from Tooting: 'Sir,—Am offering war ballads at 7s. 6d. each. Asking your kind judgment. —.' But the poet is several days behind the fair. Now that the major poets write poems that are ostentatiously proclaimed to be 'Not Copyright,' why should we pay even so moderate a sum as 7s 6d. for a war ballad?"

The Westminster Gazette says of the recent performance of "Madame Sans-Gêne" by Madame Réjane at the Royal Theater, Berlin: "His Majesty invited Madame Réjane to his box, and presented her with a costly bracelet of diamonds and rubies, with the Imperial Eagle in diamonds in the center. 'Madame,' the Emperor said, 'you are even greater than your great fame.' It was much remarked that his Majesty had invited the French Ambassador to the imperial box to witness the play, and conversed very affably with him."

A USEFUL and unique work, "A Cyclopedia of Fraternities," has been written by Mr. Albert C. Stevens, associate editor of *The Standard Dictionary*. It is a compilation from the most trustworthy sources of all the attainable information relating to secret fraternities and sisterhoods in the United States. It covers the origin, development, aims, emblems, and membership of some six hundred secret societies, including the college Greek-letter fraternities. The information relating to the latter is especially full and interesting. Some of the statistics which he gives of fraternity life in the United States are very striking. More than 200,000 candidates for membership in secret societies are initiated every year—30,000 alone in the Masonic fraternity, and as many more in Odd Fellowship. One out of every three male adults in the United States is a member of one or more fraternities.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IMAGINATION AND EDUCATION.

ARE we cultivating sense-perception too much in our systems of education and neglecting the proper training of the imagination? That we are doing this and that our practise needs reformation in this respect are assertions made by the author of a paper published in the Proceedings of the Illinois Society for Child Study. The phase of imagination treated of in this paper is designated as the "mechanical imagination," which "deals with real material—things and events previously experienced—and confines its activity to forming abstractions and producing combinations not experienced." The writer goes on to say:

"It is not simply the *image*-ation involved in perception and memory, but it is most solidly based upon this. Indeed, at first the images are brought into consciousness as memories of what has been experienced through the action of the senses. Repeated reproductions of this kind, with little emphasis upon the time and place in which the original sense-experiences were gained, tend to free these memory images from their connection with real material—to give them a purely ideal existence, and thus prepare them for new combinations. Thereupon, interest transforms these released images into novel and hitherto unexperienced products. Some of these products are images of actual material existences. Others have an ideal existence only. Such images as these, the results of this dissociative and recombining process carried on without any unusual or phenomenal emotional activity, constitute a very large part of the 'mind-stuff' of the ordinary mortal. These images, to an inconceivably greater degree than the pure memory images in which they had their origin, constitute the 'stock in trade' in the fundamental part of all educative effort."

The paper describes in detail experiments with deaf and blind persons, which lead the author to assert that those who are both deaf and blind excel all others in the kind of imaginative faculty described above, that the blind come next, normal men and women third, and the deaf last of all. So pronounced is the imaginative power of the blind, the author says, that he is convinced that, so far as mere mental training is concerned, their compensations are nearly equal to their deprivations. As to the powers of the deaf-blind, it is sufficient to cite the case of Helen Keller, which is regarded as typical rather than abnormal. This arrangement of the four classes of persons according to their imaginative power is exactly what might have been predicted by psychology, we are told, being in inverse proportion to what the author calls "breadth of sense-basis." This is greatest in the deaf (since the extra acuteness of sight more than makes up for loss of hearing) and least in the deaf-blind. If this represents the facts, it shows, the author claims, that imaginative power, and not "sense-basis," is what we should aim at in education. He says:

"The practical lesson that seems to me to come out of this, the lesson that might possibly in many cases advantageously modify the work now being done in our common schools, is that *we are in great danger of laying too much stress upon mere sense-perception.*

"What has been accomplished in the education of the deaf-blind class—Laura Bridgman, Helen Keller, Edith Thomas, Elizabeth Robin, Linnie Haguwood, Tommy Stringer, W. A. Miller, and many others, is at least proof positive that the human mind is capable, through imaginative effort, of constructing for itself a very large and invaluable amount of 'mind-stuff' out of a very small amount of actual sense-perception material. The wonderful and varied imagery which these minds, in silence and in darkness, have created for themselves, stands as a perpetual challenge to those teachers who are encouraging their pupils to 'revel in the endless panorama of sense-perception.'

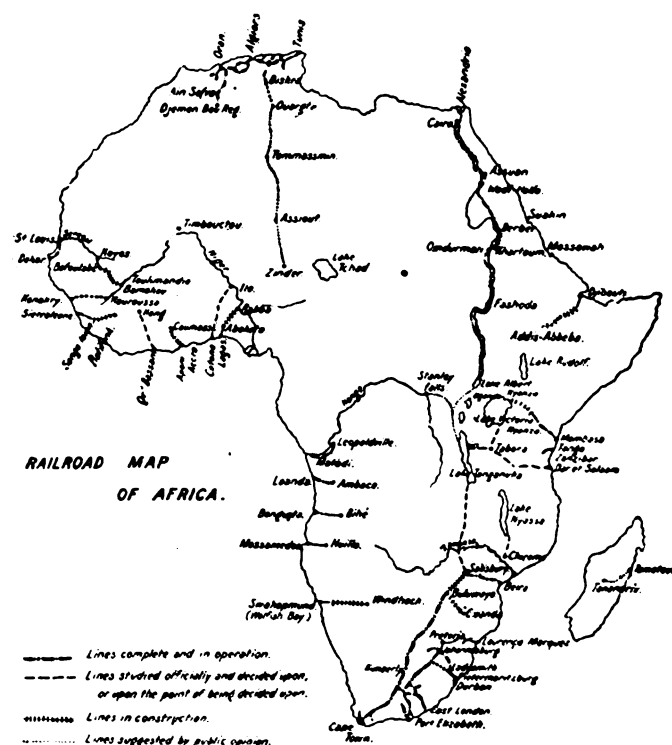
"It is not necessary to make our pupils blind or deaf-blind; but it may be well sometimes to require them to shut their eyes, and ears if need be, and *think*. I can conceive of no more important

school exercise than that which will induce the child to bring into consciousness images of objects that are not present to the senses. This done again and again, and the dissociative process begins. Gradually each image becomes disengaged from the thing of sense that brought it into consciousness. At length it is itself a purely ideal existence. It takes its place near at hand as a part of the stock of essential 'mind-stuff,' to be easily called again into consciousness whenever it is needed in recombining, in conceiving constructively, in comparing, in discerning relation—in a word, *in thinking*. Dr. Dewey says 'it is this double process of separating and adding that constitutes the lowest stage of imagination.' Is not this, then, *the place for emphasis* in the development of imaginative power? Are there not well-defined steps that should be taken by each pupil in the cultivation of this power?

"I am confident that no more important subject in child-study could be suggested than that which would lead to a more careful consideration of *the imagining power of pupils in the lower grades*; lead to a less frequent demand that pupils shall think—discern relation—when they have not in consciousness the things related; lead to such training of the 'mechanical imagination' as will enable each pupil to provide for himself so much of related 'mind-stuff' as will make his reading a pleasure and study a delight."

THE RAILROADS OF AFRICA.

IT is reported by the United States consul at Marseilles that there is a strongly supported demand in France for the more rapid building of railways in Africa, and particularly for the construction of a trans-Saharan line. This project, according to *The*



Railway Age, is designed as a sort of offset to the British "Cairo-to-the-Cape" enterprise, and the one is not much more advanced than the other. A report of the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce contains the following statements:

"The question whether the railways will pay is not to be considered. France, having laid hands upon points 1,200 and 1,800 miles from the sea, must establish a connection or lose the fruit of its labor. While the doubtful element of future profit must not hinder actual work, it is possible that a profitable traffic can be built up. The Belgian Congo region is an example. The railway from Stanley Pool to the sea, 400 kilometers (249 miles) long, was fully completed in May, 1893, and 100 kilometers (62 miles)

were in operation as early as 1896. The total capital and bonds amount to 65,000,000 francs (\$12,545,000), and the present monthly receipts are 1,000,000 francs (\$193,000). The commercial movement has increased from 17,650,000 francs (\$3,406,450) in this colony in 1893 to 50,500,000 francs (\$9,746,500) in 1898. The principal business is in caoutchouc, a product that is firm in price and even advancing, while the general trend of prices of other products is downward. It is contended that the French colonies in Africa are veritable mines of rubber, and need only means of transportation to bring about highly prosperous conditions.

"The accompanying map shows the extent of railway development in Africa, and the table shows what has been done and what is projected :

Districts.	Completed Miles.	Projected Miles.
Tunis-Algeria	2,361	690
Senegal-Sudan	276	224
French Guinea .....	...	342
British Guinea	35	163
Ivory Coast .....	...	280
Gold Coast	42	82
Dahomey .....	...	497
Lagos	43	143
Belgian Kongo	249	1,243
Portuguese Kongo	221	...
German West Africa	72	363
Cape Colony	4,350	...
Uganda	288	644
Madagascar .....	...	249
Total	7,937	4,920

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce explains that besides the lines indicated on the map, the following have been discussed : From Suakim, on the Red Sea, to Berber; from Lake Tchad to Fashoda; from Loanda, in Portuguese West Africa, to Lake Tanganyika; and from Walfish Bay across German Southwest Africa to Buluwayo.

RANGE AND COST OF A CANNON-BALL.

THE use of artillery in the Anglo-Boer war—the most extensive and skilful, so it is claimed, in any recent contest between nations—lends peculiar interest to the following statistics of artillery-fire published in *La Nature* (Paris, December 2). The excellence of the Boer artillery is said to be largely due to their use of French ordnance, which, especially for shrapnel (which was what drove back General Buller's troops at the Tugela), is now unexcelled. The statistics given in the note are not only for French, but also for German (Krupp) guns. Says the author :

"The importance of the range of cannon in artillery combats is now well proved; the Transvaal war is a new demonstration of it, the advantage remaining generally with the side that has guns of the longest range.

"During the war of 1870, and particularly at Sedan, the German artillery covered us with a hail of shot, our own shells and balls falling 200 yards short of the enemy's batteries, and producing no effect.

"Since this time we have made great progress, and our new field artillery has reached the maximum of range for small-caliber guns. Longer ranges are, of course, reached with siege guns.

"The first rifled cannon of 16 centimeters [6½ inches] caliber could not carry further than 6,600 yards. In 1870, a range of 8,500 yards was attained. In 1875, by using steel guns, 12,000 yards was reached, and, by increasing the caliber, 15,000 yards was attained. Since this time, by using new powders and by lengthening the guns, the range has steadily grown.

"In 1888, on the occasion of the jubilee of Queen Victoria, the English artillerists at Shoeburyness fired a celebrated round of shots under the name of the 'jubilee round,' which attained a range of about 20,000 yards. The Germans imitated the English and reached about 33 yards further under the same conditions.

"The French artillery is not behindhand. It has now a cannon of 34 centimeters [13½ inches] which, firing with an initial velocity of 900 yards a second, can send a projectile to a distance of 22 kilometers [13 miles]. A longer cannon, which is not yet in service, could, it is thought, send its shell 24 kilometers [14½ miles] with an initial speed of 1,200 yards. When this initial

speed shall have been attained with the 34 caliber, the range will reach 30 kilometers—just the distance from Dover to Calais.

"The expenses of making a cannon and of firing each shot have enormously increased of late. A German military review has just published interesting figures on this subject. There are on the other side of the Rhine cannon of 110 tons, the most powerful that the Krupp factory has turned out, which cost, every time they are fired, exactly 8,500 francs [\$1,700]. The projectile is worth 3,250 francs [\$650], and the powder not less than 950 francs [\$190].

"But this is not all, for we must add the proper fraction of the value of the gun, which can be fired only 95 times before it is completely out of order. Now a 110-ton gun costs 412,000 francs [\$82,500], and consequently at each discharge its value diminishes by 4,500 francs [\$900].

"The German navy has had recently a 77-ton gun costing 250,000 francs [\$50,000], which can be fired only 124 times. Each discharge represents the sum of 4,600 francs [\$920].

"The 45-ton guns can be fired at least 150 times. At the Essen factories they can be built for 184,000 francs [\$36,800]. The price of each shot does not exceed 2,500 francs [\$500].

"Finally, for less powerful arms, the prices fall to 850, 417, and even 325 francs [\$170, \$83, and \$65] for each shot."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

HOW OUR NERVES ARE BUILT UP.

RECENT years have witnessed some very remarkable discoveries regarding the structure of the nervous system. These support a theory which, altho not accepted by all experts, certainly furnishes an interesting explanation of many nerve phenomena, both of health and of disease. These recent investigations are briefly described by M. Capitan in *La Nature* (Paris, November 25) in an illustrated article, most of which we translate below. Says the writer :

"It is well known that each part of the human organism is formed of an enormous accumulation of very small elements called cells.

In each organ the cells have special forms; they are united one to another and are in relation with the nerves, the blood-vessels, and the lymphatics.

"The nervous system, whose rôle is so delicate, is made up of complicated cells whose constitution and relations have not been well understood until recently.

"The nerve-cell was once regarded as a small poly-

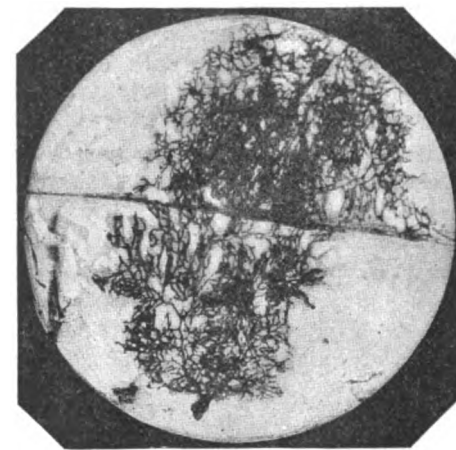


FIG. 1.—NERVE-CELLS.
Micro-photograph enlarged 125 diameters.

gonal mass with prolongations at the angles; but a few years ago the investigations of Nissl, von Lenhossek, Ramon y Cajal, Golgi, and others, showed that the nerve-cell is complicated in other ways. Very delicate methods of preparation enabled us to recognize in the nerve-cell an amorphous substance in which are distributed bundles of fibers forming a network of considerable regularity, between the meshes of which are packed grains of an amorphous substance (chromatin). From the cell rise a large number of prolongations in all directions, which may be compared to the rootlets of a plant. Fig. 1 shows this appearance clearly.

"These prolongations are very slender, as may be seen. They are roughened, on their surface, by protuberances similar to the thorns that cover certain plant stems. These are visible on the preparation that is represented in Fig. 2. What is the value of this complex arrangement? The researches of the authors just mentioned (to whom must be added the name of Prof. Mathias Duval) will explain to us.

"Following the prolongations of the cells, these scientists perceived that they are not continuous, but simply approach each other; they possess contiguity, but not continuity. This arrangement at first seemed paradoxical and incompatible with the idea



FIG. 2.—NERVE-CELLS: ENDS OF THE RAMIFICATIONS.

Micro-photograph enlarged 460 diameters.

that they give passage to the nervous fluid, this being supposed to behave like the electric current and to flow only over an uninterrupted circuit.

"But in the presence of this peculiar arrangement, this hair-like mass of cellular prolongations, and the immense number of thorny excrescences that cover them, we may understand how close contact may be made between the nerve-elements

and that the flow may thus pass from one cell to the other, just as the electric current can pass from one conductor to another when they touch."

This arrangement of nerve-elements, M. Capitan tells us, furnishes a means of explaining various physiological facts, such as those of sleep, as has already been set forth in these columns. When an animal in full activity is killed and the nerve-cells, kept in form by appropriate reagents, are examined microscopically, the cellular prolongations are observed to be in the most intimate contact, as seen in the two figures. If, however, the animal is killed during sleep, the prolongations are seen to be withdrawn, and the thorny excrescences have disappeared. In the former case the nerve-current could evidently pass easily from cell to cell; in the latter case it could pass only with great difficulty. Thus, during sleep brain action is considerably lessened, since the nerve fluid from the outside of the body can with difficulty reach the cerebral centers. When the animal is greatly fatigued the retraction of the nerve-cells is even more noticeable. Not only sleep and fatigue, however, but a multitude of the phenomena of nerve disease are explained by these discoveries. To quote again from M. Capitan:

"A neurasthenic patient, feeble, without force or courage, is so because his cellular prolongations have not the proper ramifications, or because they are retracted or without the thorny excrescences that give requisite contact between them. The nervous fluid can not pass easily, and sometimes also the cells do their work slowly, the grains of chromatin are in excess—this is the explanation of his morbid condition. With a paralytic there is no contact at all between the cells, and a cure will take place when it is renewed.

"With a nervous, irritable, or excitable subject, the cellular ramifications are too greatly elongated, the nerve-cells do too much work; the nervous influx is superabundant and passes too easily and too rapidly.

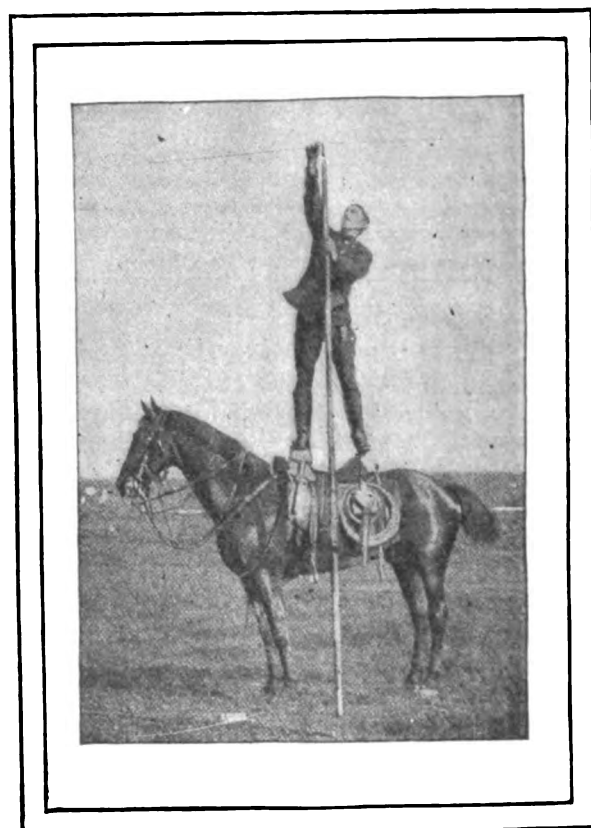
"These examples show . . . how recent histologic and biologic discoveries regarding the structure of the nervous system have brought about a real revolution in all kinds of research along these lines."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Eating "à la Carte" the Hygienic Method.—There would seem at first sight to be no particular reason why we should prefer the European method of ordering meals "*à la carte*," on hygienic grounds; but Louis Windmüller, in an article in *The North American Review*, tells us that it is the better way because it furnishes no temptation to gluttony. He says: "The practise in our best hotels in the cities and at the summer resorts

of furnishing all a man wants to eat for a fixed price offers temptations to gormandize. Beginning his breakfast with fruit and porridge, the greedy boarder orders fish, steak, chops, eggs, and rolls, with tea or coffee. A customary introduction to his luncheon consists of soup and fish, followed by roasts and game; the waiter, anxious for fees, supplements this with a formidable array of other dishes, containing a surfeit of vegetables and '*entrées*.' . . . One such meal is heavy enough to be of itself a burden; still it is sometimes repeated in the evening at dinner and followed at night by a 'light' supper, a second and a third meal being taken before the first could digest. . . . The European plan of serving at fixed prices portions of food which must be paid for as ordered saves from overindulgence at least those persons who are too economical to pay for what they do not need. Such a method would be advantageous to the hotel-keeper, who, under the present system, is compelled to serve not alone what his guests consume, but also what they leave. I know the manager of a city hotel who goes himself into the kitchen, carefully inspects what is returned from the dining-room, and sells decent-looking slices to keepers of cheap restaurants, where these leavings form '*pièces de résistance*' for guileless patrons.

ARMY TELEGRAPH IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

NOTWITHSTANDING the charge against the British war office, made by some English scientific journals, that it is hostile to science and averse to the use of recent and improved methods, the claim is made that the English Army Telegraph Corps has reached a higher state of perfection than any similar body. Altho the corps has not yet used wireless telegraphy, and has thereby brought down on its head the condemnatory articles referred to just above, it seems to be very expert in the ordinary



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STRINGING WIRES.

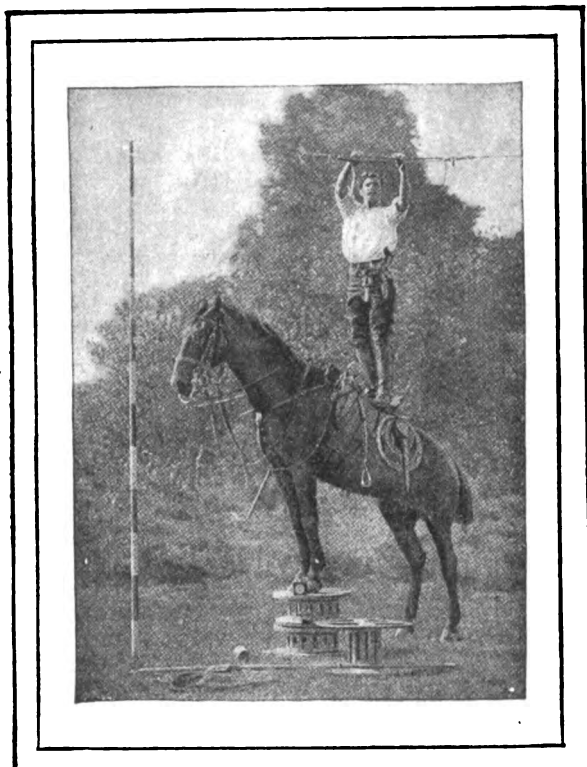
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telegraphic methods. *The Electrical Review* (November 29) has an article on the subject, from which we quote as follows:

"There is no doubt that the telegraph battalion of the British regular army is a superbly drilled and trained body of men, who

should show the highest efficiency. The battalion is partly mounted, the mounted men carrying cavalry carbines, while the dismounted members are armed with artillery carbines and sword bayonets. The horses of the mounted corps are especially trained for the difficult service expected of them. . . . The illustrations showing the mounted men are of the most interest. It will be seen that the rider stands on the back of his horse to attach the wire to the lance-like pole, whose sharp end is driven in the earth, while another illustration shows one of the well-trained horses standing on wire reels in order to gain the necessary height for his rider to make a joint in the wire."

We are told that in the Dongola expedition of 1896 the battalion kept up with the troops on the march, and that a telegraph had been laid to each camp by the time the troops had established themselves in it. The wire was carried in reels on camels' backs.



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MAKING A JOINT.

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In South Africa the wire is carried in the usual way on light-wheeled reels or on muleback. Newspaper readers will understand the enormous importance of the operations of the field telegraph corps accompanying General Buller through Natal, where the Boers have destroyed all lines of communication. The messages from Ladysmith and Estcourt arrive either by pigeon or by a native messenger who lurks in the veldt by day and takes his chances at eluding the Boer guards at night. To quote again:

"In this connection it should not be forgotten that the telegraph service corps at present with the three divisions of the United States army, operating in the Philippine Islands, has kept well up to the front through probably as difficult a country as ever such lines were worked in. They have had to contend with deep streams, bogs, great and torrential rains, high winds, and a vigilant enemy strong in guerilla tactics and dearly loving to break up a line of telegraph communications. Their success has been most creditable, and when the full details of it arrive it is certain that the record of this corps will be one in which American engineers can take just pride."

Temperature and Photography.—Every photographer knows that certain of his processes are retarded in cold weather. This fact has been used by some French experimenters in a recent investigation which may settle the vexed question of the nature

of the action of light on a sensitive plate. They find that in the intense cold produced by liquid air photographic action is notably lessened, and they argue hence that such action is chemical, rather than physical, since a well-known effect of low temperature is to retard chemical action. M. Frédéric Dillage writes of these experiments in *La Science Illustrée* (November 18). The experimenters were Messrs. August and Louis Lumière, and they first showed that for short exposures bromid of silver is not appreciably sensitive to light at a temperature of -191° , altho if the exposure be prolonged the latent image is produced as usual. With gelatinobromid plates of the greatest sensitiveness the exposure must be 50 to 400 times as long at this low temperature as at ordinary temperatures. The plates, however, undergo no permanent change, and are as quickly responsive as ever when removed from the liquid air. Cold has no effect at all on the image after it has once been impressed on the plate. The experimenters find, however, that substances on which the effects of light are visible at once, instead of requiring development, as in the case just noted, do not become less sensitive under the influence of cold; at least, they do not as far as -200° , which is as low a temperature as was produced in the experiments. The Messrs. Lumière note that their results are in harmony with facts already observed in the case of phosphorescent substances, which cease to glow when exposed to great cold, but resume their light-giving power on a rise of temperature.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

The Morphine Habit among Physicians.—The startling assertion is made by an expert on inebriety, in a paper read before the Connecticut Medical Association, that morphinism is being spread among the people of the United States by the example and advice of medical men themselves, ten per cent. of whom are now opium-drunkards. The assertions and deductions of the author, Dr. T. D. Crothers, of Hartford, are thus summarized in the *Memphis Appeal* (December 4):

"According to Dr. Crothers, twenty-one per cent.—or one in five—of the physicians of the Middle and Eastern States use spirits or opium to excess; and he concludes that from six to ten per cent. of all medical men are opium inebriates. It is estimated that there are 150,000 opiumists in the United States; and this fact in connection with the prevalence of the opium habit among doctors presents one of the gravest problems for solution before the American people. It would seem a fair inference that the responsibility for the spread of morphinism among the people rests largely with those doctors who are addicted to its use. It would never occur to an uninformed person to contract the opium habit. This can only come from example or from constant prescription by a doctor, and if the latter is addicted to the use of the drug he is more apt to be reckless in prescribing it. Thus the spread of the habit is no doubt largely due to that part of the profession which has become cursed with morphinism. Physicians have the reputation of being very strict in the observance of the etiquette of the profession, and very rigorous in their hostility against the quacks, whose capacity for harm is readily understood. Certainly then it would seem that the medical profession ought to protect itself as well as the people at large from the opiumists among the doctors. Unless something is done to stop the growth of inebriety in its various forms among physicians, it may be necessary to invoke the aid of the law, and have doctors examined once a year to ascertain whether they are addicted to any of the habits which are so utterly incompatible with the proper discharge of their professional duties. There is no calling which makes such a demand for a clear head and a steady hand as that of the doctor."

Some Queer Inventions.—The following instances of inventive genius, unearthed by the New York *Sun* (November 29) from the records of the Patent Office, are presented collectively in an editorial in that journal in disproof of the recent assertion made by a disappointed inventor that inferiority in our patent laws is causing a decline in the number and variety of American inventions. It says:

"A Vermont man has applied for letters-patent on a mechanical device under the workings of which a bell rings automatically when

the water in which eggs are boiled reaches the ebullition point. An inventor at Helena, Mont., has patented a horseshoe-sharpener. Two ladies of Harrisburg, Pa., have patented, jointly, a 'serving-maid's stepladder,' guaranteed not to upset when in use. A Wisconsin man has patented a collapsible coffin, separated into sub-sections and as portable as a hand-satchel. A Minnesota man has patented a disappearing visor or peak whereby mechanically a soldier's hat may be turned into a polo cap by pressing a button to be found over the left ear.

"A more practical invention is that of an ax the handle of which is held in position by a roughened metal-handle hole which makes 'slipping off' impossible, and a Rhode Islander has devised an electric nail the attractive power of the head of which gives inordinate power to the hammer. As yet we have heard of no patent for any contrivance to prevent stovepipes from separating into their customary joints when handled by a householder. Obviously, then, there has been no decadence in Americans of the patenting habit, and assertions to the contrary are no more credible than the war news of a Kafir runner."

The "Green Ray" at Sunset.—The existence of a "green ray" or "green flash," at the moment the sun disappears from view beneath the horizon, is unknown to many, but any careful observer can see the color, especially when the sun sets in the ocean. The phenomenon has been often noticed by physicists and has been thought by some to be an optical illusion. The subject was recently discussed very fully in the French Physical Society. As reported in *Science Abstracts* (November), M. Guébbard asserted that the green ray is "the gray shadow of the earth, feebly illuminated from the zenith and viewed by an eye fatigued for red; it therefore appears green." M. Pellat stated his belief, on the contrary, that "the setting yellow sun has a red lower and a green upper border, separately examinable in the telescope, and due to prismatic refraction by the atmosphere. The absorption which makes the sun's disk appear yellow makes the violet upper rim appear green or greenish-blue instead of violet. When the sun sets the upper green rim can be seen for a fraction of a second, but can be kept longer in view if the observer go up a slope as the sun sets." M. Guébbard thought this was different from the green ray following the setting of a red sun. M. Raveau said that he had seen "the sea colored green in a triangle with its apex at the point where the sun set; and the color seems to flow away toward the horizon."

Masses Smaller than Atoms.—In the old chemical philosophy, the atom (that which can not be cut) was the smallest attainable portion of matter. Some recent experimenters believe that there are phenomena that can be explained only on the assumption that the so-called "atom" may be split up into still smaller bodies. This hypothesis is advanced by Prof. J. J. Thomson, in a paper read before the British Association. "Experiments indicated," says *The Pharmaceutical Era* in an abstract of this paper, "that the charge carried by an atom in cathode discharges and similar phenomena is apparently one thousand times greater than in ordinary electrolysis, consequently either the atoms become disassociated and only a portion of their mass carries the negative charges of cathode rays, or else the atom can receive a greater charge than is assigned to it in explaining electrolytic phenomena." After describing an ingenious experiment devised to discriminate between these two possibilities, Professor Thomson concludes that the former agrees best with the facts. "It would appear," he says, "that electrification seems to consist in the removal from an atom of a small corpuscle, the latter consisting of a very small portion of the mass with a negative charge, while the remainder of the atom possesses a positive charge."

THE *Russvetchik*, a Russian military paper, complains that Russia is not as strong in artillery as Germany. General Dragomirov replies that that is not necessary, as Russia is not likely to be attacked, and, being poorer, saves her money. He closes with this little fable: Three neighbors, Ivan, Isidor, and Peter, were very suspicious of each other. Each one engaged a man to guard his house. Ivan and Isidor, however, added to this defense until they ruined themselves. Peter did nothing of the sort. "They will not all be against me," he said, "perhaps one will be for me."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.*

THE "CRISIS" IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

DESPITE the declaration by a London secular newspaper that the Boers have slain the "crisis," the agitation continues, altho with less rancor. It is as yet difficult to forecast what will be the eventual outcome of the strife between Ritualist and Low Churchman. The extreme Catholic party follow the lead of



THE ARCHBISHOP'S KOPJE. WILL HE BE ABLE TO HOLD IT?

There are significant signs of an approaching bombardment of the Archbishop of Canterbury's position by the Ritualist Party.—*Westminster Gazette*.

Lord Halifax, and three London vicars have refused to give up the ceremonial use of incense in their churches. The bishops of both provinces met at Lambeth palace late in November to consider what steps should be taken in relation to these recalcitrant clergy, but as yet nothing definite has been announced as to their future policy, which some papers believe will be drastic. The London *Guardian*, referring to this rumor, appeals to the bishops to pause before entering upon what would in its opinion result in disaster to the Church. *The Church Times* thinks the horizon is "overcast and threatening," and that "notes of alarm are spreading." Speaking of the rumor that the Bishop of London will prosecute the disobedient clergy, it says: "Shall this sacred discipline be used to bolster up an opinion so doubtful, to say the least, and so unimportant in principle, as that of the archbishops in the matter of incense?" The High-Church devotee, the Duke of Newcastle, urges the "Catholic" clergy to enlist in a religious war, and "to present a united front to the enemy"—the bishops. He declares that disestablishment is the only remedy for "Puritan tyranny." *The Church Review* has organized a protest to be sent to the primate, accusing him of "not merely attempting to define by an individual and autocratic exercise of power the ceremonial practises of the Church in this land, but also to press such definition upon dioceses of which he is not the ruler." This document at once found four thousand signers. Dr. Joseph Parker, the famous nonconformist divine, urges disestablishment for a reason just the opposite of that given by the Duke of Newcastle. He says that "having considered the prayer-book for years, and considered it in all lights and aspects," he is "growing of opinion that, taking the book as a whole, it is saturated with the very spirit of popery." The London *Daily News* replies that the Pope, who ought to be an authority, and an infallible one, upon this subject at least, does not agree with Dr. Parker; neither did Newman nor Manning when they left the Anglican establishment for what some High Churchmen are fond of terming the "Pope Church."

Coming to American comment on the situation, *The Church*

Standard does not like the vexatious and continual discussion of an alleged "crisis" in the Church of England, and thinks that it is not dangerously critical, but only one of those ailments which the English and American branches of the Anglican communion pass every year or two—in a word, a sort of recurrent ecclesiastical measles. This cheerful view of the case is not the one held by some other American church papers, however. But even tho it does not regard the malady as serious, *The Church Standard* admits that it is unpleasant, and asks how the Church is to get out of it:

"High Churchmen of all classes and most sincere Low Churchmen were agreed in these two propositions which have been conceded in respect of every other religious body in the United Kingdom: that no secular power is competent to legislate for the Church, and that no secular court is competent to exercise jurisdiction in or over the Church, in matters spiritual. Henceforth the Church's laws must be made, or must at least be approved, by the convocations of the Church; and the Church's courts must in like manner be established by the Church. The principle is sound, but it is not easy to apply to an establishment; and while it is not likely to be disregarded in the future, it discredits some past legislation and some judicial pronouncements of former years. The plain fact is that, just as things are, the Church of England has no courts of her own; and when ponderous speakers in the House of Commons laid the blame of the 'crisis' on the bishops, the bishops answered that, having no power, they could have no responsibility for anything more than the right use of their moral, personal, and official influence."

The Living Church (December 9), which is rather High Church in its sympathies, says:

"Sad it is to think of the contrast all this presents to the state of things which seemed to have established itself since the closing days of Archbishop Tait. He had tried the policy of force, and found it useless for any desirable end."

"It is not necessary to rehearse the steps by which these conditions have been so suddenly changed. That they have changed seems only too certain, and the outlook is far from encouraging. The worst feature of the case is the one-sidedness of the whole business. As *The Guardian* says, there is 'an unfortunate disproportion between the violations of ecclesiastical law which are forbidden, and the far graver violations of ecclesiastical law which are condoned or left untouched. It is this disproportion more than anything else that has led to the soreness and sense of injustice that prevail among the clergy who have obeyed the archbishops' decision.' It calls the things singled out for prohibition 'trifles,' which it is proposed to treat as 'more heinous than things which involve the essentials of faith or morals.'"

A New Christian Manuscript of the Third Century.—The manuscript recently discovered by Monsignor Rahmani, the Uniat Syrian Patriarch of Antioch, has been published under the title "The Testament of Jesus Christ." *The Independent* (December 21) says that the manuscript is a thousand years old, and is a translation of a Greek original of a much earlier date, probably of the third century. Various details of church order are ascribed by the writer to the Lord, and are represented as being spoken by him. *The Independent* says:

"The full accounts of it which we have seen do not bear out the remarkable statement which aroused our doubt, that catechumens were taught to repeat the Apostles' Creed. It makes the bishop the ruler of the church, and provides a different prayer for his consecration from that for the ordination of elders. Presbyters are of two classes, of age and of eminence. The most remarkable point is that besides deaconesses there is another order of women that stand far above them, the 'widows,' once called 'presbyteresses.' They are ordained apparently by laying on of hands, and the form of ordination is given. The bishop is chosen by the people at large, and ordained with a twofold laying on of hands. He is never to taste wine, except at communion; and never to eat meat. In the prayer of ordination of the presbyters there is nothing said about the conferring of grace to offer the sacrifice of

the Eucharist, which the Pope lately said was a fatal defect in the Anglican form of ordination. The Eucharist was to be observed as the Sabbath and on fast days. It is very remarkable that this document provides that there shall be no laying on of hands for the diaconate or presbyterate in the case of those who had been confessors in prison or in chains. They had received especial warrant by the protection of God, in the same way as the Holy Spirit gave ordination to prophets. But a bishop was to receive the imposition of hands. This does not seem to be a heretical composition, altho it may have expressed ideally the views of the writer."

ANOTHER GOSPEL RECORD FOUND?

THE researches that are being carried on in the monasteries and libraries of the Orient have resulted in another interesting find. Prof. J. Rendel Harris, in *The Contemporary Review* (December), tells of the discovery, which consists not only of a new composite gospel, but of three apocryphal books assigned to Peter, James, and John. He says:

"It was my good fortune recently to find among a pile of Syriac leaves which had arrived from the East a document which contained in itself one Gospel and three Apocalypses woven together; the Gospel being named after the twelve apostles and the Apocalypses being assigned to Peter, James, and John respectively. I fastened my hungry eyes on this curious combination much in the same way as Peter fixed his on the sheet let down from heaven by four corners and filled with all kinds of four-footed beasts and creeping things innumerable. I, at all events, was prepared to kill and eat! In such matters I have no Petrine scruples. The title was appetizing enough, in view of the fact that the early Christian literature showed an acquaintance with a Gospel which was said to be the Gospel according to the twelve, which Gospel was current at least as early as the second century. Then there was similar evidence, both by patriotic allusions and by the actual discovery of an Apocalypse of Peter; and there was also extant an Apocalypse of John in Greek, which differed from the canonical Apocalypse. So it is not to be wondered at that I attacked the new document with great zeal and fervor."

The actual manuscript appears to be of the eighth century. Mr. Harris thinks, however, that the date of composition is much earlier. The following are the opening verses describing the birth and childhood of Christ:

"THE GOSPEL OF THE TWELVE HOLY APOSTLES,

"TOGETHER WITH THE REVELATIONS OF EACH OF THEM: DONE FROM HEBREW INTO GREEK AND FROM GREEK INTO SYRIAC.

"The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus the Christ, the Son of the living God, according as it is said by the Holy Spirit, I send an angel before His face, who shall prepare His way.

"It came to pass in the 309th year of Alexander, the son of Philip the Macedonian, in the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, in the government of Herod, the ruler of the Jews, that the angel Gabriel, the chief of the angels, by the command of God went down to Nazareth, to a virgin called Mariam, of the tribe of Judah the son of Israel (her who was betrothed to Joseph the Just), and He appeared to her and said, Lo! there ariseth from thee the one that spake with our fathers, and He shall be a Savior to Israel; and they who do not confess Him shall perish, for His authority is in the lofty heights, and His kingdom does not pass away.

"Then Mariam was perturbed at this word, and was exceeding terrified, and Mariam answered and said, 'And how is it possible that this thing should be as thou hast said, since a man hath not known me, and thou announcest a son to me?'

"And the angel said to her, 'Verily, for thus the God of greatness wills it, there comes forthwith the Holy Ghost, and the Lord dwells in thee.'

"And Mariam knelt and worshipped God and said, 'My Lord, may it be unto me according to thy word.'

"And Mariam bore a son in Bethlehem of Judah, and His name was called Jesus the Savior, and the Ruler, and the God who is over all; according as the Holy Spirit spake by the mouth of David the prophet; and He hath put all things under His feet.

all sheep and oxen, also the beast of the field, and the fowls that are in heaven, and the fish of the sea, which pass through the paths of the seas; and there hath been made subject to Him, to this Jesus, all that is in heaven and all that is in the earth.

"And after a short time, viz., eight months, he fled from Herod into Egypt, in order that all things that are written might be fulfilled, and after the death of Herod there appeared an angel to Joseph, and he brought the boy back to the land of Israel; and He grew and attained to full stature, according as it is written by the four truthful evangelists (and this is the preaching of the Holy Gospel)."

PROPOSED FEDERATION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES OF GERMANY.

ALTHO Germany is generally regarded as a leading Protestant power of the world, there is not in existence such an organization as the Protestant Church of Germany. The political unity of the Fatherland has not been followed by ecclesiastical unity, and there are now about forty-five Protestant state churches in the empire, about twenty more than the reare component political parts. Every state has its own separate church organization, and in some, as in Prussia, there are more than one. These state churches have no official connection with each other, nor do they in any way cooperate. So far as organization is concerned, they are as far apart as are the various denominations in American Protestantism. Naturally, the desire for a closer connection has made itself felt, and of late it has been championed by the veteran theologian, Professor Beyschlag, of Halle, the famous author of "The Life of Christ," who has sent to all the six thousand Protestant pastors of Germany his pamphlet entitled "Das Bedürfniss einer engeren Verbindung der deutschen protestantischen Landeskirchen" ("The Need of a Closer Union between the German Protestant State Churches"), which is attracting the widest attention throughout the empire. His scheme is practically the following:

There is to be no formal union of the various state churches, nor are these to lose their historical identity in the proposed new arrangement. Not a union is proposed, but a federation of the state churches, with the Prussian Church, which represents the Emperor, the *summus episcopus* of the Protestant Church of that kingdom, as the head. The confessional status of each church shall remain undisturbed.

The object of the federation is to unite the churches of the entire empire for practical purposes. Chief among these purposes is cooperation in providing for the religious needs of the Germans in the Diaspora, *i.e.*, those who are scattered in the various foreign lands and need religious care. Then, too, the Protestant Church of the empire must have some means by which it can, as a body, be represented, just as the Catholic Church has a representative in the Pope. A further but later purpose is to secure unity in church government and polity. In other words, it is to be, with the necessary changes, a federation for the good of the church such as the organization of the empire has been for the state.

This federation is to find its expression in an imperial Protestant synod, which shall consist of representatives of the various state church governments, as also of the congregations, in such proportions shall be agreed upon. The officials of this synod shall be the representatives and the executive board.

It is not proposed to wait until all the churches of the empire have given their consent, but to do as the state did in 1866, when the North German Confederation was formed by about two thirds of the German states, followed in 1871 by all the rest. Beyschlag and his friends are convinced that such leading states as Prussia, Württemberg, Baden, Hessen, and Weimar will be ready at once to enter into this new relation, and that the others will sooner or later follow. The Prussian General Synod, which embraces probably one half of the Protestants of the empire, as early as 1891 declared its willingness to form a federation with the other churches.

Quite naturally this ambitious and far-reaching scheme meets both with favor and criticism. Words of approval come from both liberal and conservative ranks. At the recent Inner Mission Congress in Strassburg, composed of practical church workers from all over the empire, the proposal was warmly indorsed. In the Leipsic *Kirchenzeitung* (No. 44), probably the most influential church paper in Germany, and thoroughly conservative, the plan is calmly discussed and its feasibility admitted, altho with some provisos. It thinks that there are no insurmountable obstructions to such a federation, as already a unity in essentials exists between the state churches. The general tendency in recent years has been in the direction of closer relations between the churches. They have learned to recognize each other at least unofficially, and members of one state church pass over to another state church without objection or hindrance. In some organizations, such as the Gustavus Adolphus Society, the Gottes Kasten, the Protestant *Bund*, the members of the various churches do actually work shoulder to shoulder.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE DISTINCTIVE MARK OF CHRISTIANITY.

AMONG the multitudinous forms under which Christianity shows itself—the magnificent pomp of Catholicism, the severe simplicity of the Quaker, the complicated creed of the historic churches, and the creedless belief of Unitarianism—it is of the utmost difficulty to pick out one mark which can be justly called the essential feature of the Christian faith. Prof. C. C. Everett, of Harvard University, finds not only that this distinctive mark can not be found in the spheres of creed and worship, but that it is not to be discovered in the sphere of moral precept. The substance of the Golden Rule is to be found on the lips of sages of almost all the great religions, and Confucius, Buddha, and Mohammed preached it with as much explicitness as did Christ. Buddhism, preeminently, says Professor Everett (in *The New World*, December), is a humanitarian religion. What then is the special mark of Christianity? The writer says:

"In my own thought the specialty of Christianity is found in the fact that it has no specialty. I find that other religions can be described more or less perfectly by certain formulas. They have certain salient points; one has one, and another has another. One emphasizes one truth and another another. One elevates a certain aspect of life, and another another. In Christianity the whole level of life is lifted. We can not put it into a formula except so far as we may wish to emphasize certain aspects of it. We can not attach a tag to it which shall describe its content. We say that it is love to God and man, but how about that personality which has been the source of its greatest power over the hearts and lives of men? Its distinction I find to lie in its universality.

"We are in the habit of speaking of religions as if they were many. In fact, there is but one religion, of which what we call religions are the more or less partial manifestations. This one religion is not to be found by seeking for what is common to all religions. The element reached by such a process of abstraction would contain nothing that is not found in the lowest form of religion. The one religion differs from the historical religions, not through being more abstract, but by greater concreteness. It is the imperfect religions that are abstract, and their imperfection is found in this abstractness. Buddhism, as we have seen, takes the humanitarian elements and holds them apart from the element of conscious relationship to God. I have tried, not to prove but to illustrate, the thought that Christianity differs from other religions in its greater concreteness, and thus in being the most perfect manifestation of the one religion.

"Christianity differs from other forms of religion, as we have seen, by its larger completeness. They open to the life of God and man in one or two directions only. Christianity is like the holy city of John's vision, with gates opening to the North and the South and the East and the West, fitted to absorb into itself what comes from every quarter, and to exert its power in every

direction for the subjugation and service of the world. There could be no more sublime vision than the rising of this city out of the earth. First come here and there the partial manifestations of which I have spoken, forerunners of the great consummation. Then Christianity appears, which has the germinant elements of development in all directions, and is the most complete revelation of the God who is manifesting Himself in all.

"Such, as I understand it, is Christianity, the religion that was revealed to the world through Jesus, and somewhat less purely through His apostles. It has been wrapped in by forms and dogmas that men have believed were essential to its very being. They have had power because the life of Christianity was within them, tho it was not from them. In these later years this life is beginning to show itself more clearly in its simple beauty, as it has been beheld now and then by some in every church, and by some also who were not recognized as belonging to any church."

LEGENDS OF CHRIST'S CHILDHOOD.

THE canonical Christian Scriptures, as has often been remarked, are singularly reticent concerning the incidents of Christ's early life. Yet when we remember that the childhood and youthful character of any great man are not only of particular interest to us but full of most valuable lessons, it is difficult to understand why the New-Testament writers should have left that period in the life of Jesus practically a blank. We know, however, that the Christians of the Apostolic and post-Apostolic age of the first and second centuries felt little interest in the details of Christ's life, but concentrated their thought upon the last years of His ministry and upon His teachings. But the later Christians of the post-Nicene period, having settled the main details of creed, canon, and liturgy, began to turn lovingly to Christ's life, and a great body of legendary story soon came into existence, of which the apocryphal gospels of Matthew, James, and Thomas, and the Arabic Gospel of the Infancy are examples. These works date from the fifth to the ninth century, and cover the period of Christ's life from His extreme infancy. He is represented as speaking immediately after His birth, as being crowned by children as their king, and as performing miracles of many curious and even grotesque kinds. In *The New World* (December), Prof. Murray A. Potter, of Dartmouth College, quotes several of these early stories. Here is one of them from an apocryphal gospel:

"When Jesus was six years old, His mother directed Him to draw some water. And when Jesus came to the fountain, there were multitudes there, and they broke His water-pot. But He took His garment, with which He was clothed, and filled it with water, and brought it to Mary His mother. And when His mother saw the miracle which Jesus did, she kissed Him and said, 'Lord, hear me and save my son.'

"Now when Jesus was five years old, there came a great rain upon the earth, and the child Jesus walked through it. He gathered it into a pool and commanded by His word that it should become clear, and immediately it became so. Again, He took of the clay which was in that pool and made of it the number of twelve sparrows. Now it was the Sabbath when Jesus did this among the Jewish children; and the Jewish children went away saying to Joseph His father, 'Behold, thy son was playing with us, and he took clay and made sparrows, which it was not right to do on the Sabbath, and violated it.' And Joseph went to the child Jesus, and said to him, 'Why hast thou done that which it was not right to do on the Sabbath?' And Jesus, spreading out His hands, commanded the sparrows, saying, 'Retire aloft and fly; ye shall find death from no one.' And they flew up and began to praise Almighty God. And the Jews who saw what was done were astonished and departed, declaring the signs which Jesus did. But a Pharisee who was there with Jesus took an olive branch and began to disperse the pool of water which Jesus had made, and when Jesus saw this, He was angered and said, 'Impious and ignorant man of Sodom, what wrong have the pools of water, my works, done thee? Behold thou shalt become as a dry tree, nor having roots, nor leaves, nor fruit.' And

straightway he was withered and fell to the earth, and died. And his parents carried away his dead body, and they blamed Joseph, saying 'Behold what thy son hath done; teach him to pray and not to blaspheme.'

"And a few days after, as Jesus walked through the town, one of the children ran against Him and smote Him upon the elbow, but Jesus said to him, 'Thou shalt not finish thy journey.' And immediately he fell to the ground and died. Now when they saw the miracles, they cried, saying, 'Whence is this child?' And they said to Joseph, 'Such a child ought not to be among us. Depart from this place, or if thou must be with us, teach him to pray and not to blaspheme.' And Joseph called Jesus and chid him, saying, 'Why dost thou blaspheme? The inhabitants cherish hatred against us.' But Jesus said, 'I know these words are not mine but thine, yet I will be silent for thy sake, but let them see in their wisdom.' And immediately they who spake against Jesus were made blind. And they walked about and said, 'All the words which proceed from His mouth have effect.' And when Joseph saw what Jesus did, he took Him by the ear in a rage. But Jesus being troubled said to Joseph, 'It is enough for thee to see me, not to touch me. For thou knowest not who I am, but if thou knewest thou wouldst not grieve me. And altho now I am with thee, I was made before thee.'"

One very important group of childhood legends is not so generally known—that of the Old and Middle English period, including the medieval stories which gradually grew up about the figure of Christ. One of these, from Caxton's "Infantia," published in 1478, is quoted by Professor Potter as affording an interesting picture of school life as it doubtless existed in Caxton's time:

"One day Jesus was brought to a certain teacher to be taught His letters. The teacher commenced in the proper fashion, saying, "Say Alpha!" To which Jesus, "Tell me first what Beta is and then I will tell you what Alpha is." On account of this answer the teacher was indeed angry. "Is that the way you answer your teacher," and he struck Him on the cheek. Now the teacher was really severe beyond all bounds. Turning to him, Jesus said, "Impious and cruel teacher, is it thus that you teach boys. Amen, I say unto thee, thou shalt never smite more, in that through ignorance thou smotest thy Lord and teacher." The teacher at that instant fell to the ground from his seat and died. Jesus then returned to His mother, followed by a great multitude of boys worshiping Him and saying, "Blessed be thou, Jesus, who hast taken away from us that vilest of masters. We beseech thee also not to restore him to life." Jesus said to them, "Choose for yourselves another teacher. Verily you will never have him again." And they returned each to his home. . . .

"Such, then, are the childhood legends of Christ, curious pieces of patchwork whose heterogeneous elements were taken for the most part from the Old and New Testaments, Eastern and Western folk-lore, and perhaps also from Jewish-Christian polemic. Edifying and amusing to the Christians of a long succession of centuries, they are to most people of to-day either droll or stupid, or, to the very orthodox, profane and scandalous. It is a pity that the latter point of view should exist at all. The vast, inextinguishable laughter of the Greek gods was lacking in the Hebrew religion; nevertheless, tho the Western Aryan adopted the latter, the old smile breaks forth in these strange histories of the childhood of Christ."

Decline of Biblical Allusion.—Frequent comment is made of late years upon the popular ignorance of the English Bible. The *New York Nation* recently attributed this to the decline of systematic reading of the Bible in the family and the schoolroom. *The Churchman* (Prot. Episc., December 16), commenting on the remarks of *The Nation*, agrees with that paper in its opinion that the ordinary reader or hearer nowadays seldom knows what the writer or speaker means when he illustrates his theme with a phrase from the Psalter or a reference to the Book of Judges. Says *The Churchman*:

"It was on the query paper of the Harvard College library that an inquiring person wrote, 'Will some one direct me where to find the story of Samson?' and some informed person answered

underneath, 'Book of Judges.' The inquiring person then persisted in a further question, 'But where can I find the Book of Judges?' To which the former intelligent answerer replied, 'Bible, you fool!' That was a good while ago, but the conditions have not greatly changed for the better. It is an actual fact, incredible as it may sound, that a student in a woman's college said within the present year: 'What *are* the Ten Commandments? I find them so often alluded to in Chaucer.'

"Indeed, so ill acquainted with the content of Holy Scripture is even the ordinary student of theology, that at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge it has been found desirable to establish a new course whereby the men of the junior class are taken through the entire Bible in the course of the year. They are required to read the Bible through, a book or more a week, to put upon a blackboard an analysis of every book, and to answer questions which, setting aside all matters of criticism, are addressed altogether to the facts."

IS CHRISTIANITY A RELIGION OF PEACE?

DR. MAX NORDAU is not much of a religionist, and has been at some pains to make it known that the Zionist movement, of which he is one of the leaders, is a racial rather than a religious movement. He has had some hard things to say about the rabbis, and he now has some rather severe things to say about Christian preachers. In *The North American Review* (December), he considers the relation of the Christian Church to the subject of war, and finds a striking discrepancy between theory and practise.

He uses the Transvaal as a starting-point, and asks why it is that such a chorus of bitter denunciation of England's course has arisen throughout the world. His answer is that this chorus is due to "resentment because of a lost illusion." The war in South Africa follows too soon upon the heels of the Peace Conference, and the milk of human kindness is turned sour by the thunder of the great guns at Ladysmith and Modder River. The religious doctrines of the various nations require, logically, that war cease. That is what all Christians preach, and they were grateful to the Czar for taking their alleged love of peace as good coin of the realm, instead of counterfeit, and giving them a chance to pose as advocates of peace and good will. They are now vexed with England for so quickly giving the lie to these pretensions. "An unmasked hypocrite can not be expected to be in good humor."

After some time spent in this sort of reasoning, Dr. Nordau expresses the conviction that religion is by no means a necessary advocate of peace. The Judaism of the Old Testament and Islamism are frankly bearers of the sword, and Jehovah, the Lord of Hosts, like Allah, was a warlike God. But is not at least Christianity "the religion of peace"? The writer answers:

"Above the portals of the Church of Christ, the Christmas greeting of the angels, 'Peace on earth and good will to men' glows as an inscription. This is theory. The practise of the Church is quite different. She has scarcely ever prevented war and frequently pressed the sword into the hands of the faithful. In all the centuries of her sway, the Church has shed blood like water. She exterminated the Goths because of their Arianism, and she does not seem to see that it is blasphemy to ask of the God of love to look with favor upon murder and destruction; or to ask of the God of the universe to take sides with one portion of His children against another portion; especially when she knows that that other portion is turning to God with exactly the same impertinent request. Never yet has a clergyman had the common sense to say: 'I refuse to pray for the victory of our arms. From the altars in the enemy's country this same prayer is rising to heaven in this self-same hour, and to harken to both prayers, to grant victory to both hostile armies, lies beyond the pale of even God's omnipotence.' When, in the dispute over the Carolines, Prince Bismarck asked the Pope to act as arbitrator between Germany and Spain, Leo XIII. indeed declared that it was part of his office to make peace between Christian nations. But no head of a state Church has yet dared to answer the temporal authorities, who asked his blessing upon banner and host: 'You desire

war, and our God teaches peace. I can not bless the hand armed to maim and kill men. If you must shed blood, do so; but do not mix God and His religion with your devil's work.'"

NEW LIGHT ON THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

THE passage on which the chronology of Christ's birth has been based is found, as every student of the New Testament knows, in the first four verses of the second chapter of St. Luke's gospel, which in the Revised Version reads as follows:

"Now it came to pass in those days, there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be enrolled. This was the first enrolment made when Quirinius was governor of Syria. And all went to enroll themselves, every one to his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nasaret, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David."

Numerous difficulties have been suggested by this passage, and even the place of Christ's birth has been questioned recently by Prof. W. M. Ramsay, of the University of Aberdeen, in a volume entitled "Was Christ Born at Bethlehem?" The question of the date of His birth, however, is one which is of most general interest to the world, and upon this aspect of the subject some new light has been thrown by a number of Greek papyri found in Egypt by Grenfell and Hunt, and shortly to be reproduced in the second volume of "Oxyrhynchus Papyri" by the Greco-Roman Branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Says *Biblia* (December):

"The one point with which we are concerned is the date of the enrolment ordered by Augustus, which brought Joseph to Bethlehem. Historians are agreed that a census or enrolment, for the purpose of levying a poll tax, was held throughout the Roman empire at intervals of fourteen years; but hitherto no evidence has been known of any census earlier than A.D. 62 in the reign of Nero. From this year down to A.D. 202, in the reign of Septimius Severus, the recurrence of the census every fourteen years is abundantly attested. The discoveries of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt now prove that the census cycle in Egypt can certainly be carried back to A.D. 20, in the early part of Tiberius's reign; and they also raise a strong presumption that the first of these fourteen-year censuses was held under Augustus in B.C. 10-9. The evidence is too minute and complicated to be even summarized here. The arguments of the authors cover no less than seven pages of small print, and to appreciate them requires familiarity with the technical language of Roman administration in Egypt, which is almost as forbidding as the technical language of English administration in India. The important matter is that we are now for the first time put in possession of contemporary confirmation of St. Luke's statement that 'There went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled.' It is true that the year (A.D. 10-9) is not precisely that which we should expect. Professor Ramsay tries to place the date of Joseph's visit to Bethlehem in B.C. 6. But the actual year of Christ's birth is still a matter of acute controversy. The one point that may now be considered as settled by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's discovery is that the first census ordered by Augustus certainly occurred in the time of Herod."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A METHODIST Episcopal Church of Stamford, Conn., according to newspaper reports, recently expelled from its membership a venerable brother because he prayed in too loud a voice. Much comment has been elicited on the great change which this shows from the emotionalism of early Methodist days. One paper says in behalf of brethren of emotional piety, "If they want to 'holler' let them 'holler.'"

IN a recent speech, replying to Dr. Leyds's denial of the statements of the London *Tablet* (Rom. Cath.) concerning Catholic disabilities in the Transvaal, Mr. Balfour said: "In the Transvaal no Roman Catholic can hold any office of any kind whatsoever. In Ireland, as you know, for more than two generations practically every office has been open to all Irishmen. The majority of the Irish members in the House of Commons are Roman Catholics. Many of the judges on the Bench are Roman Catholics, and, as far as I know anything about the government of Ireland, there has always been a desire to see that competent Roman Catholics should have their fair share of all administrative posts."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

GERMAN DISLIKE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE of the most important psychological phenomena in international politics is the hitherto undoubted dislike of the German people for England. In view of the openly professed desire of the British Government and the assumed desire of the German Emperor that closer relations between the two nations be established, this dislike becomes of special importance just now. Its existence can not be questioned. Even the German Radicals of all shades, whose influence in the middle of this century caused the introduction of parliamentarism modeled to a large extent after the English pattern, share in this dislike. We find two interesting attempts made recently, one in a German and one in an English paper, to account for the feeling, and the conclusions reached are about the same in both papers, namely, that England's Foreign Office is to blame. The Breslau *Schlesische Zeitung*, in a long article which we condense, offers the following explanation:

Let us speak plainly: the German people come more and more to the conclusion that Great Britain is the worst enemy of Germany, an enemy all the more dangerous as he has an aptitude for hiding his machinations. The basis of pleasant relations among nations, as among individuals, is confidence. But who can trust England, knowing that the chief characteristic of her policy is faithlessness? Emerson [in "English Traits"], one of the most enthusiastic admirers of English private character, points out that England's foreign policy has rarely been noble and just. Reliable as the English are in private life, their public life is marked by faithlessness. England always speaks of her "noble aims." She "liberates oppressed nations," she "fights for justice," and "aims at the preservation of the balance of power." Afterward, the deluded nations find out that the destruction of their prosperity, the prevention of their maritime development, the possession of important fortresses, highways, and territories, were the real aims. We Germans especially have been sufferers. When England had gained her point in the wars of the Spanish Succession, she deserted Emperor Joseph I. The same thing happened to Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War. England betrayed her allies in 1814, and again after Waterloo, when she prevented Germany from obtaining her lost provinces. The never-failing cloak for such treachery is a change in the ministry, more apparent than real. Germany's regeneration was instinctively feared and retarded as long as possible. What England did in 1848, 1851, 1864, and 1871 to prevent us from becoming united is fresh in the memory of all. As a Dutch statesman has said: "England counts upon the stupidity of the others." Germany alone failed to be cheated between 1860 and 1890; but the short-sightedness of the others is actually the secret of British successes. We quite believe that the English papers mean what they say when they assert that they wish for nothing better than a continual *entente cordiale* between the two countries. What they do not say, but what we have learned by bitter experience, is that we must be the "under dog" in all dealings. England will always treat us as the sly trader treats the cavalier. Witness the Samoan affair! Financial circles in Germany may continue to be friendly to England; but the German people, in an overwhelming majority, will have nothing to do with England. The policy of the German Government must reckon with this fact, for that policy can succeed only when it has the masses behind it. The influence of the *haute finance* is to be feared, for it is international. We must always remember that British policy is shaped in accordance with the following naïve remark in *The Saturday Review*: "The Transvaal is the richest country of its size in the world; moreover, a war with it will not disturb our trade in the least."

An anonymous writer in *The St. James's Gazette* (October 19) gives a striking array of facts to show that the estrangement of the two nations is due to England's foreign policy rather than to any lack of sympathy in the people themselves. The press of both countries come in also for blame. We quote him nearly in full:

"In science and arts the two nations stimulate and compliment

each other in every way. Humboldt's scientific enthusiasm kindled that of Darwin, and Darwin's influence in its turn made German scientists Darwinians. Voltaire called Shakespeare a buffoon, but the king of German critics, Lessing, placed Shakespeare on so eminent a pedestal in German literature that it is not too much to say that Shakespeare is the father of the modern German drama. In return, who is ignorant of the influence exercised by Schiller and Goethe on Coleridge, Scott, and Carlyle? In the market-place in Halle stands Handel's statue with its face directed to England, and the inscription on it records the intimate sympathy between his English and German friends and admirers. Can any one calculate the benefits conferred on England by the German Reformation? In matters educational England endeavors to follow the lead of Germany, and in politics Germany is a willing disciple of England. Thus in all the concerns that give value and dignity to our civilized society, life-giving ideas fly, like the weaver's shuttle, to and fro between these two allied races, and 'wirken der Wissenschaft lebendiges Kleid' [weave the living garment of wisdom].

"When the undercurrent on both sides of the German Ocean follows thus powerfully one common impulse, one asks with amazement: Whence come these shallow cross-currents on the surface? No doubt German journalism is to blame; but is England quite blameless? Germany's Schleswig-Holstein question of 1864 was, down to minute details, analogous to England's present Transvaal question, but with this difference, that Germany's rights in Holstein had received the sanction of international treaties, and that her action in those duchies was the first step necessary to bring about that German unity, which had been the dream and aspiration of German poets and thinkers, the passionate desire of the people, and the indispensable condition of preventing Germany from sharing the fate of Poland. Yet the press of this country assailed the two German powers with unmeasured terms of abuse, and the English Government of the day actually proposed to Napoleon an aggressive alliance against Germany. Fortunately, Napoleon declined. Again, when after Sedan the war was practically decided, France was enabled to protract the struggle through six weary, bitter winter months by the arms supplied her from this country. In more recent times, when the Triple Alliance was formed and hailed by Lord Salisbury himself as 'glad tidings,' Germany assiduously wooed England, begged her to convert the Triple into a Quadruple Alliance, and thus secure peace in Europe; but England turned a deaf ear to all these pleadings and shut herself up in her 'splendid isolation.' Can one wonder at Germany's soreness?"

The supposition that the German Emperor is well-disposed toward England finds some confirmation in the fact that, despite the bitter feeling of most German papers in regard to England's course in South Africa, papers like the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which reflect government opinion, continue to speak favorably of England, and are in consequence accused of receiving English bribes. Yet even the *Kölnische* warns the English. It complains of the partly contemptuous, partly patronizing, tone adopted by the British press—at times toward the Emperor, at times toward the German people—and says:

"English press comment in the style of the London *Morning Post* has brought it about that all sympathy for England has long since vanished. . . . We do not know that our English cousins care very much whether we wish them ill or not, and we still believe that the estrangement between the two nations is not justifiable. But we fear it can not now be removed, and are forced to lay bare its causes."

The French, in the mean time, whose exasperation with England is more recent than with Germany, are making more or less obvious overtures to the latter nation. In the *France Militaire*, which deserves special attention as the organ of the French army, is the following open bid for an alliance:

"It must be acknowledged that the emigration from Alsace-Lorraine is decreasing and the French spirit there declining. The annexed provinces doubt that they will ever be returned to us, and they know that no French Government will think again of a war of revenge. The younger generation with us knows of our

defeat only as an historical fact, and does not feel it as keenly as those who took part in the war. . . . The idea of revenge, nevertheless, has caused us to neglect our navy and our colonial defenses. It has driven us into the arms of Russia, which country has found much advantage in the alliance with us, but I am not aware that she has ever done us a service. I do not even believe that she particularly assisted us during the Fashoda trouble. If she did, her influence must be very small. . . . England is the enemy against whom we must hasten to arm. Is she not the hereditary enemy? History teaches that we have done at least as much harm to Germany as she did to us; to England we are yet considerably in debt. . . . An alliance with Germany would enable us to attend to our navy, so that we need not fear to be treated like the Transvaal. I and many others believe that we merely waste our time with our friends the Russians."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE MILITARY WEAKNESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE BISMARCK once sneered at Great Britain as "a country called a power by courtesy," and every foreign critic acquainted with the condition of Great Britain's army has in recent years held that, however strong may be her navy, the army is inadequate for purposes of conquest when opposed to a white race. The recent developments in South Africa give point and edge to these criticisms, and reveal to the general public that the confidence expressed by the British press has been creating a sort of "fool's paradise." Up even to the end of November, the British papers continued to describe the forces of their empire in superlative terms. *The Standard*, Lord Salisbury's mouthpiece, said:

"We now know that there will be two, or possibly three, divisions operating from the Cape Colony, or converging on parallel lines. Lord Methuen will march to the relief of Kimberley and Mafeking, and then, presumably, enter the Transvaal from the Bechuanaland border. General Gatacre, advancing from Queenstown, will presently clear out the Boers who are making themselves so much at home in the neighborhood of Aliwal North; and a third division is being collected at Naauwpoort, just reoccupied by our men, to retake Colesberg, and then to cross the

Orange River somewhere about Norvals Pont. The march of these three fine armies upon Johannesburg and Pretoria should be mainly a question of transport and supplies. It is difficult to suppose that any opposition, which they can not easily brush aside, will be offered to the progress of such a force, provided, as it will be, with an artillery of whose power and numbers the Boers can have as yet no conception. It will be well for them if they are really so far discouraged by their Natal experiences as to shrink from the greater conflict on the veldt of the Free State and the Transvaal. Otherwise, disasters await them of which, in their ignorance of modern war and modern weapons, they scarcely dream."

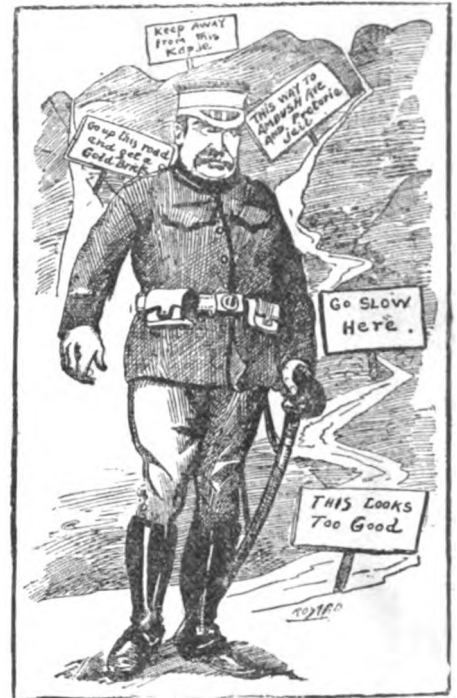
To-day, many British papers realize that the attempt in South Africa is in danger of resulting

in disaster to the empire itself. *The London Star* says:

"The stake which the gambler Chamberlain has risked upon a throw of the dice is not South Africa only. The whole British empire is in danger. But it is too late for us to withdraw; we will have to continue the game, even if we must risk our militia in South Africa."

There are British papers that are still, however, or were, up to a few days ago, consoling their readers with the belief that the Boers must be suffering much more than they admit, and will get tired of the struggle on that account. *The Edinburgh Scotsman* says:

"Boer statistics have to be multiplied by at least ten to arrive at the truth. The moral effect of the losses on the battle-field must be incomparably greater in the Transvaal and in the Free State than on the British side; every stroke in the war may be said to go home directly to every household in the republics, while with us it is distributed over a great empire. It would not be strange, but rather a thing to be expected, if it were found that Boer confidence and Boer resistance are approaching collapse. The signs of this are numerous, alike in Natal and in the Cape Colony. Presidents Kruger and Steyn and their generals have striven, in the dearth of other means of encouragement, to keep up the courage and zeal of their followers by hard lying and deliberate concealment of the truth. . . . But late or soon comes the inevitable reaction; and as the strain increases and the true facts appear, the Boers lose with their hopes of victory their stomach for war. It is stated that the women of the republics are clamoring for peace. This may well be; they may know but a fraction of what the war has already cost them, but they know enough to convince them that nothing can come of it that can in any wise repay them for the suffering and sorrow it has brought. It is also reported from different quarters that Transvaalers and Free Staters are at loggerheads. This, too, is a likely thing enough. The interests of the two republics are not by any means identical; in fact, the burghers of the Free State must be thoroughly persuaded by now that the head of their government has wantonly broken the peace and sacrificed their independence in a quarrel which was not theirs. . . . The victories of our troops, and the measures for warning and punishing the disloyal taken by the civil and military authorities, are cowering those Boer



SIGNS OF WARNING.

SIR REDVERS BULLER: "Some of my generals might be able to keep out of traps if I could get an advance agent to decorate the whole South African landscape with signs like these."

—*Toronto Telegram.*

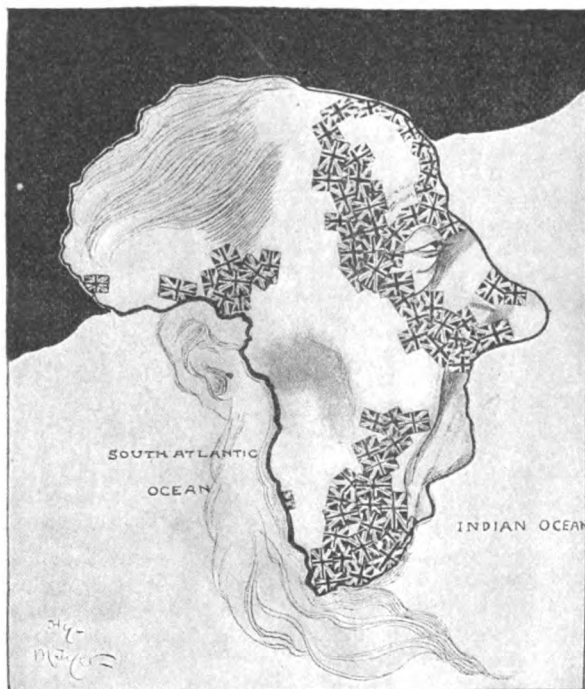


ONLY BEGINNING TO REALIZE IT.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "This map shall be colored a British red—but at what a terrible and unnecessary cost!"

—*Toronto World.*

sympathizers in the Cape and in Natal who were prepared, if the fortune of war had gone against us, to throw in their lot with the enemy. In fact, the bonds of the great South African conspiracy



THERE ARE CHANGES IN THE MAP OF AFRICA, AND MR. KRUGER DOESN'T LIKE IT.

—London Black and White.

against the empire and the flag are breaking up before even our commanders have completed their arrangements for dealing the decisive blow."

It is difficult to find any basis for this optimism. As the genuine Boer reports (not the Pretoria despatches which also pass through British hands) come in, it is found that they overstate rather than understate the Boer losses, many of the missing turning up later, as after the fight at Elandsplaagte. We quote a typical Boer report, received at Pretoria, October 22:

"Our losses at the engagement of Dundee were 31 killed and 66 wounded, and 30 missing, mostly as the result of the British artillery fire. All the names can not yet be ascertained, but the following are reported:

KILLED.—*Krugersdorp*: G. Hayken, G. Hinds. *Wakkerstroom*: Veldcor-net Sassenberg, and his brother J. S. Sassenberg, L. P. Badenhorst, J. C. Greyling, J. J. Pretorius, J. P. Botha. *Vrijheid*: H. Vermaak. *Piet Retief*: Snetlage, S. Potgieter. *Bethal*: M. Greyling, W. Pretorius, C. Brits, C. Dreyer. *Utrecht*: Dirk Uys, P. L. Uys, Lang Pietzoon, Klaassen, J. Boshoff. The names of the men of *Middelburg* are not yet in.

WOUNDED.—*Krugersdorp*: A. Brits, H. Wolmarans, S. F. Oosthuizen, P. L. Fourie, C. Nel. *Bethal*: Jan de Klerk, another J. de Klerk, A. Smuts. *Wakkerstroom*: J. de Lange, L. Lourens, J. Dupreez, W. Moolman, D. Kemp, J. Labuscagne, D. Joubert, J. Coetzee, P. G. Smit, H. J. Botha, P. N. M. Dupreez, A. Anderton, F. Badenhorst, Jan Jan Groenveld, B. J. Erasmus, A. J. Greyling, J. Greyling, P. S. W. Coetzee, J. C. Coetzee. *Vrijheid*: B. G. Breckner, M. J. Prinsloo.

"While writing this, fifteen of the missing have turned up. Our losses are much less heavy than we expected. It would not have been surprising if a casualty list of 200 had to be reported, as the engagement was very severe."

The foregoing is from a report by Commandant Louis Botha, of *Vrijheid*, countersigned by Gen. Lucas Meyer. It is frequently asserted that the successes of the Boers are due to their "Made-in-Germany" strategy; but this statement is not accepted in Germany, where the Boer commanders are given due credit for great ability. The Boers, it is said, merely put into practise what the Germans teach.

In the London *Morning Post* Spencer Wilkinson, whose work on the German general staff received high praise from no less an authority than General Moltke, lays the blame for British reverses upon the British officers. He writes in the main as follows:

The blunders of our commanders seem inexplicable. The only explanation—which, I hope, is erroneous—is that our officers fancy they need not apply even the most elementary principles of strategy and tactics, just because the Boers are not uniformed and drilled like European troops. This would be a grievous mistake. The Boers put into practise the most up-to-date principles of modern strategy, marching in broad columns, surrounding the enemy wherever found, and isolating his armies. This is the essence of what General von Schlichting teaches in his "Tactical and Strategical Principles of To-day," a work considered one of the most valuable hand-books in German military circles. The war is a more serious affair than the public, or even the Government, are willing to believe.

Mr. Wilkinson assumed that the Boers were numerically much stronger than the British in every engagement; but even British reports tend to explode this theory. Yet the progress of the war shows that the numerical superiority of the British has not been sufficiently great to make it overwhelming, and already the naval authorities protest against the continued use of their scanty crews. The London *Times* says on this point:

"No one can think it desirable that the War Office, in estimating the requirements of national defense which it has to satisfy, should be encouraged to regard a naval contingent as in all circumstances an available military asset. Our navy, strong as it is, is by no means inordinately strong in proportion to the duties it has to perform in all parts of the world and the requirements of sea supremacy and national security which it has to satisfy at all times. It is a very serious thing that the sea efficiency of the flagship on the Cape station and of the two most powerful cruisers we possess—in fact, the two most powerful cruisers afloat—should be very materially impaired, if not positively crippled for the time being, by having to supply contingents of officers, men, and armament for military service on land at great distances from the sea. It is true that the circumstances were quite exceptional and that the emergency was grave and urgent. . . . We have acknowledged that such considerations must be regarded as paramount on the present occasion. It would be absurd, it might, indeed, almost be called criminal, to risk military disaster out of a pedantic regard for the separate functions and aptitudes of the two services. Hence the conditions on which naval brigades can be and ought to be employed in land warfare must not be too



• PAUL KRUGER: "My prisoners play tennis. So do I."

—Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.

rigidly defined. In the last resort the question must be determined, not by routine or red tape, but by common sense and a due regard to the necessities and emergencies of the particular case. All that we are concerned to insist on is that the element of emergency ought to be regarded as one of the essential conditions. If in a particular case the emergency amounts to necessity, there is no more to be said. Necessity has no law, and no one in his senses would argue that for the sake of keeping our navy at all times intact we should be content to see our army worsted in the field."

IS LIFE IN THE TROPICS HEALTHY?

IT is to be presumed that the acquisition of the colonies which Spain has been forced to relinquish must sooner or later lead to the emigration of Americans, from the Northern as well as from the Southern States, to the tropics. Can perfect health be preserved among the majority of such emigrants? The prevalent impression seems to be that the men of Northern races can not be acclimated near the equator. *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, says on this point:

"It will not do to make microbes responsible for all the ills to which the human race is subjected in the tropics. There are certain European fruits and vegetables which thrive in Australia, but in India are either totally unacclimatizable or, where this is not the case, are far from prospering equally in the two countries. In some cases the vegetables do tolerably well, but the seeds are incapable of giving rise to a second crop of similar quality. Are facts of this kind to be satisfactorily accounted for by microbes, to the exclusion of all climatic influences? Is it some kind of bacillus that constitutes the difference between the magnificent Australian horse and the poor, stunted Indian breed? . . . By acclimatization we understand the physiological adaptation of an organism to new surroundings. When, in course of time, that process is completed, so that the organism is brought into harmony with its new natural surroundings, naturalization may be said to have taken place. Colonization refers, not to a single individual, but to a group of individuals of the same species, who have collectively and individually so far naturalized themselves as to be capable of cultivating and living upon the natural resources of the soil. With regard to the European in India, it may be said that he never, or hardly ever, acclimatizes himself, in the above sense, during his stay in the country, let alone attains the next stage—the stage of naturalization. A considerable part, in fact, of his attempt toward adaptation consists in adapting his surroundings to the requirements of his organism. He shuts himself up in a darkened room for the greater part of the day, in order to avoid the excessive light; he uses a punkah to cool the air as far as possible; and whenever he goes out of the house, he does so in a carriage. Suppose a man has passed in this way three quarters of his lifetime in India, can he be said to be naturalized there? And could a group of such men, women, and children ever attempt to colonize the plains of India? The very fact of his living a healthy life in India—that is to say, a life in which excessive heat, excessive moisture, rapid changes from heat to cold, and *vice versa*, are, as far as possible, avoided—prevents him from ever becoming a fit subject for naturalization, to say nothing of colonization."

Very different is the opinion of Freiherr von Brackel, who is quoted by the Berlin *Tägliche Rundschau* as saying that his long sojourn in the tropics convinces him of their being well fitted to receive white men. We summarize as follows:

The popular idea is that Germany is exceptionally healthy, but that is not borne out by the facts. Our average life is only thirty-nine, while it is fifty in Sweden, forty-five in England, and greater in Belgium, France, Austria, and Switzerland than with us. Germany has few centenarians; Spain, in her hottest provinces, has many. In the Republic of Guatemala 20 per cent. of the people are between the ages of forty and one hundred. Were our climate as healthful as that of Guatemala, we ought to have about thirty-four thousand centenarians.

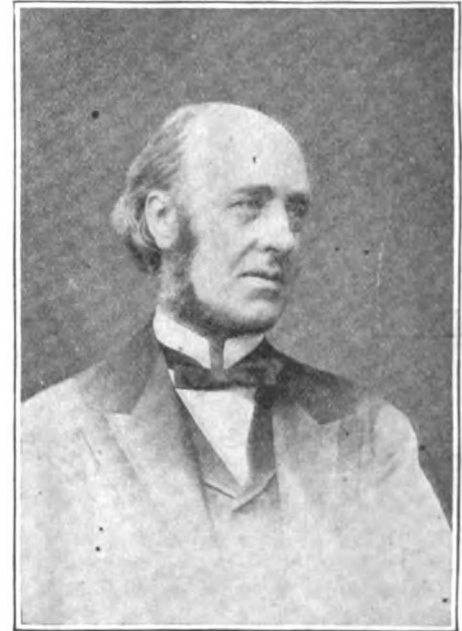
Dr. Below, who has lived a long time in Mexico, said lately before a meeting of members of the "Alldeutsche Verband":

"The number of centenarians is probably exaggerated in countries where the records are not carefully kept, but there can be no doubt that people live to riper age in the tropics than here. The effects of more light are certainly beneficial, and acclimatization is less difficult than is generally supposed. Malaria is dangerous to those alone who play with fire, and the fire is in this case—alcohol. The white races are as capable of colonizing the tropics as are the yellow."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. LECKY ON MODERN LIFE AND MORALS.

UNDER the title of "The Map of Life," the historian of the eighteenth century and author of "Democracy and Liberty" traverses the whole domain of morals. "I have all conduct for my province," might be the motto on his title-page, says *The Saturday Review*. He discusses the ethics of the press, the bar, the exchange, politics, diplomacy, war, marriage, and death, and enunciates unpalatable truths about public and private life with the authority of one who has worked his way to the front rank of the historians of the century, and whose knowledge of books is probably as great as that of any other living man.



MR. W. E. H. LECKY.

Considering modern war, and the clash of nations, Mr. Lecky finds that the danger lies less in the intrigues of statesmen than in inveterate international jealousies and antipathies—in sudden volcanic outbursts of popular passion. After professing for eighteen hundred years the creed of peace, Christendom is an armed camp. Hardly ever, in times of peace, have the preparations for war absorbed so large a proportion of its population and resources, and very seldom has its knowledge and invention been so largely employed in continuing and perfecting instruments of destruction. He writes:

"Those who will look on the world without illusion will be compelled to admit that the chief guaranties for its peace are to be found much less in moral than in purely selfish motives. The financial embarrassments of the great nations; their profound distrust of one another; the vast cost of modern war; the gigantic commercial disasters it entails; the utter ruin that may follow defeat—these are the real influences that restrain the tiger passions and the avaricious cravings of mankind."

Mr. Lecky finds pure and almost spontaneous malevolence abundant and busy in the world. An anonymous press is largely employed, systematically, persistently, deliberately, in fostering class hatreds, race hatreds, international hatreds—by falsehood or malicious provocation.

These, and the kindred crimes in the rank fields of finance, stock-jobbing, and speculation, are commonly perpetrated, says Mr. Lecky, by educated men, who are in the enjoyment of most of the luxuries of life—flattered and favored by the conditions of modern civilization, which eagerly accords to them an influence that is malign and a social prominence that is scandalous. Hence that distrust of human character which experience tends to induce, and which is one great cause of the conservatism that comes with age.

War, absolutely inevitable, in our present stage of civilization, has its own morals, which are wholly different from those of practical life. Yet there are few fields in which, through stress of

moral motives, greater changes have been brought. Once there was no distinction between piracy and regular warfare, and incursions into a neighboring state without provocation, and with the sole purpose of plunder, were not denounced. To drag the people of a conquered state or province into slavery; to slaughter the entire population of a besieged town; to destroy every village and dwelling, and to slay every prisoner—these were the common incidents of war. Yet, from a very early period a clear, tho somewhat arbitrary, code of military morals came into formation. Greek, and still more Roman, moralists condemned all unjust and aggressive, or even unnecessary, wars. Not a few of them insisted on the duty of states to endeavor, by conferences, or even by arbitration, to avert war.

In modern times, formal declaration of war has fallen into desuetude. Hostilities between England and Spain, under Elizabeth, and the invasion of Germany by Gustavus Adolphus, were begun without such declaration; and there have been many instances in later times. To quote again:

"The treatment of the conquered soldier has steadily improved. At one time he was put to death; at another he was held in slavery; then he was permitted to ransom himself; now he is simply detained in custody until he is exchanged or released on parole, or until the end of the war. . . . The great Civil War in America probably contributed not a little to raise the standard of humanity in war; for while few long wars have been fought with such determination, or at the cost of so many lives, very few have been conducted with such scrupulous abstinence from acts of wanton barbarity."

But while assassination and the use of poison or of poisoned weapons, the violation of parole, the deceptive use of a flag of truce or of the red cross, the slaughter of the wounded, the infringement of terms of surrender, the use of explosive bullets, and the propagation in an enemy's country of contagious diseases as an instrument of war, are absolutely forbidden, yet, on the other hand, explosive shells, concealed mines, torpedoes, ambuscades, are among the permitted agencies to-day. Starvation may be employed, or the supply of water may be cut off. It is allowable to deceive the enemy by fabricated despatches, purporting to come from his own side, by spreading false intelligence in newspapers, by the employment of pretended spies or deserters, and the display of false signals.

As in the army, so in the law; the same moral difficulties obtrude themselves, the same insistence of the element of moral compromise in the profession of an advocate. Swift described lawyers as "a society of men bred from their youth in the art of proving by words, multiplied for the purpose, that white is black, and black is white, according as they are paid." Dr. Arnold expressed his abhorrence of the profession of an advocate; Macaulay and Bentham denounced the ethics of the profession, as recognized in England. But Basil Montagu urges that an advocate is simply an officer assisting in the administration of justice, under the impression that truth is most surely elicited, and difficulties most effectually disentangled, by the opposite statements of able men. "altho he may profess feelings that he does not feel, and support a cause that he knows to be wrong; and altho his advocacy is a species of acting without an avowal that it is acting." Says Lecky:

"There is a kind of mind that grows so enamored with the subtleties and technicalities of the law that it delights in the unexpected and unintended results to which they may lead. I have heard an English judge say of another, long deceased, that he had, through this feeling, a positive pleasure in injustice; and one lawyer, not of this country, once confessed to me the amusement he derived from breaking the convictions of criminals in his State by discovering technical flaws in their indictments. . . . Lord Brougham probably in no degree exaggerated when he described portions of the English law as 'a two-edged sword in the hands of craft and oppression'; and a great authority on chancery law declared, in 1839, that 'no man, as things now stand, can

enter into a chancery suit with any reasonable hope of being alive at its termination, if he has a determined adversary.' "

The moral difficulties of administering such a system were very great, and in many cases English juries, in dealing with it, adopted a rough-and-ready code of morals to suit the case. They frequently refused to follow legal technicalities which might lead to substantial injustice; and they still more frequently refused to bring in verdicts according to evidence when, by so doing, they would consign a prisoner to an excessive or an unjust punishment.

There must be many things in the profession, says Mr. Lecky, from which a sensitive conscience would recoil, and things must be said and done which can hardly be justified except on the ground that the existence of this profession, and the prescribed methods of its action, are in the long run indispensable to the honest administration of justice.

So, in politics, a good man, honest and independent, *must* in an inevitable majority of cases act with his party, even along lines in some degree at variance with his own judgment and convictions; because, if the absolute independence of individual judgment were pushed to its extreme, the result would be anarchy. If party government is to be upheld at all, there must be continual compromise, in the cabinet and in Parliament.

Most dangerous of all the temptations that beset the political partizan is war—because it may be begun or prolonged to consolidate a dynasty or a party, or to divert the minds of men from internal questions which have become dangerous or embarrassing, or to efface the memory of past mistakes or crimes. A certain element of popularity is never lacking. There are large classes to whom it is by no means a calamity—to the agriculturist it means high prices; to the profession of arms, promotion and honors; to other classes it means stimulation to special industries, a rise in the rate of interest, even the increased attractiveness of newspapers.

Mr. Lecky deals with the Transvaal question and the Jameson raid. He tells us of the largest gold-mines of the world fallen, by a strange irony of fate, into the possession of perhaps the only people who did not desire them—a race of hunters and farmers, intensely hostile to modern ideas, who had twice abandoned their homes and made long journeys into distant lands in search of solitude and space, and a field for their primitive pastoral ways, undisturbed by any foreign element. Then comes the fatal gold, and they find their land overwhelmed by an influx of adventurers. The mining industry is captured by the immigrants; "and it was this which made it a main object to overthrow their government. The trail of finance runs through the whole story."

For Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Lecky does not mince his words:

"When holding the confidential position of prime minister of the Cape Colony, and being at the same time a privy councillor of the Queen, he engaged in a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government of a neighboring and friendly state. In order to carry out this design, he deceived the high commissioner whose prime minister he was. He deceived his own colleagues in the ministry. He collected, under false pretenses, a force which was intended to cooperate with an insurrection in Johannesburg. . . . He was directly connected with the shabbiest incident in the whole affair, the concoction of a letter from the Johannesburg conspirators absurdly representing English women and children in that place as in danger of being shot down by the Boers, and urging the British to come at once to save them."

Of the raid itself, remarks Mr. Lecky, there is little to be said. It was in truth, he protests, one of the most discreditable as well as mischievous events in modern history; and its character was entirely unrelieved by any gleam either of heroism or of skill.

MR. C. C. JAMES, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, has prepared a bibliography of Canadian poetry which shows that some 400 persons have published verse in the Dominion during the past century—not a bad crop for a new country.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Stowe, of Cape Town, under date of August 23, 1899, says:

"While grafted American vines are appreciated and well known here, the Government having offered premiums on such stock, the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs of the United States have not been introduced. A representative of a United States nursery has been here eight weeks, and he assures me he has sold more in that period than he could have sold in the United States in twenty-four weeks. He has only been canvassing this city and suburbs and is now compelled to leave for the United States. Fruit of nearly all varieties can be cultivated here, but growers must be educated. As there are no frosts, the insects and their larva are not killed as in countries where frost occurs; consequently, a large number of trees die. This can be prevented if the people would use the same care and adopt the methods and appliances that have become so necessary and so efficient in the United States. This brings me to the suggestion that the chemical preparations and spraying pumps used in the United States could be introduced into this country with profit. No agent must come here expecting to stay only a few weeks; he must come to instruct and to prove the advantages of his goods. American fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc., will find a market when properly introduced."

Consul-General Patterson writes from Calcutta, September 14, 1899:

"On the 31st of August last I made a report on the railways of India, in which I called the attention of our manufacturers of railway supplies to this market for their products. I now enclose the following clipping from *The Englishman* of this city of the 13th instant, as forcibly corroborating the statements made in that report:

"The steamer *Falls of Keltie* arrived at Rangoon on the 4th instant from New York, with twenty locomotives and seventy-five railway carriages and other parts of railway machinery for the Burma railways. Mr. J. J. Ellis, of Messrs. Barber & Co., New York, has been specially sent out by this firm, which has chartered the *Falls of Keltie* and is the agent of various well-known American iron companies, to superintend the work of delivering the machinery. This is the first voyage of the *Falls of Keltie* to Rangoon. She left New York on the 24th of June and Alexandria on the 18th of July, arrived at Aden on the 3d of August, Bombay on the 13th, and Colombo on the 27th, and left again for Rangoon on the 29th. She left New York with the largest quantity of machinery that was ever put aboard one boat, viz., railway material for Alexandria, Bombay, and Rangoon, and American oil for Colombo."

Consul-General Stowe writes from Cape Town, August 25, 1899:

"I am pleased to note that during the ten months ended April 30, 1899, the increased importation of boots and shoes into South Africa from the United States was £645 (\$3,138.89). For the same period, the imports of all kinds of goods from the United States into Natal increased £108,520 (\$966,097.58), while from Great Britain and all her dependencies the increase was only £139,522 (\$978,983.81). A box-making factory has been started on quite a large scale in Natal, four machines having been imported from England. The Natal *Gazette* shows estimates for the expenditure of £218,406 (\$1,162,872.80) for building new lines of railway and cars. A sum of £73,000 (\$355,254.50) was named for locomotives, and £3,000 (\$14,599.50) for new furniture for government use. It is also in contemplation to build cold-storage plants at the principal railway depots. Demands are noted for piping for water-works."

The present absence of a good yet cheap Eng-

lish bicycle makes any comparison with American machines of that class rather doubtful. The American youth buys a wheel for from \$35 to \$50, uses it one or two seasons, and then buys a better one, with intervening improvements, for about the same price. The English lad pays from \$80 to \$100 for substantially the same machine, but he expects—and his family expects—it to last a lifetime. The first-class American wheel of \$100 grade would be worth here about \$120. The highest grade English wheel can now be bought for £18 (\$90); the free wheel and powerful Bowden rear-rim brake attachment, £20 (\$100). Next season, however, the English market will be flooded with a cheap-grade machine costing £10 (\$50). This will be really the first English experiment at making a substantial machine for a popular selling price. The Coventry and Raleigh and Humber samples stand inspection very well, and would grade from \$35 to \$50 on the American market. They are lighter than the usual style English machine, and are not so carefully finished, and the material is not first-class; but they sell well. They are practically an imitation of the American wheel designed for quick market purposes.

In true adjustment of parts and careful finish, English high-grade wheels are said to excel the American. Each machine is a special product, turned out with infinite care. No work is rushed wholesale through the shop. To build an ordinary machine to order requires, at least, ten days, while a really fine machine will not be built for delivery short of three weeks. In each case, the bearings are tested and such careful attention given to details of finish as only a British or German workman can afford to give, for his time does not count for much; yet any American machine, even if it be superior in style, to compete successfully with his product, must approach that perfection of finish. The Raleigh and Humber certainly lead the market here, while they failed to secure a substantial foothold in America; and the makers claim they can not make a machine to sell at American prices. The obvious deduction is that American makers should be able to sell successfully here. The English machine weighs 27 to 30 pounds stripped, and runs up from 29 to 35 pounds with mud guards, brake, lamp, etc. The frame is of solid material, and the parts are cast heavier all over, particularly the hub and fork crown. Durability is thought to be secured, but the result admits of dispute and is at the expense of lightness and style. At the same time, those manufacturers who are figuring upon the English market should consider that the public here has been educated to a heavy wheel and views with suspicion the light machine—and British stubbornness, in this connection, is a very stubborn thing.

According to the Cape Town Government *Gazette* of October 24, 1899, transmitted by Consul-General Stowe, tenders are invited for the supply of the following timber required for the service of the railway department:

Eight thousand deals, 8,000 flooring boards, 700 pitch-pine logs, 240 teak logs, 943 teak planks, 87,000 superficial feet of pine boards, 1,200 cubic feet of stinkwood. Forms of tender, conditions of contract, and all other particulars may be obtained at the railway stores, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Sealed tenders (in original only), addressed to the controller and auditor-general, Cape Town, marked outside "Tender for timber," will be received up to noon January 11, 1900. The lowest or any tender will not be necessarily accepted.

Consul Fee sends the following from Bombay, October 13, 1899:

"A meeting of the Mill Owners' Association of Bombay has been called for the 17th instant, to consider the question of the 'short-time' working of local cotton mills. The proposition that will be brought before the meeting is that, in consequence of the failure of the cotton crops and the present high price of cotton, the local mills should be worked only four days per week. Messrs.

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Greaves, Cotton & Co., agents for a group of seven mills, took the initiative to-day by closing them. They have resolved to work only on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Consul Milher, of Calais, under date of October 30, 1899, informs the Department that a company organized at Paris is arranging to establish an electric railway in Calais. The equipment has not yet been purchased, and the consul thinks that United States manufacturers may wish to bid. The old tram cars now in use are of American make.

Consul Ridgely, of Geneva, on October 31, 1899, writes:

"It is estimated that since the 1st of January, 1899, up to the present date, no less than 2,500,000 tourists have visited Switzerland, and that they have each left in the country an average of 80 francs (\$15.44) or a total of \$38,600,000. Inasmuch as the population of Switzerland is only 2,933,300, it is not difficult to appreciate the significance of these figures. The per capita wealth of the country has heretofore been estimated at \$14; but the influx of money above referred to suddenly brings it up to \$29.45, or from one of the poorest countries (per capita) to one of the richest. This at least would appear to be the result on paper; but as a matter of fact, the sudden increase of the country's wealth is not so great as the figures would indicate, for the reason that Switzerland buys nearly everything she sells to tourists, including the supplies for the hotels and boarding-houses, and therefore, while a great deal of the money comes into the country, a large proportion of it has to be paid out. However, the increase in the country's wealth from the tourist movement during 1899 is notable, hotel keepers being the largest beneficiaries.

Consul Hughes, of Coburg, October 18, 1899, says:

"I would call attention to the opening for American fresh beef in this consular district, in spite of the regulations against its importation. If some of the large Chicago concerns would establish proper agencies—like those in any of the smaller towns of the United States—and use them as feeders for the surrounding villages, the business would without doubt, pay from almost the start. But the same amount of push is necessary in Germany as at home to make anything a success. I have repeatedly shown persons who have written to this consulate for information how they could do a large and paying business in provisions, but they all want to send their goods c. o. d. This can not be done. German merchants wish to see the article they are buying and also to have three months' credit. The local trader is honest, but he must have time or he can not do business.

The poorer people in Thuringia live almost exclusively on potatoes, black bread, and beer. We take their dolls and china; they want our beef; why not let them have it?

PERSONALS.

THE late Major-General Henry W. Lawton, whose death in Manila last week is attributed to his reckless habit of personally exposing himself

One. Two. Three.

Have you ever noted the evolution and progress of a great trunk line, how it begins with one through train each day, then as its business increases it adds one more, and still another? It is an ascending course in numerals—one, two, three. Each figure represents a notch of progress; each indicates the high-water mark of success. Three through trains each way daily is a distinguishing mark of success for any railway.

Such has been the success of the famous "Nickel Plate Route." It began with one train; the popularity of this demanded another. And still the people increased their patronage until a third train was imperative. And now across the rich plains of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, from Chicago to Buffalo, aye, to New York and Boston, three swift and elegantly appointed trains pass each way daily over the finely graded roadway of the Nickel Plate Route, each carrying a large contingent of happy travelers. That is the moral of the story. Remember the significance of One, Two, Three.

at the head of his troops, was born in Ohio in 1843. He was but a little over eighteen years old when his first commission was given to him, and his first hard fighting was at the battle of Shiloh, in 1862; at Corinth and Iuka, his regiment lost so severely that he obtained his captaincy just after his nineteenth birthday.

"It was a lovely day in June, 1862, that my commission of captain was handed me," said Lawton, long afterward in Arizona, relating the incident to a comrade. "I had been commanding my company for some time, and I knew I would receive the formal promotion, for my immediate superiors had all indorsed me in the most favorable terms. But I had not the formal warrant to assume the rank. When it was handed to me I would not have changed places with king or kaiser. I was nineteen years old, and, tho my upper lip was as bare as a girl's, I was a captain in a fighting regiment. It was then that I felt that if I had a 'vocation' for anything upon earth it was the life of a soldier. Then and there I determined to make the service of my country my life's work."

Lawton took active part in several Indian campaigns, and distinguished himself last year in Cuba by taking El Caney. He went to the Philippines last January.

General Lawton was a very striking man in his personality. He was six feet three inches in height, and weighed 210 pounds. His phenomenal strength and activity, his abnormal endurance, and his utter fearlessness made him a natural leader of men, and one always eagerly followed. Had he lived he would have been appointed a brigadier-general in the regular army in the next week or two, to fill the vacancy caused by General Shafter's retirement.

ONE of the most striking and romantic figures in England to-day is Prince Peter Kropotkin. The scion of a princely family older than that of the Czar himself, he renounced his wealth and position in order that he might devote his life to the cause of the poor and downtrodden. Brought up in an atmosphere intensely conservative, he is to-day a radical of radicals, openly espousing and constantly preaching the doctrines of Anarchist communism. He is much more than a revolutionist, however. He is universally recognized as one of the foremost living scientists, and is the regular scientific correspondent of *The Nineteenth Century*. His recent articles in *The Atlantic Monthly* have been issued in book form under the title "The Memoirs of a Revolutionist," and are attracting wide attention.

THE Emperor William, it seems, takes the keenest interest in the caricatures of himself which appear in the English comic journals. These were very plentiful during the period of the famous telegram which his Majesty sent to President Kruger, and it was his habit, when sitting with his family in the evening, to amuse himself by looking over *The Punch* cartoons. He would laugh at the caricature of himself until the tears ran down his cheeks. A lady who has an intimate acquaintance with the imperial household says that the Emperor entertains the deepest affection for his royal grandmother; indeed, the Queen is the one monarch of whom Emperor William stands in awe. A good thing, too.

THE late Lady Salisbury had been ill since the beginning of 1897. In that year her health became

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so precarious that she was unable to take any active part in the diamond jubilee festivities with which her husband, as chief minister of state, was so closely concerned. Retiring from London, she spent much of her time at Hatfield, driving in her donkey-chair through the old gardens and avenues, and few scenes were more touching than that of the Prime Minister, whenever he could snatch an hour from the cares of state, walking by her side, and devoting himself to her welfare. Lady Salisbury was the most devoted, the most cheering, the most supporting of wives. Her physical vigor (says the writer of a character sketch in the *Manchester Guardian*) was positively infectious. Her unconquerable spirits and almost boisterous merriment kept Lord Salisbury alive and happy and in working order, when if left to himself he would have sunk into a melancholy recluse. As a mother, too, Lady Salisbury excelled. Her method of education was rough-and-ready—great liberty and little coddling—all built on a deep and firm basis of religious teaching.

It is not often that a man rises from the grocery to the peerage, but this honor has been won by Lord Strathcona. Strathcona, or rather Donald Smith, for that was his name, started life as errand-boy in an obscure Scotch town. When a young man he went to New York, and thence to Canada, where he was engaged by the Hudson Bay Company, then the biggest and richest corporation in North America. Young Smith grew up with Canada and the Hudson Bay Company. He lived the rough, strenuous life of the frontiersman, with his rifle ever at hand. He knew the Indians and their character, and developed into such a good trader that the company gave him charge of its far frontier posts, where Indians and pelts were numerous.

Young Smith acquired a comprehensive and valuable knowledge of Canada, its vast resources and its possibilities, in this service, knowledge that was to help make him a millionaire in the years to come. His promotion by the Hudson Bay Company was slow but sure. Ultimately he came to be the chief executive of the company, and he was, I believe, its last resident governor, with plenipotentiary powers. It was Lord Strathcona who, more than any other man, saw the value of a trans-continental line as a developer of Canada's great natural resources, and it was he who pushed the enterprise and stood by it in its darkest days.

THE following story is told of Admiral Dewey's bride: "Some years ago, Mrs. Hazen, with her mother and father, had occasion to visit Baxter Springs, Kan., and stayed at the hotel there. One night "it came on to blow," and the old residents, seeing the peculiar black clouds, began to fear a tornado. Many sought shelter in cellars. About nine o'clock the storm broke with extreme violence, and altho it did not prove to be a genuine twister, much of the country around Baxter was laid waste. In the town a church and several other buildings were unroofed. In the Hotel Bateman all was confusion and alarm. The women wept and prayed. At the height of the storm General Hazen was in his room and Mrs. Hazen was in the parlor. Suddenly the window of the General's room blew in, and the General, thinking that half the house had blown away, attempted to open the door leading into the parlor to go to his wife's assistance. But the pressure of the wind against the door was so great that he could not budge it. The walls began to tremble, and in this extremity the General called for help. At this moment the sound of music was heard coming from the parlor, and the half-distracted guests, who came tumbling downstairs, were amazed to see Mrs. Hazen seated at the piano playing a spirited quickstep. The sight of the girlish figure at the piano playing away with a smiling face, and the air of happy indifference to danger soon restored courage to the other guests. Throughout the storm the brave little woman kept up the spir-

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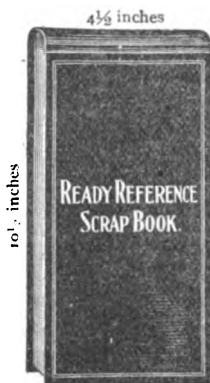
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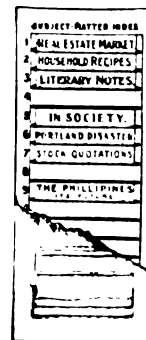
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its of the guests by rendering a variety of gay and inspiring music. Landlord Ruddy declares that it was a performance worthy to rank with Admiral Dewey's daring entrance into Manila Bay.

PRETORIA, as everybody knows, is named after Pretorius, one of the celebrated Boer triumvirate of the past. He was said to belong to the same family as a Dr. Pretorius, who in the early years of the Queen's married life was attached to the immediate service of the Prince Consort, and who in that capacity was present at all the functions of the court. *The Court Circular* of the time, after naming all the distinguished personages present, invariably concluded with the words "and Dr. Pretorius." At a banquet one evening at which Thackeray was present, after the toast of the Queen had been received with musical honors, the author of "Vanity Fair" was overheard quietly singing to himself the refrain:

"Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
Doctor Pretorius,
God save the Queen."

THAT the boy King of Spain is a keen observer, and at the same time pretty much like other boys in one particular, appears from an anecdote of him related by a friend of his French tutor, says the

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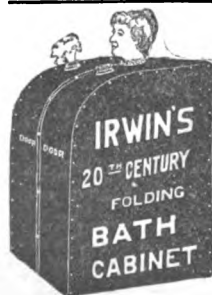
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Newcastle Chronicle. During one of the recent tremendously hot Madrid days the tutor dictated to his exalted pupil an exercise in which occurred the phrase, "She possessed in the highest degree the distinguished manners and the grace of speech innate in royal princesses." "The man who wrote that," remarked the King, "never lived at court; that's certain." "What makes you think so?" demanded the astonished tutor. "Why, just look," returned the King; "look at these royal princesses; look at their distinguished manners!" pointing to his two sisters, who happened to be in the room. Maria de las Mercedes lay sprawling over a table, looking sleepy and intolerably overheated. Maria Teresa maintained a more ladylike attitude, but was industriously scratching her head with her left hand, apparently embarrassed by a problem in French orthography. Alfonso pinched the arm of his elder sister, and pulled the hair of the younger. "Oh, you horrid boy!" they both exclaimed. "There's your grace of speech," commented his Majesty, with a roguish glance at his teacher.

BIRD S. COLER, comptroller of the city of New York, may succeed Robert A. Van Wyck as mayor of Greater New York, and has within a year become a gubernatorial possibility in the Empire State. He is still a young man—somewhat over thirty—and is reserved, modest, but wonderfully forceful in his quiet way. The amalgamation of the five boroughs when he took office presented a perplexing financial problem, but it gave to Mr. Coler an opportunity which he has managed in a masterful manner. He has taken the initiative in a series of reforms which have saved millions of dollars for New York. He has been the watchdog of the treasury, and scarcely a week passes but from his office comes an exposure of some attempt to defraud the city. It was his hand which interposed when a combination of politicians attempted to foist upon the city the bi-partizan Ramapo fraud, which would have grabbed \$5,000,000 a year for forty years.

COLONEL SIR F. WINGATE and Major Watson, who have arrived at Cairo from Omdurman, have (says *The Daily News* correspondent) given some interesting and graphic accounts of the pursuit and death of the Khalifa. The Khalifa met his death in a really heroic manner, and eye-witnesses, tho thoroughly despising the man, admit that his end was indeed pathetic. He was in the thick of the fight, and when he discovered that all hopes of success were vain, he dismounted, and ordered all his Emirs to do likewise and rally round him. He then sat down on his sheepskin with his Emirs around him. He placed his bodyguard in front, and they were all killed to a man. The Khalifa was shot through the head, heart, arm, and leg, as (adds the correspondent) his jibbeh, which Major Watson showed to me, testifies. He was afterward buried close to where he fell by his own people, under Colonel Wingate's supervision, and thus ended the career of a man whom thousands worshiped in their ignorance. With his death it is to be hoped that the total collapse of Mahdism has been brought about.

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A Poster-Girl.—"Why do you call her a poster-girl?" "She's stuck up."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Learned by Experience.—DAUGHTER: "What is the dead-letter office, mamma?"

MAMMA: "Your father's pocket."—*Brooklyn Life*.

"WE'RE in a pickle, now," said a man in a crowd. "A regular jam," said another. "Heaven preserve us," exclaimed an old lady.—*Columbus State Journal*.

A Father's Will.—SHE: "I trust, Jack, our marriage will not be against your father's will."

JACK: "I'm sure, I hope not; it would be mighty hard for us if he should change it."—*Brooklyn Life*.

The Spaniards can Testify.—"Dewey believes in short engagements," remarked Mrs. Snaggs. "Yes, the Spaniards who were at Manila last year can testify to that."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph*.

A South African Conversation: TROOPER (to Highlander in full uniform): "Sandy, are you cold with the kilt?"

SANDY: "Na, mon, but I'm nigh kilt wi' the cauld."—*Collier's Weekly*.

The Way of the Schemer.—DE FAQUE: "If I could get some one to invest a thousand in that scheme of mine, I could make some money."

CRAWFORD: "How much could you make?"

DE FAQUE: "Why, a thousand."—*Life*.

He Got a Relic.—"And did you shake hands with Dewey when you were in New York attending the reception to him?" "No, but I succeeded in buying a rose that is warranted to have been run over by his carriage."—*Chicago Times-Herald*.

The Piano Was Going.—"I never thought the time would ever come when I should be delighted to hear that piano going," remarked Fogg, as the "instrument" in the next house was being carried down the stairs to the furniture wagon.—*Boston Transcript*.

Juvenile Logic.—BOY: "You are going to fight against the English, aren't you, Captain Brown?"

CAPTAIN BROWN (indignantly): "Fight the English? What on earth put that into your head?"

BOY: "Why, daddy said you were a horrid Boer!"—*Punch*.

Not Surprising.—UNCLE AMOS: "They say the young minister is going in for the higher criticism."

UNCLE REUBEN: "I don't wonder at it. They're only payin' him six hundred a year fer the other kind."—*Puck*.

In Old Missouri.—MRS. GOODWIN: "Here's a quarter, poor man. But tell me, pray, whatever brought you to this miserable state?"

DUSTY RHOADES: "Me autermobeel, ma'am. I was tourin' t'rough Iowa, an' I axerdently stray'd across de line, see?"—*Exchange*.

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HEART DISEASE

Some Facts Regarding the Rapid Increase of Heart Trouble.

Heart trouble, at least among the Americans, is certainly increasing and while this may be largely due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also the heart is affected by the form of poor digestion which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food.

This can be done by the regular use after meals of some safe, pleasant, and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores, and which contain valuable, harmless, digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

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now prepared by an improved process which is the result of years of scientific investigation, may be confidently relied upon as being of

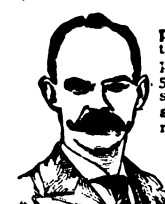
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To prove that Kremer's Dyspepsia Powder is the most meritorious remedy for all forms of dyspepsia, I will send a large box for 5c. postage, the price (50c.) to be sent only in case you are benefited after a week's trial. Otherwise return powder by mail.

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The Other Court.—SHE: "I suppose you were presented at court while in London?"

HE: "Yes, twice, but I was acquitted both times."—*Chicago News.*

Trouble Ahead.—MRS. W.: "Did your stenographer address those 'At Home' cards of mine to the list I gave you?" "Yes, but she made a slight error. She sent them to a list of our creditors."—*Life.*

Slow and Safe.—"You are too leisurely for this office. I advise you to go into some other business." "What kind of business?" "Well, you might hunt a job to unload dynamite."—*Chicago Record.*

Appearances were Misleading.—MAGISTRATE: "Prisoner, are you married?"

"No, yer worship; those scratches on my face came from stumbling over a barbed wire fence in the dark."

He Got Invitations.—"Do you find people generally pretty civil?" asked a life insurance agent of a bill collector. "Oh, yes, indeed," answered the latter. "They nearly always ask me to call again."

An Important Distinction.—MR. CRIMSONBEAK: "Longfellow said that in this world a man must either be anvil or hammer."

MRS. CRIMSONBEAK: "Oh, I don't know. How about the bellows?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A Necessary Precaution.—"Ma," said a newspaper man's son, "I know why editors call themselves 'we,' " "Why?" "So's the man that doesn't like the article will think there are too many people for him to tackle."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Excuse.—"Listen to reason, m' dear," he explained, "listen to reason. I wash—hic—held up on m'—hic—way home." "Held up!" she angrily exclaimed, "I don't doubt it! If you hadn't been held up or carried you wouldn't be here even now."—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

A Misunderstanding.—SPORTSMAN (to Snobson, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day): "Do you know Lord Peckham?"

SNOBSON: "Oh, dear, yes. I've often shot at his house."

SPORTSMAN: "Ever hit it?"—*Tit-Bits.*

Impenetrable.—O'RELL: "A Soldier was saved by a bullet striking something he had in an inside pocket. Guess what it was?"

LUKE: "His girl's picture or a pack of cards."

O'RELL: "Neither! It was a paper containing a New York murder mystery."

LUKE: "How could that stop a bullet?"

O'RELL: "Why, nothing could penetrate it."—*Chicago News.*

Honesty Exemplified.—"I am glad there are a few honest people left. Two years ago I sent a boy around the corner to buy a postal card. I have never seen the boy to this day." "You don't call that boy honest?" "Yes, sir! This morning I received a postal with this on the back: 'Dear Sir: Here is your postal. I started in business with the penny you gave me and have prospered. Thanks.'"—*Chicago News.*

The Bishop's Arrival.—A grand wedding was being solemnized at St. Peter's, Eaton Square. On each side of the strip of carpet that extended

Who Does Not Eat Bread?

No matter how varied may be the taste of earth's millions regarding food, there is one staple which is universally used, and that is *bread*. To be sure there are many kinds of bread beside the good and the bad, but it all essentially comes under the general classification of bread. In view therefore of the universality of its use it is a little complimentary to our progress in other directions that in the effort to produce a beautiful white flour we have been throwing away the very properties of the wheat kernel most essential to nutrition; choosing as it were the pallor of the invalid rather than the ruddy glow of health.

The most perfect bread to-day is made from flour of the whole wheat, which is the special mission and output of The Franklin Mills Co., at Lockport, N. Y. Write them for their pamphlet on this subject.

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from the church door to the curb was a crowd of well-dressed people watching the guests arrive. In the wake of a procession of equipages of the most aristocratic and well-appointed character came a four-wheeled cab, dingy and disreputable beyond belief.

"Here! here!" shouted the policeman in charge, "you can't stop here! We're waiting for the Bishop of —"

The cabman regarded the officer with a triumphant leer, as he climbed down from his seat and threw a ragged blanket over his skeleton steed.

"It's all right, guv'nor," he said; "I've got the old buffer inside!"—*London Spare Moments.*

The Military Obsession.—SUPERINTENDENT: "Yes, and where did John the Baptist live?"

SCHOLAR: "In the desert."

SUPERINTENDENT: "Quite right! And what do we call people who live in the desert?"

SCHOLAR: "Deserters."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Not so Serious as It Looked.—"What is this?" exclaimed the rural editor, "'A golden head and eight ribs were found on the fair grounds last night.' Is this a mysterious tragedy?" "No, sir," responded the item-writer, "they belonged to a red parasol one of the girls waved at the prize bull."—*Chicago News.*

Happy Suburbanites.—MR. CITIMANN: "To save my neck, I can't understand why the crowds at the ferries always have such a happy look."

MR. SUBURB: "Its simple enough. After the day's work in the city, we're always glad to get out of it; and after eight or ten hours in the country, we're always glad to get back."—*New York Weekly.*

The Weather Bureau.—FUDDY: "You never can tell anything about the weather. At the time of the flood, you know, it rained forty days and forty nights."

DUDDY: "Yes; and I'll bet if there had been a weather bureau in existence at that time it would have prophesied fair weather, or at least clearing, every morning."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Satisfaction.—"What are you going to do for amusement to-day?" "I think," answered the hero, "that I'll go to a dime museum and see the

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armless phenomenon." "I didn't know you were interested in curiosities of that kind." "I wasn't formerly. But it will be a great satisfaction to meet somebody who I'm dead sure isn't going to shake hands with me."—*Washington Star*.

A Deaf Caddie.—CADDIE: "Lemme carry yer clubs, boss. I kin be ez blind and ez deaf as er post!"

GOLFER: "I don't consider that any particular recommendation!"

CADDIE: "Not if yer playin' wid yer chum er yer mudder-in-law; but w'en yer playin' wid yer girl it pays ter hev er caddie wot knows his biz!"—*Puck*.

The Escape Was on Their Side.—"Now, Morton," said one of the party who had gone deep into the Maine woods in search of adventure, "we know you've been a famous hunter, and we want to hear about some of the narrow escapes you've had from bears and so on." "Young man," said the old guide, with dignity, "if there's been any narrer escapes, the bears and other fierce critters had 'em, not me!"—*Boston Christian Register*.

The Wrong Moral.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL SUPER-INTENDENT (pointing a moral): "Yes, scholars, the great thing is to know one's duty and then do it. Admiral Dewey knew his duty when he entered Manila Bay and saw the Spanish ships, and the world has seen how nobly he performed it. Now, children, what is *our* duty in this bright holiday season? How may *we* emulate the great admiral? What should *we* do when we see about us the poor, the sick, and the suffering?"

SMALL-BOY CLASS (in concert): "Lick 'em!"—*Exchange*.

Current Events.

Monday, December 18.

—The British War Office decides to send Gen. Lord Roberts and General Kitchener to command the forces in South Africa.

—In the Senate, Mr. Tillmann and Mr. Bacon introduce resolutions declaring that the United States should withdraw from the Philippines and aid the natives to establish an independent government.

—In the House, the currency bill is passed by a vote of 190 to 150.

—Secretary Gage decides to increase government deposits in national banks by \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000.

—There takes place a small panic on Wall Street; stocks decline heavily; the Produce Exchange Trust Company and Henry Allen & Co. fail.

—Bernard Quaritch, the famous bibliophile, dies in London.

Tuesday, December 19.

—The call for volunteers in South Africa brings forth a remarkable patriotic outburst throughout Great Britain; great numbers of volunteers offer themselves, including several noble men.

—Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Lawton is killed by a Filipino sharpshooter, while attacking San Mateo, in Luzon.

—In the House, Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, speaks in defense of the President's policy in the Philippines.

—The Ohio Supreme Court decides to dismiss the bribery case of Attorney-General Monnett against the Standard Oil Company, on the ground that the information submitted does not connect the company with the alleged attempt at bribery.

Wednesday, December 20.

—Gen. Lord Roberts arrives in London from Ireland, preparatory to his voyage to the Cape.

—Paul Deroulede is sentenced to two years'

imprisonment by the French High Court for conspiracy.

—Tributes to the memory of Major-General Lawton are paid by the President, Secretary Root, Admiral Dewey, General Miles, etc.; his body is temporarily placed in a vault in the El Paco cemetery.

—The funeral of Lieut. T. M. Brumby takes place at Atlanta, and his body is laid beneath the soil of his native State.

—The convention of the American Federation of Labor ends a nine days' session at Detroit, and reelects Samuel Gompers president.

Thursday, December 21.

—A message from General Methuen at Modder River shows that the British general's lines of communication are still intact; General White sends word that Ladysmith can hold out.

—Major-General Wood arrives in Havana, and, amid much enthusiasm, assumes his duties as governor of the island.

—The Globe National Bank of Boston fails, and Controller Dawes appoints a temporary receiver.

—The New York Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church extends a unanimous call to the Rev. George T. Perves, of Princeton.

—Jean Lamoureux, the celebrated musical conductor, dies at Paris.

Friday, December 22.

—Seven British soldiers are killed and fourteen wounded in a sortie from Ladysmith; more troops arrive in South Africa.

—The Duke of Westminster dies in London after a brief illness from pneumonia.

—A farewell banquet is given to General Brooke in Havana; General Wood enters upon his office as governor of Cuba.

—A great mass of rock at Amalfi, on the Gulf of Salerno, in Italy, falls into the sea, carrying with it two hotels, a monastery, and several villas, and resulting in heavy loss of life.

—Dwight L. Moody, the famous evangelist, dies at East Northfield, Mass.

Saturday, December 23.

—Gen. Lord Roberts sails from Southampton for South Africa; the American hospital ship *Maine* sails from London for the Cape.

—Aguinaldo is in the mountains to the south of Luzon Island; his wife and child are both dead, owing to hardships encountered in their flight.

—The annual report of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the work done in Alaska and Puerto Rico, is made public.

—Forty men lose their lives in a mining explosion near Brownsville, Penn.

—Charles H. Cole, former president of the failed Globe National Bank of Boston, is arrested in California.

Sunday, December 24.

—Buller's force retires to Chieveley camp; Gen. Lord Kitchener arrives at Malta on his way to South Africa.

—The Pope performs the ceremony of opening of the Holy Door at St. Peter's in Rome.

—The British steamship *Ariosto* is stranded near Hatteras, N. C. Twenty-one of the crew lose their lives in an attempt to reach shore.

—The report of Counsel Moss to the Mazet committee, arraigning Tammany Hall, is made public.

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Those Who Have Used It Declare It To Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman, or Child.

A genius of Cincinnati, O., has placed on the market a Bath Cabinet that is of great interest to the public, not only to the sick and debilitated, but also those enjoying health.

It is a sealed compartment, in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing, and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, hot vapor or medicated vapor baths at home for 3 cents each, with no possibility of taking cold or in any way weakening the system.

A well-known physician of Topeka, Kan., E. L. Eaton, M.D., gave up his practice to sell these Bath Cabinets, feeling that they were all his patients needed to get well and keep well, as they cured the most obstinate diseases often when his medicine failed, and we understand he has already sold over 600. Another physician of Chicago, Dr. John C. Wright, followed Dr. Eaton's example, moved West and devotes his entire time to selling these Cabinets. Many others are doing likewise.

Hundreds of remarkable letters have been written the inventors from those who have used the Cabinet, some of which, referring to

Rheumatism, La Grippe and Kidney Troubles,

will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies.

Mrs. Susan Gieger, Welch, Miss., writes: "This Cabinet was certainly a Godsend to me. Has done more good than three doctors. Had sciatic rheumatism for years; could hardly move except on crutches. Received relief the very first time I used it, and in one week threw my crutches away and am today a well woman, doing my own housework."

G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated by rheumatism. When your Cabinet came two weeks' use of it entirely cured me, and have never had a pain since. My doctor was much astonished and will recommend them."

Mrs. S. S. Noteman, Hood River, Ore., writes: "That her neighbor used the Cabinet for a severe case of La Grippe and cured herself entirely in two days. Another neighbor cured eczema of many years' standing and her little girl of measles."

A. B. Strickland, Bloomington, Idaho, writes: "That this remarkable Cabinet did him more good in two weeks than two years' doctoring, and entirely cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had long been afflicted."

This Cabinet certainly has a wonderful power to eliminate uric acid and the poisons from the system.

A prominent citizen of Clarence, N. Y., J. J. Stellrecht, testifies that medicines did him no good, that he had long been afflicted with kidney troubles and this Cabinet cured and restored him to perfect health.

Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet, and there seems to be no doubt but that the long sought for means of curing Rheumatism, La Grippe, Bright's Disease, Dropsy and all Kidney and Urinary Affections has been found. The

Well-known Christian Minister

of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peele, highly recommends this Cabinet, as also do Mrs. Hendricks, Prin. of Vassar College, Congressman John J. Lentz, John T. Brown, editor of the *Christian Guide*, J. H. Errett, editor of the *Christian Standard*, many lawyers, physicians, ministers and hundreds of other influential people.

Reduces Obesity.

It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced five pounds per week if these hot vapor baths are taken regularly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers.

Another providential blessing is the fact that this Cabinet is the grandest remedy in the world for preventing and curing

Woman's Troubles.

A lady in Thurman, Pa., Mrs. Anna Woodrum, suffered for sixteen years with nervousness, weakness, kidney and woman's troubles. She writes that medicines failed to benefit her, and the Cabinet bath performed a marvelous cure in her case, and she has already sold over three dozen to her friends.

Mrs. L. Coen, of Maysville, Mo., testifies that she suffered for years with headaches, backaches and menstrual pains, and was entirely cured by this Cabinet.

By its soothing effect upon the nerves and brain it cures

Sleeplessness.

A prominent lady of Wichita, Kan., Mrs. Dora Cross, was cured of sleeplessness immediately after using the Cabinet.

To Cure Blood and Skin Diseases,

the Cabinet bath is unquestionably the best thing in the world. If people, instead of filling their systems with more poisons by taking drugs and nostrums, would get into a vapor Bath Cabinet and sweat out these poisons and assist nature to act, they would have a skin as clear and smooth as the most fastidious could desire. Vapor baths are the best blood and system purifiers known to the medical profession. Hundreds refer to their recovery from the most aggravating blood diseases.

The Great Feature

of this Bath Cabinet is that it gives a hot vapor bath that opens the millions of pores all over the body, stimulating the sweat glands and forcing out, by nature's method, all the impure salts, acids and effete matter which, if retained, overwork the heart, kidneys, liver, lungs, and cause disease, debility and sluggishness. A hot vapor bath instills new life from the very beginning, is perfectly safe and harmless, and, indeed, it makes you feel ten years younger.

It is well known that whatever has a tendency to preserve health must

Also Prevent Disease,

and the writer was informed by Dr. McClure, one of the most prominent physicians in this country, that



CABINET OPEN—Step in or out.

if people would use this Cabinet regularly at least once or twice a week there would be an end to epidemics and contagious diseases, for smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid, scarlet fever, in fact, all contagious diseases are unknown and cannot exist where the vapor bath is regularly practised. With the bath, if desired, is a

Head and Complexion Steamer

Attachment in which the face and head are given the same treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderful results, clears the skin, makes it as smooth and soft as velvet, removes pimples, blackheads, sores, skin eruptions, rough and scaly skin or diseased scalp and

Cures Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchitis.

L. B. Westbrook, Newton, Ia., writes: "For forty five years I have had catarrh, asthma, rheumatism and kidney troubles. Drugs and doctors did me no good. The first vapor bath I took helped me, and fourteen days' use cured me entirely, and I am today a well man." Whatever

Will Hasten Perspiration,

every one knows, is beneficial. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants, hot foot baths, are all known to be beneficial, but the best of these methods becomes crude and insignificant when compared to the convenient and marvelous curative power of the Cabinet Bath referred to above. The Cabinet is known as the

Square Quaker Folding Thermal

Vapor Bath Cabinet, made only in Cincinnati, O. This Cabinet, we find, is durably and handsomely made, best material, is entered and vacated by a door which opens wide; the Cabinet, when closed, is air-tight, made of the best hygienic water-proof cloth, rubber lined, has a strong, rigid steel frame, which supports it from top to bottom. The Cabinet is large and roomy inside, and has top curtains at top to open for cooling off. Makers furnish a good alcohol stove with each Cabinet, also valuable recipes and formulas for medicated baths and ailments, as well as plain directions, so any one can use it just as soon as received.

Another excellent feature is that it folds flat in one inch space and may be carried when traveling. Weighs but 10 pounds.

People don't need bathrooms, as this Cabinet may be used in any room. Thus, bathtubs have been discarded since the invention of this Cabinet, as it gives a far better bath for all cleansing purposes than soap and water. For the sick-room, its advantages are at once apparent. The Cabinet is simply large enough for any person. There have been

So-called Cabinets

on the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door and no supporting frame, but simply a cheap affair to pull on and off over the head, like a skirt, subjecting the body to sudden and dangerous changes of temperature, or made with a so-called door—simply a slit or hole to crawl through; others were made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the Cabinet warped, cracked and caused to fall apart and soon became worthless.

The Cabinet made by the Cincinnati firm is the only practical article of its kind and will last for years. The makers guarantee it to be better, more convenient, more durable than others which sell for \$12.00 or \$18.00. This Cabinet satisfies and delights every user, and the

Makers Guarantee Results.

They assert positively, and their statements are backed by a vast amount of testimony from persons of influence, that their Cabinet will cure nervous troubles and debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism. (They offer \$50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved.) Cures woman's troubles, La Grippe, sleeplessness, obesity, neuralgia, headache, gout, sciatica, piles, dropsy, blood and skin disease, liver and kidney troubles. It will

Cure a Hard Cold

with one bath, and break up all symptoms of La Grippe, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and is really a household necessity. It is the most

Cleansing and Invigorating Bath

known, and all those enjoying health should use it at least once or twice a week, but its great value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a Godsend to all humanity.

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Readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease, or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. The price is wonderfully low, space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and curative properties. Write to the World Manufacturing Company, 1013 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing this invention. The regular price of this Cabinet is \$5. Head Steaming Attachment, if desired, \$1 extra, and it is indeed difficult to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that guarantees so much real genuine health, vigor and strength.

Write today for full information, or, better still, order a Cabinet. You won't be deceived or disappointed, as the makers guarantee every Cabinet, and will refund your money, after 30 days' use, if not just as represented. They are reliable and responsible (capital \$100,000.00) and fill all orders immediately upon receipt of remittance.

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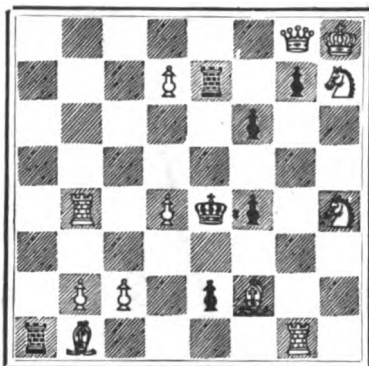
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BY A. F. MCKENZIE.

Black—Seven Pieces.



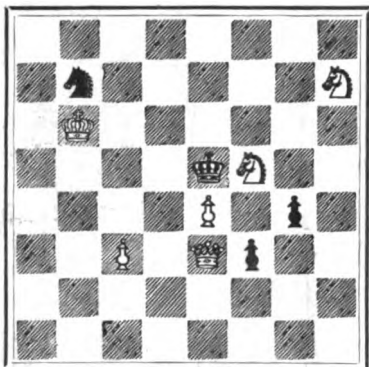
White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 441.

BY F. SKALIK.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

(The *London Chronicle*, from which we take this problem, calls especial attention to it as a "perfect piece of general Chess-strategy, and a fine example of the particular skill which Bohemian composers display in giving expression to their ideas of problems, remarkable for purity and simplicity of construction.")

A Curious Problem.

BY H. HALL.

First Prize *Brighton Society* "One King" Problem Tourney.

WHITE (8 pieces): K on Q sq; Q on Q B 2; B on K 5; Kts on K 2 and 3; R on Q R sq; Ps on Q 2 and 4.

BLACK (6 pieces): Bs on Q B sq and Q B 6; R on Q B 3; Ps on K 3, K B 4, Q Kt 5.

Place the Black King so that White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 435.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt—Q 4 | 2. Q x Kt ch | 3. R—K 5, mate |
| 1. R (B 4) moves | 2. K x Q, must | 3. Kt x R, mate |
| 1. R x Q | 2. K—Q, must | 3. Kt—Kt 6, mate |
| 1. R any other | 2. K x Q, must | |

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Mountsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johns-

ton, Elizabeth City, N. C.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; R. E. Brigham, Schuylerville, N. Y.; R. L. Borger, Lake City, Fla.; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.

Comments: "Superb"—M. W. H.; "Scheme and theme would hardly entitle it to first prize"—I. W. B.; "Comparatively easy"—C. R. O.; "A fairly well-conceived piece of work, but does not seem quite up to the mark for a first-prizer"—F. H. J.; "Splendid, except the two-move variation"—F. S. F.; "Pretty"—M. M.; "A clever combination"—J. G. L.; "An intricate, almost weird composition. Very difficult to solve by method, but key so simple it will likely be struck by accident"—W. R. C.; "Fine work"—A. K.; "A variety of surprises"—W. H. H. C.; "Difficult"—R. E. B.

Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo., W. H. H. C., R. L. B., and Mrs. S. H. W. got 434. The Rev. F. W. R., and B. Moser, Malvern, Ia., solved 432.

The Kolisch Tournaments.

The first tournament began on December 18. Twelve experts living in Austro-Hungary entered the lists. Several of them are Masters of world-wide reputation. The contestants are Albin, Alapin, Marco, Schlechter, Schwartz, Wolf, and Zinkl, of Vienna; Popiel, of Bothnia; Korto, of Prague; Brody and Maroczy, of Budapest; and Prock.

Inter-Collegiate Chess.

The Tournament between the representatives of American colleges is played every year during Christmas week. The list of players are as follows:

Columbia—K. G. Falk, 1901; F. H. Sewall, 1902.
Harvard—E. R. Perry, 1903; C. T. Rice, 1901.
Yale—L. A. Cook, 1901; J. M. Morgan, 1902.
Princeton—J. C. Henley, Jr., 1902; J. B. Hunt, 1902.

Pillsbury's "Nerve."

Some one tells the following good story of Pillsbury's absolute coolness and self-possession in his blindfold exhibitions. "Pillsbury's only oversight during the entire session was the loss of a piece, which he thought was protected by one of his Pawns. When the player gathered it in Harry was a bit taken aback. 'Are you sure the position is correct?' he asked of the teller. 'Yes,' replied the latter, and added: 'It's a clear piece.' Harry pulled himself together, then studied intently for a minute, and retorted calmly: 'It will be a clear piece when he get it.' Sure enough, in a couple of more moves he had a piece in return for the one he had lost. Tho he dropped a Pawn in the transaction, he finally pulled out a winner."—Quoted in *The New York Clipper*.

We saw Harry play eight games of Chess, two of Checkers, and a hand at Compass Whist. In one of the checker games, the player made a move, when Pillsbury electrified the audience by saying, "I here make a series of moves," and he rattled off four or five moves—enough to call from his adversary the words: "I resign."

"Mr. Blackburne's Games at Chess,"

SELECTED, ANNOTATED, AND ARRANGED BY HIMSELF.

One of the most interesting events in the Chess world, recently, is the publishing of Mr. Blackburne's games. From an extended notice of the book in *The British Chess Magazine* we select the following: "We imagine that his work, as we view it, can not fail to excite an interest in Chess among very many who know nothing of the game. . . . This was what Morphy did for Chess by publishing a selection of his games some forty years ago. He amazed, instructed, improved, and created Chess-players, so to speak. . . . 'Blackburne's Games' must at once take rank with 'Morphy's Games,' or, at all events, it approximates more closely to the great American's monumental work than any other extant." There are "a most engaging sketch of Mr. Blackburne's Chess life and achievements, and 134 match,

tournament, and consultation games," covering a period of thirty-seven years. As instances of "what Mr. Blackburne can do in the way of Notes," we quote: "A fine consultation game played at the Hastings Festival, 1896, between Messrs. Blackburne and Herrington (White), and Messrs. Bird and Chapman (Black), is wound up thus: 'A curious position. Every one of White's pieces and Pawns had been moved except the King, which has been neither checked nor moved, but stands on his own square ready for the next game.'"

"Blackburne v. Winawer, Berlin, 1881. 'If White Queens the Pawn, Black draws by perpetual check or stalemate. It is a remarkable position, and I will remember the crowd that gathered round to see if I would fall into Winawer's little trap. I kept them on the tiptoe of expectation by holding my hand above the Pawn for some time as if I meant to move it, but when with a swing of my arm I suddenly took the Knight instead, there was a loud burst of laughter, in which Winawer, to do him justice, heartily joined.'"

An Inter-Collegiate League.

The Chess-clubs of the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown have formed an Inter-Collegiate League. The first contest took place on December 27, in Philadelphia. We go to press too early to give the results.

A Short "Evans."

The following game was received from Mr. O. Somerville, Tuscaloosa, Ala. It was played in the Pillsbury National Correspondence Tourney, and Mr. Somerville calls especial attention to the fact that it presents the unusual feature (for a correspondence game) of an announced mate at the end of only fifteen moves.

Evans Gambit.

O. SOMERVILLE, Tuscaloosa.	O. E. WIGGER, Nashville.	O. SOMERVILLE, Tuscaloosa.	O. E. WIGGER, Nashville.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	8 Kt—Kt 5	8 P—Q 4 (b)
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 2	9 P x P	9 K x Kt P
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	10 Kt x B P	10 K x Kt
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x P	11 Q—B 3 ch	11 K—K 3
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4	12 R—K sq	12 K x Q P (c)
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q 3	13 R x P ch	13 K x R
7 Castles	7 K Kt—K 2 (a)	14 P x Kt ch	14 K x P (d)
		15 B x Kt	15 Q x B (e)

And White announced mate in five moves.

Notes by Mr. S.

(a) Once known as the Mead Defence, but long obsolete. It permits an immediate and dangerous attack.

(b) Of course not Castles, because 9 Q—R 5 would give White an irresistible attack.

(c) Very much better seems P—Q Kt 4 first, followed by the text-move.

(d) If K—K 3, then 15 Q—K 4 ch, K—B 3; 16 B x Kt, and Black has no resource.

(e) Black's game is irretrievable. If here R—K sq; 16 B—Kt 2 ch, K—B 4; 17 B—R 3 ch, K—Q 5; 18 Kt—B 3, B x Kt; 19 R—Q sq ch, K—K 4; 20 Q x B ch, and wins easily.

Black's 6th move is not a good defense. P x P is the move.

Chess-Nuts.

The announcement is made that Showalter and Janowski are to play another match for \$1,000 a side.

Perhaps the most artistic Chess-board ever produced, says a writer in *The Pictorial Magazine*, was that designed and executed by Prof. Vac Hier of the School of Art, No. 9 New Bond Street London. It formed a unique wedding-present for the Marquis of Bourbon, who was married on May 21 this year. Every second square is a beautifully finished oil-painting, every picture a different subject, and the exquisitely fine work of the professor is much in evidence. The size of the board is thirty inches square. The detail work on the original is exceedingly beautiful, and involved a period of three months in execution. It was one of the most valuable of the marquis's wedding presents, costing no less a figure than 250 guineas.

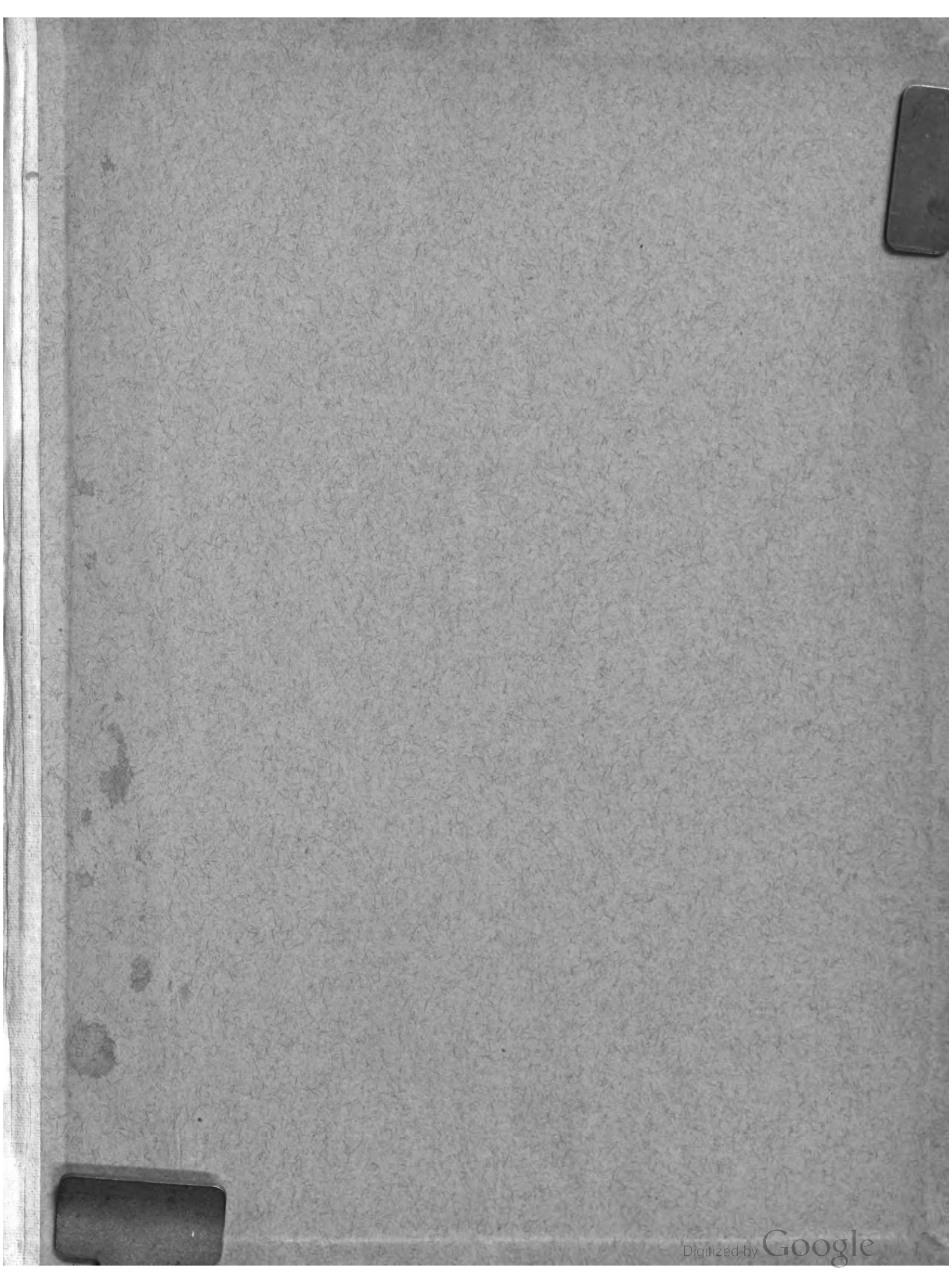
The score in the International Correspondence Chess-match between the United States and Canada on 100 boards now stands 35 to 26 in favor of the United States. With such a lead, Canada must do some great playing to overhaul the Americans.

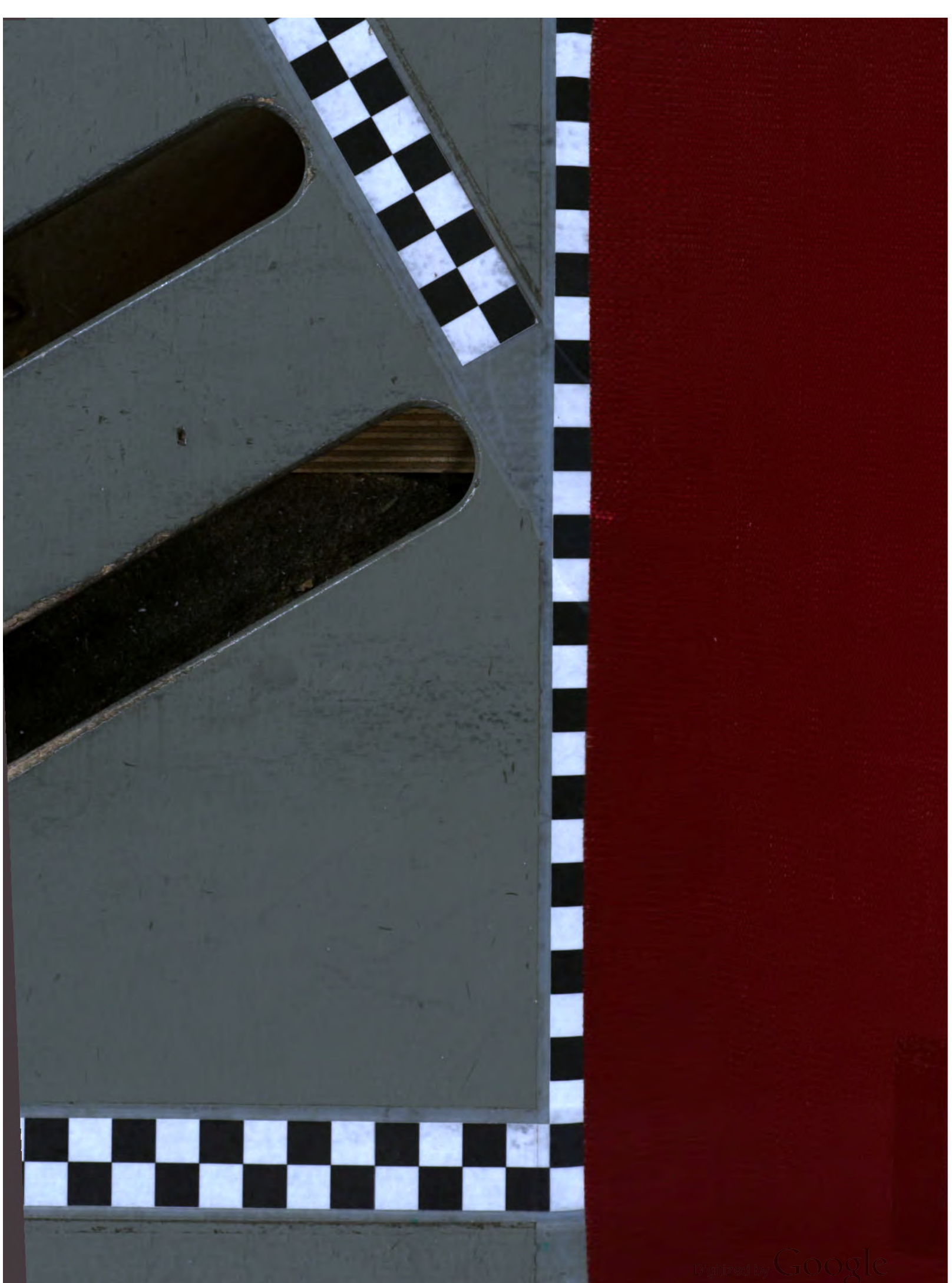


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